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National Provincial Bank of England.

North & South Wales Bank, Liverpool. Bank of Liverpool.

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IN SCOTLAND.

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IN IRELAND.

Bank of Ireland.

IN CANADA.

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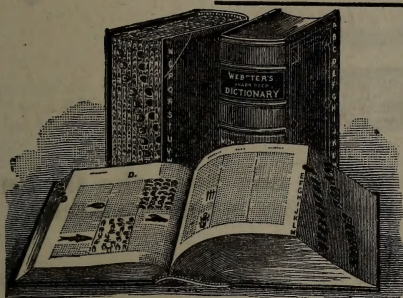
The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit on its Branches as above, and similar Credits are granted by the British Linen Company Bank, the North and South Wales Bank in Liverpool, the Bank of Liverpool, and the Manchester and Liverpool District Banking Company, Limited, Manchester.

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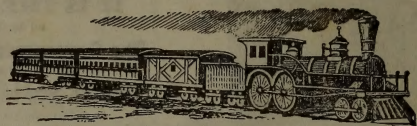
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HON. J. H. POPE,

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COLLINGWOOD SCHREIBER,

Chief Engineer and General Manager

Government Railways, Ottawa.

D. POTTINGER,

Chief Supt. Intercolonial Railway,

Moncton, N.B.

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Moncton, June, 1886.

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For the past thirty years this Hotel, familiarly known as the "St. Lawrence," has been a "household word" to all travellers on the continent of North America, and has been patronized by all the Royal and noble personages who have visited the city of Montreal.

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The hotel is admirably situated, being in the very heart of the City, and contiguous to the General Post-Office, the principal Banks, Public Buildings, Law Courts, Commercial Exchanges, Railway and Telegraph Offices.

The hotel will be managed by MR. SAMUEL MONTGOMERY, under the immediate personal supervision of MR. HOGAN, than whom no one is better qualified to conduct an hostelry of such magnitude as the St. Lawrence Hall, and than whom no one has gained a better reputation as an obliging, generous and considerate host.

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LEGISLATIVE CHAMBERS, QUEBEC.

PRIVATE BILLS.

No petition for any Private Bill shall be received after the first two weeks of the Session. No Private Bill shall be introduced after the first three weeks of the Session. No report of any Standing or Select Committee upon a Private Bill shall be received after the first four weeks of the Session.

All applications for Private Bills, properly the subject of legislation by the Legislature of Quebec within the purview of "The British North America Act, 1867, whether for the erection of a Bridge, the making of a Railway, Tramway, Turnpike Road, Telegraph or Telephone Line; the construction or improvement of a Harbour, Canal, Lock, Dam, Slide, or other like work; the granting of a right of Ferry; the incorporation of any particular Trade or Calling, or of any Joint Stock Company, the incorporation of a City, Town, Village or other municipality; the levying of any local Assessment; the division of any Municipality, or of any County for purposes other than that of Representation in the Legislature; the removal of the site of a County Town or of any local offices; the re-survey of any Township, or of any Township Line or Concession; or for granting to any individual or individuals any exclusive or peculiar rights or privileges whatever; or for doing any matter or thing which in its operation would affect the rights or property of other parties, or which relate to any particular class of the community; or for making any amendment of a like nature to any existing Act, shall require a Notice clearly and distinctly specifying the nature and object of the application.

2. Such notice, except in the case of existing Corporations, shall be signed on behalf of the applicants, and shall be published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, in the English and French languages, and in one newspaper in the English, and in one newspaper in the French language, in the district affected; and in default of either of such newspapers in such District, then in a similar newspaper published in an adjoining District.

3. Such notice shall be continued, in each case, for a period of at least one month during the interval of time between the close of the next preceding Session, and the consideration of the petition; and copies of the newspapers containing the first and last insertion of such notice shall be sent by the parties who inserted such notice to the Clerk of the House, to be filed in the office of the Committee on Standing Orders.

In the case of an intended application for a Private Bill for the erection of a Toll-bridge, the person or persons intending to petition for such Bill, shall, in the notice prescribed by the preceding Rule, specify the rates which they intend to ask, the extent of the privilege, the height of the arches, the interval between the abutments or piers, for the passage of rafts and vessels, and also whether it is intended to erect a drawbridge or not, and the dimensions of the same.

Any person seeking to obtain any Private Bill giving any exclusive privilege or profit, or private or corporate advantage, or for any amendment of any existing Act, shall deposit with the Clerk of the House, eight days before the opening of the session, a copy of such Bill in the English or French language; and shall at the same time deposit with the accountant of the House a sum sufficient to pay for printing 350 copies in English, and 500 copies in French, and also \$2 per page of printed matter for the translation, and 50 cents per page for correcting and revising the printing. The translation shall be made by the officers of the House, and the printing shall be done by the contractor.

The applicant shall also pay to the accountant of the House a sum of \$100, and furthermore the cost of printing the Bill for the Statutes, and shall lodge the receipt for the same with the Clerk of the Committee to which such Bill is referred. Such payments shall be made immediately after the second reading, and before the consideration of the Bill by such Committee.

Bills for the incorporation of town only shall contain such provisions as may derogate from the Town-corporations General Clauses Act, specifying in each special case the clause of the general Act which is sought to be departed from. Bills which are not framed according to this rule shall be re-framed by the promoters and re-printed at their expense before the Private Bills Committee passes upon such clauses.

When Private Bills are introduced for the purpose of amending existing Acts, such Bills shall enact that the clause sought to be amended be repealed, and replaced by the new clause, indicating the amendment between brackets.

In the event of the promoters not complying with this rule, the chief clerk of the Private Bills office shall be charged with the duty of having the bills printed in that shape at the expense of the promoters.

L. DELORME,
Clerk of the Legislative Assembly.

THE DOMINION
ANNUAL REGISTER
AND
REVIEW

FOR THE NINETEENTH YEAR OF THE CANADIAN UNION,

1885.

EDITED BY

HENRY J. MORGAN,

Chief Clerk Department of State of Canada.

ASSISTED BY

J. GEO. HODGINS, LL.D., F.R.G.S.

ALEX. ROBERTSON.

FREDERICK A. DIXON.

JAMES BARRY.

FREDERICK COLSON.

Toronto:
HUNTER, ROSE & COMPANY.
1886.

Entered according to the Act of Parliament of Canada, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, by HENRY JAMES MORGAN, in the office of the Minister of Agriculture.

EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS.—*A. C.* stands for Associate Coroner; *A. R.* for Annual Register; *B. C.* for British Columbia; *B. C.* for Bibliotheca Canadensis; *Bd.* for Board; *Eff.* for Bailiff; *b.* for born; *C.* for Conservative; *Clk.* for Clerk; *C. G.* for Clerical Guide; *C. L. D.* for Canadian Legal Directory; *Commr.* for Commissioner; *Ct.* for Court; *Cy.* for County; *d.* for died; *Dist.* for District; *D. C.* for Division Court; *Ed.* for Editor; *i.* for Independent; *Jl.* for Judicial; *l.* for Liberal, *Man.* for Manitoba; *N. B.* for New Brunswick; *N. S.* for Nova Scotia; *N. W. T.* for North-West Territories; *P. E. I.* for Prince Edward Island; *P. C.* for Parliamentary Companion; *P. Q.* and *Q.* for Province of Quebec; *R. M. A.* for Royal Military Academy; *R. M. C.* for Royal Military College; *S. C.* for Supreme or Superior Court; *s.* for Son; *w. m.* for Workingman.

The Editor will, at all times, be pleased to hear from persons who possess information likely to be of use in the preparation of the ANNUAL REGISTER.

All communications should be addressed to the Editor, Box 285, P.O., Ottawa, Canada.

PREFACE.

IN presenting THE DOMINION ANNUAL REGISTER AND REVIEW for 1885, to its supporters, the Editor has little to add to similar announcements in previous years. The momentous events of the past year have been fully and carefully chronicled, and all the departments have been duly sustained.

The Editor is pleased to know that the REGISTER is yearly growing in public favour, and that it is now considered an indispensable addition to every well selected library, public and private.

It will be his earnest endeavour in the future, as it has been in the past, to maintain the reputation which the book has gained as an impartial and reliable record of passing events in Canada.

In acknowledging his indebtedness to many sources for advice and assistance, the Editor desires to assure the public that he will at all times be pleased to receive similar aid in connection with the preparation of the REGISTER.

BANK STREET ROAD,

OTTAWA, July, 1886.

ERRATA.

- At page 34, eleventh line from top, for "Hickery," read "Hickey."
- At page 34, thirty-fifth line, for "Dickie," read "Dickey."
- At page 63, tenth line, for "Lester," read "Lister."
- At page 78, sixth line, for "Davis," read "Davies."
- At page 78, seventh line, for "Rose," read "Ross."
- At page 92, thirteenth line, for "Sir L. Macpherson, read "Sir D. L. Macpherson."
- At page 100, twelfth line, for "agreeable," read "agreeably."
- At page 113, sixth line, for "*Canada Gazette*," read "*Canadian Gazette*."
- At page 157, thirteenth line, for "R. W. Burbidge," read "G. W. Burbidge."
- At page 170, tenth line, for "campaigne," read "campaign."
- At page 170, twenty-first line, for "Secretary of State for War," read "Secretary of State for the Colonies."
- At page 219, thirty-fourth line, for "Dublin," read "Public."
- At page 230, eighth line, for "Telly," read "Tilley."
- At page 233, sixteenth line, for "Killman," read "Killam."
- At page 274, fifty-first line, for "Poeeter," read "Poetter."
- At page 314, eleventh name, for "W. J. Griffin," read "M. J. Griffin."

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The Government of the Dominion of Canada and of
the several Provinces thereof, in 1885:

GOVERNOR-GENERAL :

HIS EXCELLENCY THE MOST HONOURABLE THE MARQUIS OF
LANSDOWNE, G.C.M.G., LL.D. (appointed 24th August, 1883).

PRIME MINISTER

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE SIR JOHN ALEXANDER MAC-
DONALD, G.C.B., D.C.L., LL.D., Q.C. (appointed 17th
October, 1878).

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR :

HIS HONOUR THE HONOURABLE JOHN BEVERLEY ROBINSON, (appointed
30th June, 1880).

PREMIER :

THE HONOURABLE OLIVER MOWAT, LL.D., Q.C. (appointed the 31st
October, 1872).

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR :

THE HONOURABLE LOUIS FRANCOIS RODERIQUE MASSON, (appointed 7th
November, 1884).

PREMIER :

THE HONOURABLE JOHN JONES ROSS, M.D., M.L.C., (appointed 23rd
January, 1884).

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR :

HIS HONOUR MATTHEW HENRY RICHEY, ESQUIRE, Q. C., D.C.L.
(appointed 4th July, 1883).

PREMIER :

THE HONOURABLE WILLIAM STEVENS FIELDING (appointed 28th
July, 1884).

THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA—1885.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR :

HIS HONOUR THE HONOURABLE ROBERT DUNCAN WILMOT, (appointed
12th Feb., 1885).

Succeeded on 31st October, 1885, by

THE HONOURABLE SIR SAMUEL LEONARD TILLEY, K.C.M.G., C.B.

PREMIER :

THE HONOURABLE ANDREW GEORGE BLAIR (appointed 3rd March, 1883).

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR :

HIS HONOUR THE HONOURABLE JAMES COX AIKINS (appointed 2nd
December, 1882).

PREMIER :

THE HONOURABLE JOHN NORQUAY (appointed 16th October, 1878).

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR :

HIS HONOUR THE HONOURABLE CLEMENT FRANCIS CORNWALL (appointed
25th June, 1881).

PREMIER :

THE HONOURABLE WILLIAM SMITHE (appointed 29th January, 1885).

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR :

THE HONOURABLE ANDREW ARCHIBALD MACDONALD (appointed 4th
August, 1884).

PREMIER :

THE HONOURABLE WILLIAM WILFRED SULLIVAN, Q.C. (appointed 11th
March, 1879).

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR :

HIS HONOUR THE HONOURABLE EDGAR DEWDNEY, C. E. (appointed 3rd
December, 1881).

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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May be obtained at any Money Order Office in Canada or the following British possessions and Foreign Countries, at the Rates of Commission shown hereunder.

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Austria-Hungary.
Belgium.
China.
Denmark (including Iceland
and Faroe Islands).
Danish West Indies.
Dutch East Indies.
Egypt.
France and Algeria.
German Empire.
Holland (Netherlands).
Italy.
Japan.

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(**\$50 is the Limit of a
Single Order.**)

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and Azores).
Roumania.
Sweden.
Switzerland.
United States.
Newfoundland.
West Indies.
Australasian Colonies.
New Zealand, also British Pos-
sessions in India, South and
West Africa and the Medi-
terranean.

For Money Orders drawn on the United Kingdom, the West Indies and the Australasian Colonies, the payees will receive payment in British money at the rate of £1 sterling for each \$4.87 paid in by the remitter, and smaller sums at the same rate.

The following Table shows the sums payable in other Foreign Currencies on Money Orders issued in Canada.

Canadian Money.	Value in German Money.	Denmark and Iceland.	Sweden and Norway.	Canadian Money.	Value in France, Algeria, Belgium, Italy and Switzerland.	Roumania.
\$ cts.	Marks pf.	Same as in preceding Table, but sums payable in these countries will be subject to a further deduction by the German Post Office of 5 pfennigs for every 20 marks, the abatement on a single order being in no case less than 20 pfennigs.	Same as in preceding Table, but sums payable in these countries will be subject to a further deduction by the German Post Office of 10 pfennigs for every 20 marks, the abatement on a single order being in no case less than 20 pfennigs.	\$ cts	Fres. ctms.	Same as in preceding Table, but sums payable in Roumania will be subject to a further deduction by the Swiss Post Office of 25 centimes for each 25 francs, the abatement on a single order being in no case less than 50 centimes.
0 1	0 4			0 1	0 5	
0 2	0 8			0 2	0 10	
0 3	0 12			0 3	0 15	
0 4	0 16			0 4	0 20	
0 5	0 20			0 5	0 25	
0 6	0 25			0 6	0 30	
0 7	0 29			0 7	0 35	
0 8	0 33			0 8	0 40	
0 9	0 37			0 9	0 45	
0 10	0 41			0 10	0 50	
0 20	0 83			0 20	1 00	
0 25	1 04			0 25	1 25	
0 30	1 25			0 30	1 55	
0 40	1 66			0 40	2 05	
0 50	2 08			0 50	2 55	
0 60	2 50			0 60	3 05	
0 70	2 91			0 70	3 55	
0 75	3 12			0 75	3 80	
0 80	3 33			0 80	4 10	
0 90	3 75			0 90	4 60	
1 00	4 16			1 00	5 10	
2 00	8 32			2 00	10 20	
3 00	12 48			3 00	15 30	
4 00	16 64			4 00	20 40	
5 00	20 80			5 00	25 50	
6 00	24 96			6 00	30 60	
7 00	29 12			7 00	35 70	
8 00	33 28			8 00	40 80	
9 00	37 44			9 00	45 90	
10 00	41 60			10 00	51 00	
15 00	62 40			15 00	76 50	
20 00	83 20			20 00	102 00	
25 00	104 00			25 00	127 50	
30 00	124 80			30 00	153 00	
35 00	145 60			35 00	178 50	
40 00	166 40			40 00	204 00	
45 00	187 20			45 00	229 50	
50 00	208 00			50 00	255 00	

A. CAMPBELL, Postmaster General.

POLITICAL HISTORY.—1885.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY—LENNOX ELECTION—BANQUET AT MONTREAL TO SIR JOHN MACDONALD—SPECIAL FEATURES OF THE SESSION—OPENING OF PARLIAMENT | SPEECH FROM THE THRONE—NEW SENATORS—ELECTIONS VOIDED—VACANCIES—NEW MEMBERS—DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

Among the political events in Canada during 1885 were some of far more momentous character than those of any preceding year since the formation of the Dominion. The long session of Parliament, lasting as it did from January 29th to July 20th, five months and twenty-two days; the enactment of the Dominion Franchise Bill, asserting for the first time the power conferred by the British North America Act upon the Canadian Parliament to define and regulate the qualifications of its own constituency; the final judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on the Liquor License question; the rebellion in the North-West; the execution of Louis Riel and the agitation consequent thereon; the termination of the operation of the Fisheries clauses of the Treaty of Washington, and the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway—form a striking series of *memorabilia* most of which may be justly regarded as entirely exceptional in comparison with the events of the past, and fraught with far reaching consequences in their influence, either for good or evil, on the future.

The year opened with a hot political contest on the well fought battle ground of Lennox. This time the victory was with the Conservatives, Mr. M. W. Pruyne being returned by a majority of 41 over Mr. D. W. Allison, unseated by the Courts, who in 1884 was elected by a majority of 4 over Mr. Pruyne, and sat during the session of that year.*

On the evening of the 13th January, the grand banquet in honour of Sir John Macdonald took place at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal.

* A petition was lodged against Mr. Pruyne's return, but on subsequent application of petitioner's counsel before Mr. Justice O'Connor, it was allowed to be withdrawn on payment of costs incurred by Mr. Pruyne.

This banquet had been originally planned for the previous year (*vide* A. R. 1884, p. 74) to commemorate the fortieth anniversary of Sir John's entrance into public life, he having been first returned to the old Provincial Parliament in 1844. But his absence in England necessitated its postponement. It was accordingly changed to the celebration of the 70th anniversary of his birthday which occurred on the 15th. The banquet was given under the auspices of the Junior Conservative Club of Montreal, whose President, Mr. J. S. Hall, Jr., occupied the chair (*vide* A. R. 1884, p. 75) and was attended by the largest number of political notabilities ever assembled at a social gathering in Canada. The Premier's speech was worthy of the occasion and has been preserved in pamphlet form. Referring to the G.C.B. then recently conferred upon him (*vide* A.R. 1884, p. 72), he said :—

“In the crowning honour of the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, the first intimation I received of it was from Mr. Gladstone, the Liberal Premier of England. He knew that I was a Conservative and he was a Liberal. He, knowing that I was a supporter of the National Policy and he a free trader, knowing all the charges that had been brought against me of corruption and scandals, and all the rest of it—addressed me a letter which was placed in my hand, and which stated that ‘in acknowledgment of long and distinguished services Her Majesty has graciously authorized me to offer to you the honour and rank of G.C.B.’ ”

The Session about to be reviewed is not remarkable merely for its length of days, but also for its long speeches ; and not alone for its long speeches, but also for its long sittings. Several of the speeches and more than one of the speakers occupied six hours without other disturbance of continuity than that of the evening recess, and one sitting ran over three days. This long sitting commenced on Thursday the 30th of April, at three o'clock, and terminated on the Saturday following at midnight.

There were 93 divisions during the Session. Of these 28 were on the Franchise Act ; 9 on the bill further to amend “The Canada Temperance Act, 1878” ; 7 on the C.P.R. bill ; 6 on the Civil Service Bill, 6 on the Infectious Diseases of Animals bill, and 5 on the bill providing for further subsidies to Railways. These divisions indicated no material change in the relative strength of parties. The largest aggregate vote was 182 on the motion of Sir R. J. Cartwright to amend the bill for the taking of a census in Manitoba and the N.-W. Territories (*vide* chap. II), which was lost. Yeas 62 ; nays 120, majority for the Government, 58. The smallest aggregate vote was 102, on a motion to amend the Adulteration of Food bill, which was lost.

Yeas 42, Nays 60; Government majority 18. The largest majority was obtained for Mr. Sutherland's motion in amendment to the Infectious Diseases (animals) Act which was supported by the Minister of Agriculture and carried—Yeas 131; nays 16; majority 115. The next largest majority was obtained on the motion of Dr. Jenkins to amend the Franchise Bill by providing for the continuance of manhood suffrage in British Columbia and Prince Edward Island, which was also supported by the Government and carried. Yeas 114; nays 17; majority 97. The closest voting was on the Temperance Act amendment bill, one amendment to which was carried, yeas 68, nays 64, and two others were lost. Yeas 75, nays 84, and yeas 78, nays 86, respectively. (*Vide* Chap. II.)

The total number of bills, public and private, introduced during the Session was 165, of which 95 became law. Of these 52 were public and 43 private acts. Thirty-nine of them were assented to on the 1st of May, and the remainder at the close of the Session.

The motions for returns, statements, correspondence, etc., to be laid before the house numbered 564. Of these 86 were introduced by the leader of the Opposition.

The Third Session of the Fifth Parliament, was opened on Thursday, the 29th January, 1885, by His Excellency the Governor-General, (the Marquis of Lansdowne), with the following Speech from the Throne:—

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate :

Gentlemen of the House of Commons :

In again meeting you for the despatch of business I have to congratulate you on the abundant harvest with which Providence has blessed our country, and upon the general condition of the Dominion. Its commercial prosperity, although it has to some extent shared in the depression which has prevailed in Great Britain and in the neighbouring Republic, rests upon foundations which no temporary or partial disturbance can remove. I trust that the present year will be one of peace and progress. The flow of population into Manitoba and the North-West Territories, although impeded by various and unexpected causes, has been substantial, and the testimony of the members of the British Association and other visitors of the North-West last summer as to the well being, contentment, and hopefulness of the settlers, is most gratifying. A bill introducing into those Territories a more simple and economical system for the transfer of land will be laid before you. The Report of the Commission for the consolidation of the Statutes affecting the Dominion has been completed and will be submitted to you for legislative action. You are again invited to consider a measure relating to the representation of the people in Parliament and for the assimilation of the Electoral Franchises in the several Provinces. A provisional arrangement of matters for some time under discussion

with the Government of Manitoba has been entered into, and a measure confirming the same will be submitted to you so soon as it has been accepted by the Provincial Legislature. I deemed it expedient to issue during the recess a Commission to consider and report upon the whole subject of Chinese immigration with reference to its trade relations, as well as to those social and moral objections which have been taken to the influx of the Chinese people into Canada. The Report of the Commissioners is very nearly completed, and will be laid before you during the present Session. The necessity of encouraging the speedy construction of lines of Railway through the North-West Territories has pressed itself on my Government, and you will be asked to aid Railway enterprise by liberal grants of land. Urgent representations have been made by the Boards of Trade of the chief towns in Canada, as well as by some of the Chambers of Commerce in Great Britain, of the necessity that exists for the adoption of some system of Bankruptcy or Insolvency giving adequate protection against undue preferences, and your attention to this important subject is earnestly invited. In pursuance of the vote of last Session I caused a vessel to be fitted out and despatched to Davis' Straits and Hudson's Bay, in order to obtain more accurate information as to the navigation of those waters, and test the practicability of the route for commercial purposes. A report of the progress of the expedition during the last season will be laid before you. An International Exhibition will be opened at Antwerp during the present year, and a Colonial and Indian Exhibition is to be held in London in 1886. Canada should, I think, be represented in her various manufactures and natural productions on both occasions, and I invoke your consideration of the best means of aiding in these important objects. Several other measures of importance will be submitted to you; among them will be Bills to amend the Insurance Act of 1877, the Civil Service Act, and the law relating to contagious diseases among cattle, as well as measures for taking, at an early period, a census of the population of the North-West Territories, and one relating to the North-West Mounted Police.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons :

The accounts for the past fiscal year will be laid before you. You will find that notwithstanding the very considerable reduction in the prices and volume of many of the leading imports, the income has exceeded the expenditure chargeable to Consolidated Revenue. The Estimates for the ensuing year will also be submitted. They will be found, I trust, to have been prepared with due regard to economy.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate :

Gentlemen of the House of Commons :

I am sure that your earnest consideration will be given to the subjects I have mentioned, as well as to every matter which may affect the prosperity and good government of Canada.

The Speaker of the Senate (Hon. W. Miller) announced that the following gentlemen had been summoned to that body since last session, viz. : W. McDonald, of Cape Breton, N.S., in the room of the late Hon. John Bourinot; Joseph Bolduc, of St. Victor de Tring, P.Q., in the room of the late Hon. C. H. Pozer; Hon. Théodore Robitaille, of New

Carlisle, P.Q., in the room of the Hon. Louis Robitaille, resigned ; Michael Sullivan, of the city of Kingston, Ont.; and Hon. James Robert Gowan, of the town of Barrie, Ont. On February 5th Francis Clemow, of Ottawa, and on March 12th Pascal Poirier, of New Brunswick, also took their seats as Senators.

On the 30th the Hon. W. J. Macdonald (B.C.), moved the Address in reply to the Speech, which was seconded by the Hon. Dr. Sullivan, Both Senators were warmly complimented by the Hon. R. W. Scott, who, as Opposition Leader, commented on the several paragraphs in the Speech. Senators Alexander, Girard, Bellerose and Haythorne also spoke, after which the Address was agreed to.

The Commons having returned from the Senate the Speaker announced (as to controverted election) that the election of D. W. Allison, for Lennox, and of J. W. Bain, for Soulanges, had been declared void, and that the sitting member for West Middlesex, D. M. Cameron, had been duly elected. Also that the following vacancies had occurred :—In Cape Breton, by the summoning of Mr. William McDonald to the Senate; in Cumberland, by the acceptance of an office of emolument under the Crown by Sir Charles Tupper, K.C.M.G. ; in West Ontario by the resignation of Mr. George Wheler ; in Queen's county, P. E. I., by Mr. Brecken's acceptance of office ; in Beauce, by the summoning of Mr. Joseph Bolduc to the Senate, and in Maskinongé by the decease of Mr. Frédéric Houde (*vide* A.R. 1884, page 228).

The Speaker also announced that during the recess, certificates of the election and return of the following members had been received :—Athanase Gaudet, for Nicolet; François C. S. Langelier, for Mégantic ; Thomas Linière Taschereau, for Beauce, and Alexis Lesieur Désaulniers, for Maskinongé, in the Province of Quebec ; Charles James Townshend, for Cumberland, and Hector F. McDougall, for Cape Breton, in the Province of Nova Scotia ; John Theophilus Jenkins, for Queen's county, P.E.I., James David Edgar, for West Ontario, and Matthew William Pruyn, for Lennox, Ontario. Messrs. Edgar and Langelier were introduced by the Opposition Leader, the other seven by members of the Cabinet. [For elections during the session *vide* chap. IV.]

On the 30th the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne was moved by Mr. Taschereau (Beauce), and seconded by Mr. Townshend (Cumberland), both of whom spoke effectively and made a favourable impression on the House.

Mr. E. Blake (West Durham) commenced by congratulating the mover and seconder of the Address on their gallantry on going through the Speech with so little hesitation. He regretted the late opening of the Session, and expressed his opinion in favour of an earlier beginning. He endorsed the congratulations in the Address on the abundant harvest, but regretted that prices were not so satisfactory. There had been a diversion and a lock-up of money, causing an entire loss and annihilation of capital as an effect of this policy, which had promoted great inflation and speculation. There had been an unnatural stimulus of favoured industries, giving them a brief opportunity of fleecing the public with higher rates, and producing natural, inevitable results at an earlier time than might even have been expected. It was natural under such circumstances that a bankruptcy law should be proposed. He referred to the demand for this law both in this country and in England, and to the commercial failures throughout Canada. The liabilities amounted to about \$15,900,000 in 1883, and about \$19,000,000 in 1884. The bank returns showed similar results. Current commercial loans had decreased over \$18,500,000 between 1882 and 1884, and the larger portion had taken place in 1883. Overdue debts had more than doubled, and the circulation had decreased more than four and a half millions in the same period. Public deposits had decreased to about the same amount, while Government deposits had decreased about one-half. He maintained therefore that the condition of the country was one of general depression, and instanced many branches of trade in proof of the assertion. In 1878 the Finance Minister had declared that \$13,000,000 was about the sum required for customs duties. This year he had more than \$20,000,000 of Customs revenue, yet the hon. gentleman seemed almost to regret that the revenue was reduced, though he was still able to produce a modest surplus. Canada had grown in many things; in one thing it had grown enormously—the amount of customs duties—which had increased fifty per cent. Our public debt had increased very largely, and that had affected our credit so that the great loan was a drug in the market. He trusted the Finance Minister had not made any more investments in banks like the Exchange Bank, and that no item of that description would reappear in our public accounts. It was with reference to this state of things that the First Minister in November last, in England, had said that there were no industries materially suffering, and that every industrious man could get a good day's pay for a good day's work.

Some time ago it was the fashion of hon. gentlemen opposite to sneer at Canada being made a cheap country to live in, "Cheap and nasty," was the cry. Now it was complained that there was too much wheat in the country and wheat and flour were too cheap. There was too much cotton, and cotton was too cheap, and sugar was also claimed to be relatively cheap as compared with its former price. He (Mr. Blake) had read that sugar was retailed in Glasgow at one penny per pound, and that cheap rate was not due to the fiscal policy of Great Britain, in the way of protection at all events. The effect of their policy had been that instead of values being reduced by the slaughter of foreign-made goods, they had been reduced by the slaughter of domestic goods to the disadvantage of the domestic maker. The consumer is reaping a temporary advantage which will very soon be disposed of. In the absence of a natural blessing, such as a flood or a fire or something that would remove the surplus stocks, there was a proposal for a ring or a combination by which half the machinery could be kept idle and the other half worked, by which the operators can be cut off to the extent of one-half, and the general consumer obliged by the effect of the high tariff to pay such a price as will remunerate the capitalist in respect, first, of the mill he is working, and secondly, of the mill he is keeping idle. As to foreign trade they had been told that the export of manufactures had increased by \$43,000 over the previous year. A comparison of the average of the years before the present fiscal tariff with the years since it came into operation, gave a very different result. We have had missions to France, Spain and elsewhere, with the view to promote foreign trade. As yet, however, there had been no result, so with regard to reciprocity with the United States. We were told that we were not to move, that we must wait until they approached us. The Opposition had offered a resolution last Session (*vide* A. R. 1884, p. 49) that the expiry of the articles of the Washington Treaty rendered it prudent to enter into negotiations with the United States, with reference to the fisheries and reciprocal trade. That resolution had been declared inopportune and a policy of masterly inactivity had been pursued until now. As to the future, he believed there was before them a year of considerable difficulty, a year in which it would be requisite to exercise the virtues of prudence and retrenchment in public and private affairs, and that the true advice to give to the public was what he had just suggested, not to befool them with statements as to their immediately returning into the state from which they had recently gone. Gentlemen op-

posite might declare such statements unpatriotic, but for his part he would tell the truth and shame—the Tories. The second paragraph of the speech dealt particularly with Manitoba and the North-West, and some other paragraphs with railways there, and with the financial statues of the Province. He was glad to hear of the well-being, hopefulness and content of the settlers as manifested to the visitors from the British Association. The supplies were cheerfully voted for that visit; they were all glad when it took place, but it did strike him that there were many things that were of much greater importance than such a visit could possibly be. He had observed no great expenditure by the Canadian Pacific Railway for the encouragement of immigration, but he had observed that the Government expenditure had largely increased, and this year would exceed half a million of money. Notwithstanding the glowing picture which the speech gave of hopefulness, well-being, and content in Manitoba and the North-West, he reiterated the view that there had been great blunders and errors in the policy of the administration, that the railway monopoly, the locking up of large blocks of land, the speculative sales made, and the tariff had all been adverse to the creation and permanent existence of that condition of hopefulness. The anxiety of the people to obtain some other mode of communication with Europe, cutting the east off by a short run to Hudson's Bay, their proposals with respect to the expenditure, the zeal displayed in pressing the construction of the railway are the strongest evidences of the feeling existing as to the vital importance of finding other means of communication or some competition with respect to moving their produce. The efforts made by the Pacific Railway Company in the construction of branch lines had been very trifling compared with the proposals that had been formerly made. This policy had been adopted because having devoted all the money they could raise to the completion of the main lines at both ends, the Company had nothing left for the branches. He hoped that any free grants made to railways would be coupled with such restrictions as would secure those lands being opened for settlement at fixed moderate prices. He was glad that no announcement had been made with respect to any new claims on behalf of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and hoped from this fortunate omission in the speech that the second final settlement is final, at all events for this Session. He also noticed the omission of any mention of the colonization companies, and had hoped to hear that they had paid their instalments. But instead of that, rumour says they are calling for relief; it is hint-

ed that they are to make the policy of giving free grants to railways the basis of their claim, and to argue that they cannot pay for their lands and sell them at a profit, while others alongside were receiving them for nothing. On the 4th May, 1883, the late Minister of Railways, when addressing the House on the subject of the Canadian Pacific Railway, read a letter from the first officer of the first Minister in which it was stated that the estimated receipts from the sale of agricultural and coal lands, timber dues, rents of grazing lands, and sales of mineral lands other than coal, with the royalties from the minerals, between January 1st, 1883, and 31st December, 1891, would amount to not less than \$58,000,000. That testimony had made him happy under the most desperate circumstances ; but the receipts from Dominion lands this year did not come up to the proportion, nor was he aware that any year had shown such proportion. He was glad to know that there had been another final settlement with Manitoba, but wanted to know whether it was finally final ; a final settlement cannot be made with the Province on the population basis, and with regard to that question he had before suggested that there be more frequent censuses to regulate the adjustment of the population subsidy to that province. For the third time it is repeated that there is to be a Representation Bill. For his part he declared his unswerving adhesion to the view that simplicity, economy, convenience and the public welfare are to be served most by adopting the franchises of the Local Legislatures. A measure which proposes, as former measures of hon. gentlemen proposed, that persons to be appointed by the Executive of the day shall practically control the revision of the voters' lists, is a measure which should not be accepted by a free and independent Parliament. With respect to the Chinese immigration, he pointed out that the House last Session (*vide* A. R. 1884, p. 62) had unanimously resolved, "That in the opinion of this House it is expedient to enact a law restricting or regulating the incoming of Chinese into the Dominion of Canada." And now we are informed that a Commission had been issued, that its report was nearly ready and would be presented during the Session, which he supposed was intended to convey the intimation, that the measure agreed upon by the House would not make its appearance. He hoped the report would be brought down at once so that the House could grapple with the question in accordance with the resolution to which he had referred. The hon. member for Cumberland had paid a natural and graceful compliment to his predecessor, whose disappearance from that place

was the practical result of the view taken by this side of the House last Session, that the holding of the two positions was inconsistent, inconvenient and improper. The hon. member from Bothwell (*vide* A. R. 1884, p. 21) moved a resolution indicating that it should not be continued, and though it was rejected, immediately at the close of the Session our position prevailed, and the holding of the double office ceased. The office of the Minister had not since been filled, and it was of some consequence, particularly when important transactions were taking place with reference to the Pacific Railway route, and other matters that there should be a Minister of Railways. Measures were promised to amend the Insurance Law, Civil Service Act, a measure relating to contagious diseases, a North-West census measure, and a measure in relation to the North-West Mounted Police. There was no Factory Bill promised, though like the Franchise Bill, it adorned former speeches from the Throne. He had hoped that some measure would be promised for the representation of the North-West Territories. That question had been discussed in both branches of the Legislature last session (*Vide* A.R., 1884, p. 53): but now it is only proposed to count their numbers. He noticed other omissions from the speech from the throne, and proceeded to take exception to one of the First Minister's speeches, as reported in the English papers in the previous November, and maintained that it was an inaccurate statement of the opinions of the Liberal party. He maintained that the Liberal party had a well settled and reasonable preference for the British system, as more flexible, as giving earlier and apter opportunities for the triumph of the popular will, than the presidential system which prevailed on the other side of the line. It was an unfair use to make of the position the hon. gentleman occupied in England, that he should make a statement calculated to discredit his political opponents. The hon. gentleman had also said that "any Englishman in coming to Canada, if he was a man of education, invariably joined the Canadian Conservative party, no matter what his home politics may have been." That was a gross insult to a very large portion of the community who had come from England, were educated men and warm adherents of the Liberal party. The hon. gentleman also declared that the conduct of the liberal party had been that of demagogues in Canada. He hoped the hon. gentleman, on future occasions when in England, would be a little more accurate when he attempted to describe the actions and conduct of his political opponents. Last year the decision of the Privy Council

in *Russell vs. The Queen*, had found place in the Speech from the Throne. Since then there had been a decision on the Boundary question, yet it was not mentioned. [After defining the attitudes of the Dominion and Ontario Governments respectively from the opening of the discussion in 1872, and referring to the arbitration, and to the means by which Manitoba had been made a party to the dispute], Mr. Blake proceeded:—As far as the Committee have decided, the case was not given away before the arbitrators and the issue which the hon. gentleman in 1872 joined, between the Dominion of Canada and the Province in which he contended for a due north line from the complex of the Ohio and Mississippi as the western, and for the height of land as the northern boundary, as far as it is decided, is decided against the hon. gentleman and in favour of the contention of the Province. Yet the whole question is not settled, although it was agreed in the House that the reference should take place between the Dominion and Ontario, as well as Manitoba and Ontario. The Dominion withdrew, and so the decision only formally and effectually settled the question as far as the boundary of Manitoba and Ontario was concerned. Still one is led to hope that there will be no further controversy as to the rest of it. With regard to the lands, the hon. gentleman had declared that even if the territory be within the Province of Ontario, still the lands are the property of the Dominion. It would be important to know if that contention is to be maintained, or whether this question is not to be, as it ought to be, at once settled in all its parts. There is another omission to be remarked upon,—the Streams Bill. There has been a decision of the Judicial Committee on that subject also: and the Committee have decided that it was not Mr. McLaren's right to interfere with Mr. Caldwell's coming down the stream, that the law was correctly declared by those who advised the local legislation. So the infallible disallowers turned out to be all wrong. Then the case of the license question. Parliament decided by bill that there should be a reference of this subject to the Supreme Court, and a reference was made, resulting as it has resulted; yet it is not thought worthy of being admitted to the Speech from the Throne. The pretence for parliament's interference with this question had disappeared. They had been engaged in an effort to take away, against the will of the Provinces, a right which the Provinces had exercised validly ever since Confederation. The Supreme Court had also decided that the Act which the hon. gentleman passed was itself waste paper. Is it in the

interest of this Confederation to continue this struggle? They should retrace their steps and repeal the objectionable part of the Act which the hon. gentleman passed, and leave the Local Legislatures to deal with the License question. If he could hope his words would have any weight he would pray the House to recognize their true position, to apprehend the fact that by their general policy they were rather weakening than strengthening the bonds of union, that the centralizing policy, the tariff policy, the policy of extravagant expenditure was alienating important elements in Canada from sympathy with the union itself; that it was their duty to recall the promises made to the Provinces which were induced to enter into this union, particularly by the leaders of the Maritime Provinces; that they should set about the initiation of a true federal policy, including that of a reduction of expenditure and such a reduction of taxation as the past extravagance permits, a policy suitable to our actual circumstances, instead of one based on hollow dreams, already proved untrue and which will too late, if persisted in, end in a disastrous awakening.

Sir John A. Macdonald (Carleton, Ont.), joined most cordially in the commendation passed by the hon. gentleman opposite upon the mover and seconder of the Address in their maiden efforts. All three speeches were eloquent but there was a difference in the style of their eloquence. The hon. gentleman (Mr. Blake) was quite cheery at the idea that this country was not so prosperous, at all events that the Speech did not announce universal prosperity as previous speeches from the Throne had done. Canada was suffering, but in no very great degree, from depression that existed alike in the protectionist United States and in free trade Great Britain and Ireland. Is there any evidence that the people of this country object to the present system of taxation? In 1879 the tariff was introduced with the general assent of the people and of their representatives. It had in no great degree been altered since that time. The oppression, if it took place, took place in and from 1879. Since that time there had been an appeal to the people. Had there been laid upon the table any petition from any body, large or small, showing that the country was suffering from excessive, unjust, sectional, exorbitant or oppressive taxation? No. The millers and some other interests throughout the country were asking for an increase of taxation, but no body, party or individual was complaining of the policy of the government in establishing this protective tariff. The hon. gentleman knows that many of his own supporters are opposed to the extreme free trade

views he enunciated. For the first time the hon. gentleman had admitted that there had been a brief gleam of prosperity. Let us look back at the faithful *Hansard* ; let us look at the speeches made by him in 1879, '80, '81, '82, '83, '84, and we will find that during the period of this brief prosperity in every session and in every speech, without one single admission of there being even a gleam of prosperity, the same pessimistic cry was raised that the country was ruined and oppressed. And now this gleam of prosperity is said to have passed, but it exists at this moment. Looking at the country as a whole from one end to the other, any industrious man can earn a fair day's wage for a fair day's work. There is, it is true, a depression in the cotton industry, but when this policy was introduced, and when it was alleged that the cotton lords would have a monopoly and would build up enormous fortunes at the expense of the people, we replied that there would be home competition, the natural competition that would arise when our manufacturers found that when they were protected from the free influx of foreign goods, the struggle and the competition between man and man, between capitalist and capitalist, would bring down the prices. Prices are lower than ever before and that is all for the benefit of the consumer, the bloated aristocrats are the sufferers, and the people of the country are the gainers. The operatives are not suffering ; there may be in places a diminution of wages, but there is enough left to enable an industrious man to support himself and family in comfort. There may be workmen on short time in some places but that only exists until the balance between demand and supply is adjusted. The hon. gentleman contemplates that happy state of affairs when our factories shall be closed, when all the vigour and energy and constructive skill and enterprise of those who are not fitted or inclined to follow agricultural pursuits must go to the United States. That is not the opinion of the country, and if the hon. gentleman goes to the country as the exponent of free trade, and he (Sir John) goes to the country as the exponent of the National Policy, he would beat him at almost every poll. Of the nine members just introduced seven went to the polls as advocates and supporters of the National Policy, and two occupy seats on the opposite benches. He (Sir John) was not ashamed of what he had said in England. With reference to a bankruptcy law, he stated that it was the intention of the Government to ask the House to appoint a Committee to investigate the whole subject. With respect to a reciprocity treaty

the public men of the United States, from the President down, knew that Canada had always been ready to enter into negotiations. They knew that without any fresh legislation the Government of Canada was authorized by Act of Parliament to reduce the tariff or wipe away the duties altogether on condition that the Americans reciprocate. It is not by going down on our knees that we shall get reciprocity. What was the argument of some of the American statesmen? They said: Let us hold off a little longer; let us refuse them reciprocity, and Canada will fall like a ripe plum into our mouths. The Government had given constant attention to the development of the trade of Canada, and the obtaining of commercial treaties with the various civilized countries of the world. Her Majesty's Government had given every assistance in doing so; they had, for instance, joined our High Commissioner, Sir Charles Tupper, with the British Ambassador at Madrid to negotiate a treaty between Canada and the Spanish Antilles and Spain. So with respect to France. As to the Canadian Pacific Railway there was no necessity for mentioning it in the Speech from the Throne, as there was no legislation to be laid before the House in respect to it just now. With respect to the Factory law the case stood thus: Already in two of the Provinces there is Factory legislation. If at any time it is found requisite for the protection of life or property that offensive breaches of the Factory law should be made a misdemeanour, of course we must act here. The Provincial Legislatures have no power to declare any breach of the law a misdemeanour. Before giving representation to the people of the North-West we must know the number of people there and where they are situated, in order that we may give them representation in Parliament. The time must come ere long when these districts will be made Provinces, when, as a matter of course, they will be represented in this Parliament like any other Province. As to what he had said in England about the Liberal-Conservative party being the progressive party he had said the same thing in this House and in this country. He thought he had done the Opposition full justice when he said they were as loyal and as true to British interests as were the Conservatives. He referred at some length to the License question, the Boundary decision, and the Streams bill. The course pursued in respect of the first had been adopted in consequence of the conflicting decisions given in the cases of *Russell vs. The Queen*, and *The Queen vs. Hodge*, and he congratulated the House that this and other points of conflict were being amicably settled so

early in the history of Confederation. With respect to the boundary he said that if the proffer of the Dominion Government had been accepted it would have been settled ten years ago. As to the line of boundary for which the Dominion Government contended, it was obliged to do so because it had been determined by solemn decision of the Court of Queen's Bench in the then Province of Lower Canada. In making Manitoba a party to the dispute the Government, when enlarging the boundaries of that Province, found it necessary to follow the same course as the Administration of the hon. gentlemen opposite in describing the boundaries of Keewatin, when they simply enacted that the western boundary of one should be the eastern boundary of the other. As to the Streams question, the view he had taken of it was shared by Mr. Mowat, who was so satisfied that Mr. McLaren could hold the rights claimed that he introduced an Act to take them away. It was on account of that course, and because the Dominion held that it was a question of law then in litigation that should be left to the Courts, and if the Courts decided that Mr. McLaren was right it would be wrong to pass an Act to take that right away; and if the Courts decided that Mr. Caldwell was right, then there was no necessity for the Streams bill, and therefore the Government disallowed it. The Speech, he said, was a plain, business-like document. The subjects to be submitted were important, and he commended them to the attention of the House.

Sir R. J. Cartwright (South Huron) followed, mainly confining his speech to a commentary on some remarks made by the First Minister at a "recent demonstration in his honour" (the banquet at Montreal, January 13th). The Address was agreed to the same evening without further debate.

CHAPTER II.

CENSUS OF MANITOBA AND N. W. TERRITORIES—SUNDAY EXCURSIONS—BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY—IMPERIAL FEDERATION—THE FISHERIES—THE WASHINGTON TREATY—DEPUTY SPEAKERSHIP—MR. M. B. DALY APPOINTED TO THE OFFICE—ONTARIO BOUNDARY QUESTION—PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE—A SOLITARY “CONTENT.”—TORRENS SYSTEM IN THE N. W. TERRITORIES—DIVORCES—AN ACT OF DISCIPLINE—TEMPERANCE ACT AMENDMENT BILLS—REFERENCE OF LIQUOR LICENSE ACT, 1883, TO JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF PRIVY COUNCIL—COMPENSATION TO BREWERS AND DISTILLERS—PARTIAL PROHIBITION—THE EXCHANGE BANK ADVANCES.

A bill to provide for the taking of the census of the Province of Manitoba, the North-West Territories and the District of Keewatin, was introduced by Mr. Pope (Compton), and passed through its several stages during the early part of the session. It provided for the enumeration of the people and the taking of other information concerning their property and habitations, their nationality, religion, occupation, &c., &c., in accordance with the system followed in taking the decennial census of the Dominion. Mr. Pope, in introducing the bill, stated that arrangements had been made for taking the census in these regions once every five years. Sir R. J. Cartwright, who had taken strong exception to the mode of enumerating the population, moved in amendment to the motion for the third reading:—

“That the said Bill be recommitted to amend the same, by adding at the end of last clause the following words: ‘That it shall be the duty of each enumerator to set down in separate column the names of all persons included by him in the population of the district, who were at the time of the taking of said census actually present in the said district,’”

which was lost; yeas 62, nays 120. (*Vide* Chap. I.)

Mr. Charlton (Norfolk N.), introduced a Bill to provide for the better observance of the Lord’s Day by prohibiting Sunday excursions in certain cases. (*Vide* A.R., 1884, p. 59.) In moving the second reading he appealed to the higher law, recognized by all Christian nations. He quoted numerous authorities, and argued with great earnestness for the proper observance of the day. Mr. Chapleau (Terrebonne) replied, admitting generally the duty of all to respect the day, but refusing to be dictated to by others as to the manner of its observance. He also thought the measure *ultra vires*. Mr. O’Brien (Muskoka) warmly supported the Bill. Sir John Macdonald pointed

out that while Mr. Charlton's speech was on the whole subject of Sabbath observance, his Bill was confined to the subject of Sunday excursions, and its provisions were of a character which in his opinion came properly within the control and governance of the Provincial Legislatures or the municipalities. The motion for a second reading was negatived on a division.

On the 6th of February, Sir John Macdonald moved the appointment of a Special Committee to take into consideration and report upon the alleged necessity that existed for the adoption of some system of bankruptcy or insolvency giving adequate protection against undue preferences, with power to send for persons and papers. After a brief debate the motion was agreed to. On the 12th a message from the Governor-General was received, transmitting copies of all petitions, resolutions, correspondence and memorials on the matter of bankruptcy which had been submitted to His Excellency in Council for consideration, and Sir John Macdonald moved that the same be referred to the Special Committee on Insolvency, and that the Committee be given power to report from time to time, by bill or otherwise, on the whole subject of bankruptcy and insolvency. This was agreed to on a division. Subsequently on motion of Sir Hector Langevin (Three Rivers) all the petitions presented to the House on the subject of bankruptcy and insolvency were referred to the same Committee. Several bills relating to the same subject were introduced during the Session, but none of them passed beyond the initial stage.

Mr. Edgar (West Ontario) enquired whether any correspondence had taken place between the High Commissioner in London and the government on the subject of Imperial Federation, and whether the Government had received copies of the resolutions passed at the Conference on Imperial Federation held in London in 1884. Mr. Chapleau stated that there had been no correspondence. To a question by the same hon. member, the Premier replied that it was not the intention of the Government to submit any proposals upon the subject during the Session. \ (*Vide* Chap. X.)

The fisheries received frequent notice during the Session. Mr. Mulock, (N. York, Ont.,) introduced the subject on a motion for the production of all papers, not already laid before Parliament, between the Canadian and British Governments, from the 1st July, 1867, to the time of signing the Washington Treaty. He argued from expressions in papers already made public, that there was further corres-

pondence which might possibly throw some light on the prospect of securing a reciprocity treaty, as the outcome of the future negotiations on the subject of the fisheries. The motion was granted. He also introduced a bill to authorize the granting of permits to fish in waters set apart for the propagation of fish. He explained that during the previous year many people on the borders of Lake Simcoe had applied for authority to fish through the ice, but on a reference to the Department of Justice, it was found that to grant permission would be contrary to the provisions of the Fisheries Act. His object was to secure authority for this permission. The bill only reached its first reading. In reply to a question, later in the Session, it was stated that the Government did not intend to introduce any legislation permitting Fishery Overseers to grant licenses to fish in the waters of Lake Simcoe. At the same sitting, Mr. Baker (Victoria, B. C.) was informed that the Inspector of Fisheries had been instructed to take steps to obtain accurate statistics as to the value of the British Columbia fisheries.

On the 13th July, on motion for Committee of Supply, Mr. Weldon (St. John, N. B.) called attention to the manner in which the Government had dealt with the termination of the Washington Treaty. By their conduct with respect to the abrogation of the articles of that Treaty, they had been guilty of delay and neglect. The award made by the Halifax Commission, \$5,000,000 for the ten years the treaty was in force showed the value of the fisheries of the Maritime Provinces. He quoted at great length from official documents to prove that the Government had neglected their duty and allowed matters to drift on without doing anything. Sir John Macdonald, in reply, said the Government of the United States had deliberately resolved upon its policy of abrogating the fishery clauses of the Treaty. The fishermen of Gloucester had been solemnly assured by the late Mr. Frelinghuysen, then U. S. Secretary of States, in 1884, that their Government would adhere to the termination of the treaty, and that under no circumstances would it be renewed. That statement was known and it would have been folly, it would have been humiliation without getting its reward, to have asked the United States to withdraw the cancellation of the treaty. However, last autumn, unofficial communications were opened, suggesting a way that negotiations might be renewed. It was represented that as the treaty would end on the 1st July, 1885, it would cause great irritation among the American fishermen if their vessels were seized after that date. These

communications were conveyed through Mr. West, and he asked Mr. Frelinghuysen whether there was any use in our going into the subject. The general result was that Mr. Frelinghuysen stated that it was impossible, that all the United States Government could do was, just prior to the 1st July, to issue a proclamation warning the American fishermen to avoid going into Canadian waters. The moment the new Government was formed at Washington, the British Ambassador drew the attention of Mr. Bayard, the Secretary of State, to the previous unofficial correspondence with Mr. Frelinghuysen, and from that it grew by degrees until it arrived at the unexpectedly happy result that they had the expression of the desire of the American Government, in the first place to deal with the fishery question, and in the second place, to enter upon the great subject of the extension and development of trade between the two countries. The extension of the term of freedom of the fisheries from the first of July, had been offered for mutual convenience and to mark the neighbourly feeling of Canada. That offer was made on the ground that it would greatly meet the convenience of their fishermen if they were allowed to fish during the remainder of the season, from the 1st July to the 1st November, or the 1st December, as the case might be. He acknowledged that it was pretty hard for the Canadian fishermen, but, if they wanted the American market, was it not worth while to give the Americans the use of their waters for three months longer and then endeavour to settle the whole fishery question, and afterwards to negotiate a treaty opening the markets of the two countries to the products of each? Mr. Mills followed, and blamed the Government for not having taken the first step for the purpose of establishing new and satisfactory trade relations with the people of the United States. Mr. Vail (Digby) considered that all that could be honourably done had been done to bring about negotiations in respect to the fisheries and reciprocal trade between the two countries. Mr. Mitchell (Northumberland, N. B.) thought it unwise to go into the discussion at length, as it was now before the American Government. He desired to impress on the First Minister that whatever arrangement was made looking to the future, there ought to be a recognition on the part of the American Government, that the municipal laws of each country should apply to the fishermen, whether Americans or Canadians, whether on the American or on the Canadian coasts. Mr. Vail did not think it was the duty of the Government of Canada to look after the interests of the American fishermen in the matter they had done.

He believed the feeling of the American people to be in favour of the continuance of the provisions of the treaty. He was quite satisfied the larger majority of the people of the United States would be very glad to see some arrangement made, whereby this treaty should be extended so as to allow American fishermen to fish in our waters, in return for a market in the United States, and either commercial reciprocity or such a money compensation as would be fair in the interest of all concerned. (*Vide* Chap. X.)

On the 10th of February, Sir John Macdonald introduced the following resolutions providing for the appointment of a Deputy Speaker and Chairman of Committees. He said it was intended to introduce the practice which obtained in the English House of Commons and in many of the Colonial Legislatures. The health of the Speaker had suffered from the too long sittings, and he thought the House would see that the regularity of its proceedings and the management of Committees of the whole would be better conducted with an officer of the rank indicated, selected by the House, having in fact the same responsibilities in the position as the Speaker had in his. He moved

“ That the House do elect a Chairman of Committees of this House at the commencement of every Parliament as soon as an address has been agreed to in answer to His Excellency’s Speech, and that the member so elected do take the chair of all Committees of the Whole, including the Committees of Supply and of Ways and Means in accordance with the rules and usages which regulate the duties of a similar officer, generally designated the Chairman of the Committees of Ways and Means in the House of Commons in England. That the member so elected Chairman of Committees do continue to act in that capacity until the end of the Parliament for which he is elected, and in the case of a vacancy by death, resignation, or otherwise the House shall proceed forthwith to elect a successor. That the foregoing Resolutions be made Standing Orders of this House. That this House do proceed forthwith to elect a Chairman of Committees to take during the remainder of this Parliament the chair of all Committees of the Whole, including the Committees of Supply and of Ways and Means. That whenever the Speaker of the House of Commons, from illness or other cause finds it necessary to leave the chair during any part of the Sittings of the said House on any day, he may call upon the chairman of Committees, or in his absence, any member of this House to take the chair and to act as Deputy Speaker during the remainder of such day, unless the Speaker himself resume the chair before the close of the sittings for that day. That whenever the House shall be informed by the Clerk at the table of the unavoidable absence of Mr. Speaker, the Chairman of Committees do perform the duties and exercise the authority of Speaker in relation to all the proceedings of the House as Deputy Speaker until the next meeting of the House, and so on from day to day on the like information being given to the House until the House shall otherwise order, provided that if the House shall adjourn for more than twenty-four hours the Deputy Speaker shall continue to perform the duties and exercise the authority

of Speaker for twenty-four hours only after such adjournment. That the two foregoing resolutions be made Standing Orders of this House.'

Mr. Blake, while approving generally of the purpose in view, objected to the manner in which it was proposed to accomplish it. He pointed out several difficulties in the way, and contended that the House was not sufficiently informed as to the powers and usages and practices that ought to be considered with reference to the Chairman of Committees—the powers and rights of the Speaker as they obtained in England. The scheme did not strike his mind favourably in the first instance, but desirous of finding a method to accommodate opposing views, he moved in amendment to leave out the words after "that," and insert the following :

"A Select Committee be appointed to consider and report to this House whether any and what improvements may be made with reference to the Chairmanship of the Committee of the Whole."

Sir John Macdonald objected to the appointment of a Committee, as the subject had already been threshed out by the experience of the House of Commons in England. It had been provided in their own rules that in unprovided cases they should adopt the practice of the (Imperial) House of Commons, and they proposed in the present instance to adopt that practice. Mr. Casey (West Elgin) said the amendment was worthy of the acceptance of the House, and he believed it would be gladly received by the English as well as the French speaking members. Though not a hard and fast rule, the principle had already been recognized in the alternate election of French and English Speakers. Mr. Blake's amendment was negatived : Yeas, 59 ; nays, 121. Majority, 62. An amendment, proposed by Mr. Royal (Provencher), to add the following paragraph :

"And that the members elected to serve as Deputy Speaker and Chairman of Committees shall be required to possess a full and practical knowledge of the language which is not that of the Speaker for the time being."

was accepted, and the first, second, third and fourth resolutions were agreed to. Sir John Macdonald then moved :

"That Malachy Bowes Daly, Esq., member for the County of Halifax, do take the chair at all Committees of the whole House in accordance with the foregoing resolutions."

which was agreed to on a division. On the fifth resolution being put Mr. Blake contended that it was by bill that the change must be

made. It could not be accomplished by a standing order or a resolution.

To meet this objection Sir John Macdonald, instead of moving that the fifth and sixth resolutions be made Standing Orders, obtained leave to bring in a bill founded thereon to provide for the appointment of a Deputy Speaker, which was passed. The subsequent business of the Session, prolonged as it was for an unusual period with far more than the ordinary number of very long sittings, fully justified the provision for the appointment of a Deputy Speaker, which, indeed, the general growth of business in the Dominion Parliament had already shown to be necessary. The personal qualifications of Mr. Daly for the office were recognized on all sides, and the new arrangement, which was immediately put in force, tended much to the satisfactory progress of business in the House under circumstances which were sometimes of a very exceptional character. The salary affixed to the office is \$2,000.

In reply to questions by Mr. Mills, Sir John Macdonald stated (1) That it was not the intention of the Government to propose any legislation to define the boundary of the Province of Ontario upon the North and West. The question whether it was necessary to ask for Imperial legislation was then receiving earnest consideration. (2) The Government were not aware that they had at any time contested the claim of Ontario to the country north of the height of land and south of Hudson's Bay and the Albany river. There had been no contest in regard to the matter. (3) (With respect to the circumstances which prevented the Government agreeing to the extension of the order of reference to the Privy Council in relation to the disputed boundaries, so as to embrace the whole subject of the northerly and westerly boundaries),—as the question primarily referred to the boundary between Manitoba and Ontario. It was considered by counsel, retained both on behalf of the Dominion and of the Province of Manitoba, that the question between the two Provinces should be first settled. Mr. Mills also asked whether the Government accepted the boundary of Ontario on the north and west as defined by her Majesty's Order-in-Council and the report of the Judicial Committee? Whether they were ready to accept the Albany river from the eastern point of the northern boundary, as defined in the Imperial Order-in-Council, eastward to Hudson's Bay, and thence eastward along the shore of the bay until it reaches the line drawn due north from Lake Temiscamingue to Hudson's Bay? Sir John Macdonald replied that

the reference was to the western boundary of Ontario and the eastern boundary of Manitoba; so far as the judgment of the Judicial Committee was concerned, it concerned the boundary between Manitoba and Ontario. Of course they had no objection to accept that. With respect to that portion of the report of the Judicial Committee, if any, which was not referred to them in the reference, as the Government did not consent, they had not the power to deal with that subject, but must come to Parliament to deal with it. On another occasion Mr. Mills asked when the resolution or proposition with respect to this question might be expected, and Sir John Macdonald replied that it was the intention of the Government to deal with it during the Session. In reply to a somewhat similar question put by Mr. Mills, in July, Sir John Macdonald replied that with respect to the boundary between Ontario and Manitoba there was no difficulty. The northern boundary of Ontario, dividing it from Keewatin, was yet unsettled, and there was the question involved in that as to what was or ought to be the northern boundary of Quebec. There was no chance of Imperial legislation until the next Session of the Imperial Parliament. In the meantime the Government desired rather to have communication with the Provinces of Manitoba, Ontario, and Quebec, and to get from the Imperial Parliament at its next Session some legislation settling forever these three questions: The boundary between Manitoba and Ontario, that is, to repeat the decision of the Privy Council by Imperial enactment; the northern boundary of Ontario separating it from Keewatin, and the northern boundary of Quebec dividing it from the lands belonging to the Dominion of Canada lying to the north of it.

In the Senate on the 11th February, the Hon. Mr. Alexander introduced a motion that the portrait of the late Speaker, Hon. Sir David Macpherson, be not allowed to remain in the Senate corridor. The motion had no seconder, but on the demand that the yeas and nays be taken, Mr. Speaker put it from the chair, when it was lost. Contents 1 (Mr. Alexander); non-contents, 52. Sir David Macpherson was excused from voting. On the 23rd Mr. Alexander moved that a Committee be appointed to enquire into and report upon the value of the remaining assets of the Bank of Upper Canada, &c. After discussion the motion was negatived. Contents 1 (Mr. Alexander); non-contents, 49.

Sir Alexander Campbell, in moving the second reading of the bill, entitled, "An Act respecting Real Property in the North-West Ter-

ritories," explained that it provided for the introduction of what is generally known as the Torrens System of land titles registration, and would apply to the whole territory from the western boundary of Manitoba to the eastern boundary of British Columbia. He fully explained the provisions of the bill and the advantages which would accrue from the introduction of this system into so vast a region in which the titles were as yet but recently direct from the Crown. The bill passed through its several stages, and on the 20th March was read a third time and passed. On motion of Sir Hector Langevin, it was read the first time in the House of Commons, but no further stage was taken on it during the Session.

Six divorce or "Relief" bills came before the Senate during the Session, and five of them became law. Three of these were on petition of the husband, and three on petition of the wife. The sixth bill was dropped, the evidence having disclosed the fact that there was collusion between the parties.

On the 9th March, Sir Alexander Campbell moved :

"That the Hon. George Alexander, a member of this House, on Friday, the 6th day of March instant, after being called to order by Mr. Speaker, at the instance of the House, having refused to resume his seat in accordance with the 25th Rule of the House, and having persisted in using offensive language and in disorderly conduct, is deserving of the censure of the House."

He defended the proposed act of discipline by quotations from Bourinot's work on Parliamentary Law, showing that both Houses of Parliament had ample powers to protect their own dignity and punish individual members for misconduct. After a statement from the offending member, and some remarks from other Senators, it was agreed that the motion be withdrawn, on the understanding that the statement of the Hon. Mr. Alexander should be taken as an apology for the offence charged, and it was accordingly entered on the Journals that "The Hon. Mr. Alexander rose in his place and "apologized to the House for having refused on Friday, the 6th "March instant, when called to order by Mr. Speaker at the instance "of the House, to resume his seat, and for having persisted in using "offensive language and in disorderly conduct." This very unusual, but, under the circumstances, necessary proceeding is calculated to exercise a wholesome influence in the future.

The general dissatisfaction with the working of the "Canada Temperance Act, 1878," known as the "Scott Act," led to the introduction of bills for its amendment, in the Commons, by Mr. McCarthy

(North Simcoe), Mr. Baker, Mr. Townshend, Mr. Jamieson (North Lanark), Mr. Bourbeau (Drummond and Arthabaska), and Mr. Gigault (Rouville). All these bills were dropped after the first reading, except that introduced by Mr. Jamieson, which, he said, had been prepared by the legislative committee of the Dominion Alliance, for the suppression of the liquor traffic. It contained several clauses, the general purpose of which was to remedy defects in the Act of 1878, and render its operation more effective. The sixth section proposed to amend section 103 of the Liquor License Act of 1883, which had been held by a recent decision of the Courts in New Brunswick to repeal the enforcing clauses of the Act of 1878. A motion to give the bill precedence in the Orders was carried: yeas, 86; nays, 62; and its second reading moved by Mr. Jamieson on the 8th of April. Mr. Cameron (North Victoria), spoke generally against the bill, and contended that the Scott Act had proved a failure in Prince Edward Island and elsewhere. Already its partial adoption had caused ruin to many men who had invested their money in legitimate business enterprise, and if they intended to enforce prohibition, or partial prohibition, they should provide compensation. Parliament should not take away property and rights which are acquired under the law as it existed and not give compensation. Mr. Ives (Richmond and Wolf), moved in amendment to the second reading:

“That in the opinion of this House the Canada Temperance Act should not go into operation except in such counties as have adopted it by an actual majority of the votes upon the voters' lists of such counties.”

The amendment was lost: yeas, 17; nays, 109; and the second reading carried: yeas, 108; nays, 15. In Committee the bill passed with several amendments; and on the motion for the third reading, Mr. Weldon moved:

“That the said bill be not now read the third time, but be referred back to the Committee of the Whole, with instructions to make the following amendments:—To add the following words at the end of the sixth section: Provided this Act shall not apply to any prosecutions or proceedings heretofore commenced and now pending; and notwithstanding the repeal of the said section, the provisions of the Canada Temperance Act of 1878, relating to offences, penalties and punishments, and procedure relating thereto, shall, as to all prosecutions and proceedings commenced after the passing of the Act, be in full force. And to add to the seventh clause the following words: Provided that where the information or complaint is laid by any person other than the collector of Inland Revenue, the information shall be laid upon the oath of the party complaining substantiating the information.”

These amendments were agreed to. On the motion of Mr. Bourbeau, the following amendment was carried :

“That in addition to the persons mentioned in sub-section 4, of section 99, of the Canada Temperance Act of 1878, the following persons may grant certificates for medical purposes : The priest, or any duly ordained clergyman, ministering to or in charge of the village parish, or townships in which the person to whom the certificate is granted resides, and where no medical man resides or can conveniently be found.”

On motion for concurrence, Mr. Burpee (Sunbury, N. B.) moved that the bill be referred back, and Mr. Bourbeau's amendment struck out, which, after debate was lost ; yeas 49, nays 86. Mr. Hickery (Dundas) moved, that the following be added to sub-section 4, section 99 :

“Provided that nothing in this Act shall interfere with the rights or privileges of medical men in using alcoholic liquors when required and kept for professional purposes.”

which was carried ; yeas 68, nays 64, but negatived in Committee.

Mr. White (Cardwell) moved :

“That the bill be not now read the third time, but be referred back to the committee of the whole House, with instructions that they have power to amend the same by providing that veterinary surgeons, regularly qualified as such, and duly established in practice, may be authorized to grant certificates for intoxicating liquors, to be used as medicine in the practice of their profession.”

Lost ; yeas 39, nays 78. Mr. Macdonald (Kings, P. E. I.) moved an amendment with reference to the operation of the Act in Prince Edward Island, and Mr. Gigault moved, that the provisions of his bill be embodied therein. These were to permit the electors to vote for or against prohibition, or partial prohibition, the latter meaning the prohibition of all alcoholic liquors, other than cider, beer and wine, be incorporated. Both amendments were negatived and the bill read the third time and passed, as “An Act further to amend the Canada Temperance Act, 1878, and the Liquor License Act.”

The Hon. Mr. Vidal took charge of the bill in the Senate, and moved its second reading, the debate on which was continued for several days. Hon. Mr. Dickie, moved an amendment to defer legislation until the judgment of the Privy Council had been obtained on the appeal from the Supreme Court, which he subsequently withdrew and the bill was read the second time. In Committee, several amendments were made, the principal of these being, (1) to authorize duly licensed medical practitioners to “dispense alcoholic liquors for

exclusively medicinal purposes and not otherwise," and (2) "that the dealing in ales, porter, lager-beer, cider and light wines, containing not more than twelve per cent. of alcohol, be exempt from the operation of the Canada Temperance Act of 1878." The amendments were concurred in:—Contents 38, non-contents 22. On the motion for the third reading, moved by Sir Alexander Campbell, the Hon. Mr. Power moved an amendment to the effect that a three-fifths vote be required to bring the act of 1878 into operation, which was negatived:—Contents 23, non-contents 25. On the motion of the Hon. Mr. McMillan, the bill was recommitted, and the 5th clause further amended by inserting the following :

"Provided also that nothing in this Act shall be held to interfere with the purchase or sale by legally qualified physicians, chemists or druggists of the following articles, that is say:—1. The official preparations of the authorized pharmacopœias, when made of full medicinal strength, and sold only for medicinal purposes. 2. Physicians' prescriptions containing spirituous liquors if sold in quantities of not more than eight ounces at any one time. 3. Any patent medicine, unless such patent medicine is known to the vendor to be capable of being used as a beverage, the sale of which is a violation of The Canada Temperance Act, 1878. 4. Eau de cologne, bay rum or other articles of perfumery, lotions, extracts, varnishes, tinctures of other pharmaceutical preparations containing alcohol, but not intended for use as beverages. 5. Alcohol or methylated spirits, for pharmaceutical, chemical or mechanical uses."

The Hon. Mr. Vidal, moved that the clause permitting the sale of ale, beer and wine, be struck out, which was lost:—Contents 20, non-contents 31. These amendments made in the Senate had so completely changed the character of the bill, that its former advocates now become its opponents, and the third reading was carried:—Contents, 33, non-contents 19; among the latter being, Hon. Messrs. Vidal, Scott, Flint, and other prominent advocates of temperance legislation. During the progress of this measure, through both branches of Parliament, there was a considerable amount of agitation throughout the country, and the opponents of the Scott Act developed unexpected strength and energy. To their active interference and the agency of the Licensed Victuallers Association, were doubtless due the success of the most important of the amendments made in the Senate, and the large vote obtained for them in the Commons. When the bill as amended, came back for concurrence, Mr. Jamieson, moved, that as to permitting doctors to dispense liquors for medicinal purposes, the clause be disagreed to. The motion was lost; yeas 75, nays 84. Mr. Jamieson's second amendment, disagreeing

with the minor amendments of the Senate, was lost ; yeas 75, nays 90. In respect to the clause allowing the sale of wine, &c., in localities where the Act of 1878 was in operation, Mr. Small (East Toronto) proposed the following addition:—"In counties and cities hereafter adopting the said Act"; after debate the motion was lost ; yeas 78, nays 86. The Senate amendments having been disagreed to in their most essential features, the bill was sent back to that body, and it refusing to concur in the action of the Commons, the bill fell through.

With respect to the Liquor License Act of 1883, Mr. Cameron (Huron) moved concurrence in a resolution that such portions of the said act, as the Supreme Court had declared *ultra vires*, should be suspended until the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on appeal. This was agreed to, and Sir John Macdonald introduced a bill enacting the resolution in which the House had concurred, and referring the whole subject of the validity of the Act of 1883, (the McCarthy Act) and the Act amending the same to the judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. The bill passed through all its stages without opposition. (*Vide* Chap. X.)

In discussing the question of Prohibition, that of compensation to brewers, distillers, and others engaged in the liquor trade, though not receiving as much prominence in Canada as in England, has yet engaged a considerable share of attention. Mr. Kranz (North Waterloo) introduced the following resolution affirming the principle :

"*Resolved*, That it is expedient whenever Parliament decides that a law prohibiting the importation, manufacture, and sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes should be enacted, that equitable provision should be made for the compensation of brewers, distillers and malsters so far as respects the diminution in value of the real property, premises, and plant, owned and used by them in their business."

In supporting the motion he argued that public morality would not be furthered by legislating away people's property without giving them compensation for their loss. Mr. Wells (East Bruce) in seconding the resolution, regretted that it had not also embraced the Licensed Victuallers. He quoted several eminent legal authorities on the question of compensation, and instanced cases in which the passage of the Scott Act had rendered property valueless. Mr. Fisher (Brome) moved in amendment.

"That all after the word 'that' be struck out, and the following inserted in its stead : 'The time when Parliament proceeds to discuss the details of a law prohibiting the importation, manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage

purposes, will be the proper occasion on which to discuss the question of compensation to the manufacturers of such liquors as may come under the operation of such a law.' ”

The amendment was carried. Yeas, 105 ; Nays, 74.

Mr. Beaty (West Toronto) introduced the following resolutions :

“(1.) That having in view the evils resulting from the ready access to, and excessive use of spirituous liquors, as beverages, it is expedient, with a view of diminishing those evils, that a legislative enactment should be had of a prohibitory rather than a restrictive character. (2.) That prohibiting the importation, manufacture, sale and use of ‘spirits’ known under the names brandy, gin, rum, whiskey and high wines, or other distilled liquors for purpose other than for exportation for use out of Canada, medicinal, chemical or mechanical uses, is advisable as a partial remedial measure. (3.) That as heretofore the distillation of ‘spirits’ has been a lawful business, it is deemed but just that some moderate compensation for injury to real property and plant should be made without regard, however, to prospective profits or remote damages. (4.) That it is expedient to declare drunkenness from the excessive use of intoxicating liquors, to be a criminal offence, punishable with imprisonment, in cases of persons repeating the offence. (5.) That an Act based on the said resolutions should be passed, not to come into force until the expiration of twelve calendar months, or until after the close of the next Session of Parliament.”

He contended that legislation was desirable in the direction of prohibition ; that total prohibition could not be effectively enforced, and was considered by many as too great an interference with personal freedom. But his proposition, which for convenience, he would call partial prohibition, he thought would meet the case for a time at least, and greatly diminish the evils resulting from intemperance. By permitting the sale of malt liquors and wine, under license as at present, and entirely excluding spirits, the people would have reasonable opportunity of enjoyment without the danger of falling into drunkenness, which almost always resulted from the use of spirits. He thought the advocates of local prohibition (under the Scott Act) and of total prohibition, should both support his proposition, as it was a step in the direction of their principle. He advocated that drunkenness should be made a criminal offence. At the conclusion of his speech Mr. Jamieson moved that the House pass to Public Bills and Orders, which was carried, and the resolutions were dropped. Mr. Beaty subsequently introduced a bill embodying the principles laid down in the resolutions, but it did not advance beyond the initiatory stage.

The advances to the Exchange Bank of Canada had, in the previous Session (*vide* A. R. 1884, pp. 50-51), been made by Sir R. J. Cartwright the subject of a motion of censure on the Government.

During this Session he again brought the matter before the House, reiterating former arguments and condemning the policy which authorized advances to banking institutions under such circumstances. He contended that its effect was injurious to the best interests of the banks and of the commercial community. It would have been better for all parties concerned had the Finance Minister been as firm in refusing the loan as he appeared to be in insisting on its repayment. He moved the following resolution :

“That it appears by the Public Accounts that \$237,000 are due to the Government in respect of the advances made to the Exchange Bank in 1883. That the said bank had already, within two years, suspended payment and reduced its capital by 50 per cent. That the papers laid before this House—and the statement of the Minister—show that the bank was in difficulties when said advances were made, and that no proper enquiries were had or precautions taken in respect of the loan of the \$300,000 of public money put in jeopardy by such advance. That the present condition of the loan is such that a serious loss may occur to the Treasury. That the developments in connection with the Exchange Bank show that the institution was at the time of the loan insolvent, and under grossly careless and fraudulent management, and that the result of the action of the Government was to bolster up the bank by restoring in some measure public confidence, during an interval in which the said careless and fraudulent management was continued, enormous sums of money disappeared, the positions of shareholders, depositors and creditors of the bank, was changed, the liability of shareholders to creditors was lost, and the whole situation changed for the worse. That this House regrets that the Government should have advanced the said sum of \$300,000 to the Exchange Bank.”

Sir Leonard Tilley reiterated his explanation of the circumstances under which the advances had been made, and referred to other cases in which the Government had come to the aid of individual banks to tide them over temporary difficulties. Whatever might be the result the Government had acted for the best, and he did not anticipate any loss. After a debate, in which several members participated, the motion was negatived : yeas, 59 ; nays, 118 ; majority for the Government, 59 ; or, 22 more than on the like motion in the previous Session.

Among the private bills passed during the Session and sanctioned at its close, was an Act to extend the time for the commencement and completion of the Huron and Ontario Ship Canal. This project for uniting the waters of Lakes Huron and Ontario, and thereby dispense with some four hundred miles of navigation, which has been highly commended by engineering authorities, is the conception of Mr. F. C. Capréol, of Toronto, so well known in connection with various other enterprising schemes.

CHAPTER III.

FINANCE AND TRADE—THE ESTIMATES—COMPARATIVE STATEMENTS FOR 1884-5 AND 1885-6—FOUR MILLION DOLLARS ON ACCOUNT OF NORTH-WEST TROUBLES—ADDITIONAL LOAN AUTHORIZED—THE BUDGET SPEECH—SIR L. TILLEY'S REVIEW OF THE EFFECT OF THE NATIONAL POLICY—SIR R. J. CARTWRIGHT ON THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY—MR. WHITE (CARDWELL) ON POPULATION STATISTICS—PROLONGED DEBATE—CHANGES IN THE TARIFF.

The estimates for the financial year ending June 30th, 1886, were brought down on the 27th February. They amounted to the following sums :—Authorized by Statute, \$16,308,248.02 ; to be voted from the Consolidated Fund, \$15,448,784.33 ; to be voted on Capital Account, \$10,497,726.31 ; making a total of \$42,254,758.66. This was a considerable contrast to the gross sum granted for the previous year, but, as will be seen by a comparison of the figures, the difference was almost exactly accounted for by the reduction of over thirty millions and a quarter in the amount applicable to the redemption of debt, and of nearly seven millions and a half in the appropriations for railways and canals. The Supplementary Estimates for 1884-85 amounted to \$3,569,465.44, and those for 1885-86, brought down later in the Session, to \$5,238,907.07. These figures were changed in some instances by alterations introduced in Committee of Supply. As finally sanctioned in the Supply bill the amounts actually voted by Parliament, and the amounts authorized by Statute to defray the expenditure of the year ending 30th June, 1886, as also the like expenditures for the previous year are shown in the following statements :—

AMOUNT VOTED BY PARLIAMENT.

SERVICES	1884-5.		1885-6.
	Voted in 1884.	Voted in 1885.	
	\$	\$	\$
Charges of Management.....	169,123 15	.....	168,709 50
Civil Government.....	952,414 00	5,911 24	983,162 75
Administration of Justice.....	41,010 00	.....	64,470 00
Police.....	15,000 00	4,000 00	16,500 00
Penitentiaries.....	298,794 20	1,510 30	306,733 23
Legislation.....	343,062 50	76,639 90	511,032 69
Arts, Agriculture and Statistics...	94,500 00	40,618 33	154,500 00
Immigration and Quarantine.....	575,841 00	25,847 88	*380,025 00
			+68,966 00
Pensions.....	28,979 80	.....	24,247 00
Militia.....	1,226,255 00	2,266 66	1,254,292 00

AMOUNT VOTED BY PARLIAMENT—*Continued.*

SERVICES.	1884-5.		1885-6.
	Voted in 1884.			Voted in 1885.
	\$	\$	\$
Railways and Canals :			
(Chargeable to Capital)	12,629,010 00	1,275,269 50	6,811,697 64
(Chargeable to Income).....	134,100 00	.....	153,025 00
Public Works and Buildings :			
(Chargeable to Capital).....	1,069,339 78	.....	795,000 00
(Chargeable to Income).....	2,225,515 00	278,950 86	1,872,207 00
Ocean and River Service (including			†214,940 00
Mail Subsidies)	491,440 00	43,500 00	\$188,000 00
Light-house and Coast Service.....	527,708 00	7,000 00	549,490 00
Fisheries.....	109,500 00	20,000 00	162,500 00
Scientific Institutions.....	55,750 00	.....	56,252 00
Marine Hospital and Sick and Dis-			
tressed Seamen	62,000 00	.....	62,000 00
Steamboat Inspection.....	25,000 00	.....	25,000 00
Superintendence of Insurance Com-			
panies	6,250 00	.....	6,250 00
Geological Survey.....	60,000 00	.....	60,000 00
Indians (Dept of Indian Affairs) ..	777,220 46	324,850 00	779,171 45
North-West Mounted Police.....	470,300 00	300,000 00	677,700 00
Miscellaneous.....	394,751 18	203,967 59	(1) 2,646,288 14
Collection of Revenues.....	7,171,883 00	140,204 29	7,365,923 00
Dominion Lands—			
(Chargeable to Capital).....	300,000 00	30,000 00	120,000 00
(Chargeable to Income).....	151,703 00	30,400 00	165,753 00
Liquor License Act .....	.....	60,000 00	50,000 00
Unprovided Items, 1883-84 .....	.....	676,529 44	.....
Totals	30,304,459 07	3,546,465 99	26,694,313 40

(1) Of this amount \$2,300,000 is set down "Towards defraying expenses and losses arising out of the troubles in the North-West Territories."

* Immigration. † Quarantine. ‡ Mail subsidies and steamship subventions.
§ Ocean and river service.

AMOUNT AUTHORIZED BY STATUTE.

SERVICES.	1884-85	1885-86
	\$	\$
Public Debt (including Sinking Fund)	8,921,194 73	10,609,199 30
Redemption of Debt	34,820,304 29	4,460,326 31
Civil Government	224,266 66	224,266 66
Administration of Justice	586,670 00	594,970 00
Legislation	339,320 00	337,820 00
Arts, Agriculture and Statistics	950 00	950 00
Pensions (including Superannuations)	267,186 12	279,379 46
Militia	6,600 00	6,600 00
Mail Subsidies and Steamboat Subventions ...	126,533 33	126,533 33
Fisheries	150,000 00	150,000 00
Superintendence of Insurance Companies	4,000 00	4,000 00
Subsidies to Provinces	3,525,000 00	3,962,329 27
Miscellaneous	8,800 00	12,200 00
	48,980,825 13	20,768,574 33

TOTALS.	1883-84	1885-86
	\$	\$
Total Appropriation on Consolidated Fund Account.....	30,468,630 13	35,275,863 78
Total Appropriation on Capital Account.....	48,816,654 07	12,187,023 95
Grand Totals.....	\$79,285,274 20	\$47,462,887 73

An Act was also passed appropriating \$1,700,000 out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, for the purpose of meeting the expenses incurred by the Government in connection with the troubles in the North-West Territories, and it was provided that the said sum or any part thereof might be applied in the financial year ending June 30th, 1885. This sum, with the \$2,300,000 in the appropriations of 1885, to make a total of \$4,000,000 on account of the North-West troubles. In another Act, power was taken to borrow such additional sum or sums not exceeding \$30,000,000 in all, as may be required for paying the floating indebtedness of the Dominion, and carrying on authorized public works, rate of interest not to exceed four per cent.

Sir Leonard Tilley, Minister of Finance (St. John, N.B.), made his annual financial statement on the 3rd March. After some preliminary observations he addressed himself to the charge of extravagance so frequently made against the Government. He admitted that the expenditure had largely increased, but many of the items of increase did not add a dollar to the taxation of the country. The difference between the expenditure of 1877-78 and 1883-84 was about \$7,500,000, and that statement, without explanation, was calculated to mislead the public. But a comparison for the five years under the late Administration with the first five years of the present would show that though the expenditures had increased, the receipts had increased in greater proportion. On the item of railways and canals the receipts, from July 1st, 1874, to July 1st, 1879, were \$8,616,298 ; expenditure during the same period, \$11,688,318 ; deficit, \$3,072,020, or \$614,405 per annum. During the five years from July 1st, 1879, to July 1st, 1884, the receipts were \$13,718,389 ; expenditure, \$14,476,470 ; deficit, \$758,081, or \$151,616 per annum. The expenditure on the Postal Service, for 1884 was \$588,026 more than in 1877-78. That added so much to the expenditure of the year, but it did not add to the taxation, as the following figures proved :—Receipts, 1st July, 1874, to 1st July, 1879, \$5,653,025 ; expenditure for the same period, \$8,358,360 ; deficit, \$2,605,335, or \$521,067 per annum. Receipts from 1st July, 1879, to 1st July, 1884, \$7,748,560 ; expenditure for the same period, \$10,064,549 ; deficit, \$2,315,989, or \$463,166, against \$521,067 per annum for the five years.

He went over several other items in the same way, showing that though the expenditures had increased the receipts had also increased in a greater ratio, and that therefore the increase was no evidence of additional taxation, and was necessitated by the growing requirements of the country. With respect to the payment on account of interest, though the amount was nominally larger, it was less per head by $8\frac{1}{2}$ cents in 1884 than in 1877-78. The increase in the Militia Service had been mainly caused by the establishment of four new organizations, three Infantry schools and one Cavalry school. The increase in the item of Fisheries was brought about by distributing among the fishermen of Canada a bounty of \$150,000 a year, which had the most beneficial results, so far as the productiveness of the fisheries was concerned. In 1884 there was an increase of \$261,047 over 1877-78 for Civil Government. By the Civil Service Act a large proportion of the employés received an increase of \$50 a year. During six years 420 employés had received that increase, which accounted for \$127,000 of the increased expenditure under this item. Then the Geological Survey—formerly paid by a vote of the House—had been transferred to the Civil Service, increasing that item by \$36,000, though making no addition to the expenditure. Then there was the High Commissioner's salary and contingencies, \$14,000; and the Board of Civil Service Examiners, \$4,661, both additions to the Civil Service vote. This left but about \$80,000 of the increase of 1884 over 1877-78 to be accounted for, and he believed that sum represented the new employés since 1878, who numbered 119, an average of twenty a year during the last six years. In the Customs Department, its extension to Manitoba and the North-West Territories, the increased vigilance required under the Act of 1879, and the collection of the increased revenue, had naturally led to an increase of expenditure. He summed up his comparison of the year 1877-78—under the late Administration—with that of 1883-84 under the present by the statement that the necessary taxation, based upon the average population from 1874 to 1879—had the Government collected the money necessary to pay the expenditure, would have been \$4.88 per head, and from 1879 to 1884 it was only \$4.78 $\frac{1}{2}$ per head, hence the additional expenditure of \$7,500,000 had not led to increased taxation. Then, as to the effect of the resolutions submitted to Parliament in 1879 declaring the policy of the Government on the trade question, strong objection was taken by the Opposition as to forcing the trade of this country through the United States by

the duty on foreign breadstuffs. But he found that the exports during the past five years had been greater than during the five years from 1874 to 1879 by \$12,380,545. Again it was said their policy would diminish trade with the Mother Country and increase it with the United States. The facts were :

Value of goods imported from Great Britain for five years, from 1st July, 1879, to 1st July, 1884.....	\$224,112,853
Value of goods imported from Great Britain for five years, from 1st July, 1874, to 1st July, 1879.....	209,077,876
Increase.....	\$15,034,977
Value of goods imported from the United States for five years, from 1st July, 1879, to 1st July, 1884.....	\$220,865,271
Value of goods imported from the United States for five years, from 1st July, 1874, to 1st July, 1879.....	240,559,480
Decrease.....	\$19,694,209

Then it was said under the policy of 1879, the duties would be increased on British goods to a greater extent than on United States products. The results as shown in the Trade and Navigation returns, were :

Percentage paid on imports from Great Britain from 1874 to 1879...16	per cent
Percentage paid on imports from Great Britain from 1879 to July 1st, 1884.....	19 $\frac{37}{100}$ “
Increase.....	3 $\frac{37}{100}$ “
Percentage paid on goods imported for consumption from the United States, from 1874 to 1879.....	9 $\frac{45}{100}$ “
Percentage on goods imported for consumption from the United States, from 1879 to 1884.....	14 $\frac{86}{100}$ “
Increase.....	5 $\frac{41}{100}$ “

That was the answer to the fears of those who thought the tariff would work adversely to Great Britain and in favour of the United States. As to the balance of trade, he gave the following figures to show that the National Policy had the practical effect of keeping the difference between imports and exports, in a much more favourable condition than it would otherwise have been :

The imports from July 1st, 1874, to July 1st, 1879, were..	\$490,654,805
Exports for same period.....	385,543,729
Excess of imports over exports.....	\$105,111,076
The imports from July 1st, 1879, to July 1st, 1884, were.....	\$559,891,152
Exports for same period.....	477,831,784
Excess of imports over exports.....	\$82,059,368

The increased production of home manufactures must have diminished imports to the extent of \$100,000,000 in the last five years. He preferred to see the people consuming articles produced by the labourers of the country rather than that the money should be sent out of the country to pay for them. As further evidence that their policy had stimulated the industries of the country, he found that the value of the machinery imported from 1874 to 1879, was \$3,100,018, while the value of that imported from 1879 to 1884, was \$8,597,300. The value of the raw hides imported from 1874 to 1879, was \$6,419,294, and from 1879 to 1884, it was \$9,517,744. This was evidence of some increased activity in the leather trade. Next, as to coal, the amount entered for consumption from 1874 to 1879, was 4,230,984 tons, and from 1879 to 1884, it was 7,085,985 tons. The output of coal in 1878, was 650,000 tons; in 1884, it was 1,550,000 tons, or 900,000 tons more than in 1878. With respect to sugar, he contended that the National Policy had restored the refining industry and given employment to large numbers of people, while the consumers paid no more for sugar than they would under the tariff of 1877 and 1878. Trade with the West Indies had increased by 40 or 50 per cent., and their policy with regard to sugar had been eminently beneficial to the whole Dominion. As to cotton, he contended that while that industry had been greatly stimulated by the tariff, the consumers obtained it at very low prices. The same had been the result with respect to the agricultural implements and other industries. Though manufacturers were compelled to sell with a very small margin of profit, still that policy had given employment to vast numbers and had been in the public interest. He quoted statistics to show the increase in the exports of fish and fish products, which had grown from \$5,292,368 in 1874 to \$8,809,118 in 1883. The exports of cattle from 1874 to 1879, amounted in value to \$11,417,642, and from 1879 to 1884, to \$41,062,474. As the result of the investigation of the Factory Commissioners (whose report was not then printed) he gave the following figures :

	No. of factories.	No. hands employed.	Yearly wages paid.	Products	Capital invested.
1884	2,096	77,346	\$24,396,165	\$102,870,166	\$67,293,373
1878	1,501	42,794	13,833,733	49,963,282	37,819,931
Increase in five years	5.95	34,552	\$10,562,432	\$52,906,884	\$29,473,442

The credit of the country stood better than it ever did before. The last loan of £5,000,000 sterling, at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., placed upon the En-

glish market, had realized £91 1s. 8d., equivalent to two per cent. premium on a fifty years' loan at four per cent. Sir Leonard then went over the various figures on the estimates, and the resolutions about to be submitted containing the contemplated changes in the tariff.

He also quoted from the statement of the Ontario Bureau of statistics, to show that the working classes had an average surplus of about \$48 a year of earnings over expenditure, and contended that the country generally exhibited many signs of prosperity and substantial progress. Before concluding he alluded in feeling terms to the death of the Hon. Isaac Burpee, ex-Minister of Customs, and one of the representatives of St. John, (city and county), which had just taken place in that city. He moved the House into committee on the resolutions.

Sir Richard Cartwright said the position of the country had been very seriously compromised by the misconduct of hon. gentlemen opposite. The First Minister, when in England on a recent occasion, intimated that it was desirable there should be a large emigration to Canada. If many emigrants had come to Canada on the faith of that statement, and against the advice of the Trades Unions, they would have found that the only way in which they could have provided for themselves would have been by depriving some native born Canadian of his proper and lawful employment. There were certain rough tests by which the condition of the country could be determined. First, the present condition of the revenue. In 1883 it was \$35,794,000; in 1884 it had fallen to \$31,861,000, a reduction of nearly four millions. On February 1st, 1884, our receipts amounted to \$18,846,000; on 1st of February last they amounted to \$18,465,000—a loss of nearly \$400,000 in seven months. In 1883 our expenditure amounted to \$28,730,000, and in 1884 it was \$31,107,000, or a difference in these two years of nearly \$7,000,000; our receipts were less by \$4,000,000, and our expenditure more by \$2,500,000. Our expenditure on 1st February, 1884, was \$18,026,000, on 1st February, 1885, \$19,513,000. So we are in a worse position by \$1,500,000. He feared the Minister of Finance was deceiving himself when he calculated upon a surplus. On the 1st July, 1883, the gross debt of Canada was \$202,159,000; on 1st July, 1884, it had risen to \$242,000,000. On 1st February it was given by the hon. gentleman himself at \$258,000,000, and there is only too much reason to fear that before the 1st July, 1885, is

reached the debt, will stand at \$270,000,000. In little more than eighteen months the debt had increased nearly \$60,000,000. Was that state of revenue and the public debt a token of prosperity? As to taxation. In 1884 our nominal taxation was \$25,488,000; our real taxation including the money taken from the pockets of the people, which did not find its way into the Treasury, was \$36,000,000. Another test was the volume of trade. In 1873, before Prince Edward Island was admitted into the Confederacy, our total volume of trade was \$217,801,000. The Trade and Navigation Returns show that the total volume of trade eleven years after that time, with Prince Edward Island added to the union, amounts to \$207,873,000. Is that one of the evidences of rapid growth? In 1873 the exports of our own produce amounted to \$73,240,000; in 1884 they amounted to \$77,132,000, so that in those eleven years, with the addition of Prince Edward Island and Manitoba, our exports are almost absolutely stationary. As to our trade with Great Britain. We sold them in 1884 \$6,000,000 more than we did in 1873, and we bought from them \$26,000,000 less. Applying the same rule to our trade with the United States. In 1873 we sold them \$33,416,000 worth of goods. In 1884 we sold them \$31,632,000 worth. In 1873 we bought from them \$38,147,000; in 1884 we bought \$49,785,000, and that is the way we improved our trade with Great Britain and diminished our trade with the United States. Our trade with Great Britain is \$26,000,000 less, and with the United States \$12,000,000 more than it was eleven years ago. Another proof of the country's rapid improvement was that in 1878 we sold of our own manufactures \$4,127,000 worth, in 1884 we sold \$3,500,000 worth—a most remarkable instance of skill in fostering our general trade. He could not concur in the assumption that the population of Canada was 4,800,000; it was doubtful if, exclusive of Indians, there were 4,400,000 people resident in Canada. The calculations he had formerly made as to the enormous loss of population, had never been successfully refuted, and though the natural rate of increase, $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum, was perhaps a little larger than was warranted, yet the statistics compiled by the Catholic Clergy of Lower Canada fully sustained that rate. The ordinary returns of children of school age, furnished by the assessors, and the number of pupils actually enrolled in the schools in the Province of Ontario, show that from 1881 steadily down there has been a serious decrease, at the rate of nearly 5,000 children per year, in the enrolled school population.

The facts he had quoted justified the statement he had made that the people of this country, since 1881, have left it in greater proportions than they ever did before. As to the profits of the leading industries—Had the price of lumber risen? Are not cereals lower than at any time for 30 years before? What are the dividends declared by the cotton mills and sugar refineries? What of all the new enterprises that were to spring up? The increase in the amount of bankruptcies, from \$15,949,000 in 1883, to \$19,190,000 in 1884 was a serious matter, as he believed these figures did not represent more than 70 or 80 per cent. of the true bankrupts, and that the volume of bankruptcy was as great as it had been in the last year of the depression. He then referred to the decrease in the traffic receipts of the railways, and the prevalence of dull times among the labouring classes all over Canada and particularly all through Ontario; more persons were out of work than at any time before within the last ten years. Briefly the result was this: in twelve years, dating from 1873, the population of Canada had only increased 10 or 12 per cent., exports have barely increased 5 per cent., the total volume of trade has diminished by 5 or 6 per cent. In six years the debt has increased 60 per cent., and the taxes are increased at the rate of 150 per cent.—from $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. they have been increased to considerably over 35 per cent. taking them all round. Our expenditure has increased by about 40 per cent. If these figures were placed before a statist of any reputation, with the intimation that they were the evidence of the growth of a young and fertile country, he would say at once that some great calamity had befallen it; there must have been pestilence, famine or war, for no ordinary causes would account for such slow progress, whereas the stationary condition of the country had been due to a protective tariff administered by a Government of practical politicians. He proceeded to comment upon the savings banks deposits and the erroneous policy of allowing 4 per cent. interest on them, a policy which injured the banks and tended to cripple the industries of the country, by withdrawing money from business channels. He next referred to the factory statistics quoted by the Finance Minister, impugning the figures given in the report of the Commissioners. In Chatham they reported that in 1878 there were four factories, and in 1884 six; that in 1878, 63 hands were employed, and in 1884, 329 hands. He (Sir Richard) found there were 50 factories in Chatham in 1878. Of the nine foundries at work there in 1878, four are now bankrupt and of the remaining in-

dustries 13 have failed. All these facts had escaped the Commissioners. After reviewing many other points in Sir Leonard Tilley's speech, he contended that from a consideration of the facts he had submitted no man could say that the increase in population, that the progress and position of the country were at all such as they had a right to expect. If they sat down and counted the cost, they would find that the country had lost more in six years of evil government relatively to its population and resources than the people of the United States did in the four years of desperate civil war which immediately preceded confederation.

Mr. White (Cardwell) resumed the debate on the 6th March. He addressed himself to the question of population as raised by Sir Richard Cartwright in a speech delivered at Montreal in the previous November (*vide* A. R., 1884, p. 77.), the conclusions of which he had reaffirmed in the House. Sir Richard had stated the population of the Provinces in 1861 at 3,200,000. The natural increase should have been 2,000,000, or a population of 5,200,000 in 1881. The immigrants settled in Canada during these twenty years numbered 499,562, whose natural increase should have been 210,000, thus bringing the total population in 1881 up to 5,909,562, whereas, the census of that year gave only 4,242,000, so that the population was, in fact, 1,667,562 less than it should have been. Mr. White applied the same basis of calculation to the Canadian population in the United States. The Canadians in the United States in 1860 were 249,970; in 1880 they were 710,585. Taking the difference between the two, and adding the natural ratio of increase, according to the United States census, the Canadians now in the United States should number 758,637. Now, in order to establish Sir Richard's statement, there ought to be 908,925 more Canadians in the United States than there are. According to the census of the United States in 1880, and of Canada in 1881, there were 14 Canadians to every 1,000 in the United States, and 18 Americans to every 1,000 in Canada. Sir Richard had also said in Montreal that our loss in the last four years had been 700,000. On the same basis as he had calculated before, this, added to the former calculation, showed an exaggeration of nearly a million and a half in the period from 1861 to 1884. By the returns received from the Grand Trunk Railway audit office it had been established that, in so far as that main line of travel was concerned, Canada had received, for the year ending June 30th, 1883, from the United States 4,692 more than she had sent; and for the

next year 2,907. He then argued that as the American rate of increase in population had been at an average of 31.36 for each decennial period during the last forty years, Sir Richard had calculated from this that the rate of increase in Canada should have been $62\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for twenty years. But the American rate included the increase from immigration as well as the natural increase, the latter being stated at 15.38 from 1860 to 1870, and 22.78 from 1870 to 1880. Applying these figures to Canada, and adding the increase from immigration, the population of Canada in 1881 should have been 5,117,163, whereas, the census showed 4,324,810, or a loss by this calculation of 793,353. Mr. White then compared Canada with the Eastern States, showing that the progress in population of the former had been greater than that of the latter; and that the State of New York, on the basis of calculation which Sir Richard applied to Canada, had lost no less than 1,973,625. The actual facts were that the State of New York increased 30.97 per cent. in 20 years, while Canada increased 36.03 in the same period. With regard to the school population of Ontario, the decrease from 1874 to 1878 had been 19,243, or an average of 4,811, while the decrease from 1878 to 1883 was 13,565, or an average yearly decrease of 2,714. This showed a smaller average decrease in the latter period than in the former, during which the hon. gentleman was in office. With respect to the Ontario school statistics, he quoted to show that they were unreliable, from the fact that the same figures were returned year after year from certain places, and that they had been discredited by some of the school inspectors. After speaking of the subject of immigration, and comparing the rates of wages prevailing since 1878, he made a comparison between the expenditures of 1875-76 and 1883-84, showing in what particular services the increase had been absorbed. He then reviewed the other issues raised in the discussion, and concluded that the condition of the country, fairly stated, was one of which every true-hearted Canadian might well be proud.

The debate was continued from time to time for about three weeks, some thirty members taking part in it. The resolutions were concurred in, and the bill founded thereon to amend the Customs and Excise Acts, introduced by Mr. Bowell, and passed.

The following is a summary of the changes in the tariff made thereby:—

Added to Free List, Schedule B, the following articles (formerly admitted free under Order in Council) :—

Gas coke, when used in Canadian manufactures only.

Steel, imported for use in the manufacture of skates.

Musk, in pods or in grains.

White shellac, for manufacturing purposes.

Jute cloth, as taken from the loom, neither pressed, mangled, calendered, nor in any way finished, and not less than 42 inches wide, when imported to be manufactured into bags only.

Salt cake, being a sulphate of soda, when imported by manufacturers of glass and soap for their own use in their works.

“Foot Grease,” the refuse of the cotton seed after the oil is pressed out.

Tagging metal, plain, japanned, or coated, in coils not over 1½ inches in width, when imported by manufacturers of shoe and corset laces for use in their factories.

Locust beans, for the manufacture of horse and cattle food.

Hoop iron, not exceeding three-eighths ($\frac{3}{8}$) of an inch in width and being No. 25 gauge or thinner, used for the manufacture of tubular rivets.

Buckram, for the manufacture of hat and bonnet shapes.

Recovered rubber, and rubber substitutes.

Silver and German silver in sheets for manufacturing purposes.

Steel of No. 20 gauge and thinner, but not thinner than No. 30 gauge, to be used in the manufacture of corset steels, clock springs and shoe shanks, when imported by the manufacturers of such articles for use in their factories.

Cotton yarns, finer than No. 40, unbleached, bleached, or dyed, and not finer than No. 60, for the manufacture of Italian cloths and worsted fabrics.

Steel in sheets of not less than 11 nor over 18 wire gauge, and costing not less than \$75 per ton of 2,240 lbs., when imported by manufacturers of shovels and spades for use exclusively in such manufacture in their own factories.

Red liquor, a crude acetate of alumina prepared from pyroligneous acid for dyeing and calico printing.

Iron liquor, solution of acetate of iron for dyeing and calico printing. Also, the following unenumerated articles.

1. Precious stones, *viz.* :—

Agate, amethyst, aqua marine, blood stone, carbuncle, cat's-eyes, cameo, coral, cornelian, crystal, crysolite, crosodolite, emerald, garnet, intaglio, inlaid or encrusted stones, onyx, opal, pearl, ruby, sardonyx, sapphire, topaz and torquoise, not polished or otherwise manufactured.

2. Bichromate of soda.

3. Sulphate of iron (copperas.)

4. Indigo auxilliary.

5. Fancy grasses, dried but not coloured, or otherwise manufactured.

6. Oil cake meal.

7. Paintings in oil or water colours, the production of Canadian artists, under regulations to be made by the Minister of Customs.

To the following articles already on the free list, the following explanations in italic letters, are added as part thereof :—

1. Duck for belting and hose, *when imported by manufacturers of rubber goods for use in their factories.*
2. Mineral waters, natural, *not in bottle ;*
3. Pitch (pine), *in packages of not less than 15 gallons ;*
4. Pumice and pumice stone, *ground or unground ;*
5. Quercitron or extract of oak bark, *for tanning ;*
6. Resin, *in packages of not less than 15 gallons each ;*
7. Steel railway bars or rails, *not including tram or street rails ;*
8. Tar (pine), *in packages of not less than 15 gallons each.*

The former duties (if any) on the undermentioned articles are repealed, and the following substituted :

1. Checked, striped or fancy cotton winceys, over twenty-five inches wide, a specific duty of two cents per square yard and fifteen per cent. *ad valorem.*
2. All fabrics composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the Alpaca goat or other like animals, not otherwise provided for, twenty-two and a half per cent. *ad valorem.*
3. Winceys of all kinds, not otherwise provided for, twenty-two and a half per cent. *ad valorem.*
- 3a. Pickles and sauces, twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem.*
4. Barrels containing petroleum, or its products, or any mixture of which petroleum is a part, a specific duty of forty cents each.
5. Cutlery, not otherwise provided for, twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem.*
6. Red prussiate of potash, ten per cent. *ad valorem.*
7. Mouldings of wood, plain, twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem.*
8. Mouldings of wood, gilded or otherwise further manufactured than plain, thirty per cent. *ad valorem.*
9. Picture frames, as furniture, thirty-five per cent. *ad valorem.*
10. Imitation precious stones not set, ten per cent. *ad valorem.*
11. Manilla hoods, twenty per cent. *ad valorem.*
12. Umbrellas, parasols, and sun shades of all kinds and materials, thirty per cent. *ad valorem.*
13. China and porcelain ware, thirty per cent. *ad valorem.*
14. Earthenware and stoneware, brown or coloured, and Rockingham ware, thirty per cent. *ad valorem.*
15. House furnishing hardware, thirty per cent. *ad valorem.*
16. Chains (iron or steel) over $\frac{9}{16}$ of an inch in diameter, five per cent. *ad valorem.*
17. Acid, acetic, a specific duty of twenty-five cents per Imperial gallon and twenty per cent. *ad valorem.*
18. Tissue paper, white and coloured, when imported by manufacturers of artificial flowers for use in their factories, ten per cent. *ad valorem.*
19. Glucose syrup, a specific duty of two cents per pound.

20. Carpets, viz. :—Brussels, tapestry, Dutch, Venetian and damask ; carpet mats and rugs of all kinds, and printed felts and druggets, and all other carpets and squares not otherwise provided for, twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem*.
 21. Plate glass, not coloured, in panes not over thirty square feet, a specific duty of six cents per square foot.
 22. Plate glass, in panes over thirty and not over seventy square feet, eight cents per square foot.
 23. Plate glass, in panes over seventy square feet, nine cents per square foot.
 24. Coloured labels, for fruit, vegetables, meat, fish, confectionary and other goods, also tickets, posters, advertising bills and folders, a specific duty of ten cents per pound and twenty per cent. *ad valorem*.
 25. Sheet iron hollow ware, and all manufactures of sheet iron, not elsewhere specified, twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem*.
 26. Asbestos, in any form, other than crude, and all manufactures thereof, twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem*.
 27. Axle grease and similar compounds, a specific duty of one cent per pound.
 28. Cotton bed quilts, not including woven quilts or counterpanes, twenty-seven and a half per cent. *ad valorem*.
 29. Extract or fluid beef, not medicated, twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem*.
 30. Towels of every description, twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem*.
 31. Damask of cotton, of linen or of cotton and linen, bleached, unbleached, or coloured, twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem*.
 32. Umbrella and parasol steel, iron or brass ribs, runners, rings, caps, notches, tin caps and ferules, when imported by and for the use of manufacturers of umbrellas, twenty per cent. *ad valorem*.
- Cigars and cigarettes, a specific duty of one dollar and twenty cents per pound and twenty per cent. *ad valorem*.

The following rates of duty are imposed on fish, subject to the proviso that the whole or part thereof may be remitted on proclamation of the Governor-in-Council when the governments of the United States and Newfoundland, or either of them, repeal or reduce the duties imposed by their tariffs on like importations from Canada :—

- Mackerel, one cent per pound.
- Herrings, pickled or salted, one-half cent per pound.
- Salmon, pickled, one cent per pound.
- All other fish, pickled, in barrels, one cent per pound.
- Foreign-caught fish, imported otherwise than in barrels, or half-barrels, whether fresh, dried, salted or pickled, not specially enumerated or provided for, fifty cents per hundred pounds.
- Fish, smoked and boneless fish, a specific duty of one cent per pound.
- Anchovies and sardines, packed in oil or otherwise, in tin boxes measuring not more than five inches long, four inches wide, and three and one-half inches deep, five cents per whole box ; in half boxes, measuring not more than five inches long, four inches wide, and one and five-eighths

deep, two and-a-half cents per box ; and in quarter boxes, measuring not less than four inches and three-quarters long, three and one-half inches wide, and one and a quarter deep, two cents per box.

When imported in any other form, thirty per cent. *ad valorem*.

Fish, preserved in oil (except as above), thirty per cent. *ad valorem*.

Salmon, and all other fish prepared or preserved, including oysters, not otherwise provided for, twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem*.

Oysters, shelled, in bulk, ten cents per gallon.

Oysters, canned, not over one pint, three cents per can, including cans ; in cans over one pint, and not over one quart, five cents per can, including cans ; in cans over one quart, an additional duty of five cents for each quart, or fraction thereof, including cans.

Oysters in shell, twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem*.

Packages containing fish, not otherwise provided for, twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem*.

Oil, spermaceti, whale, and other fish oils, and other produce of fisheries, not otherwise provided for, twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem*.

Refined sugars of all grades or standards, one cent per pound, and thirty-five per cent. *ad valorem*.

Geneva gin, rum, whiskey, and unenumerated articles of like kinds, a specific duty of one dollar and seventy-five cents per Imperial gallon.

Brandy, a specific duty of two dollars per Imperial gallon.

Specific duty on manufactured tobacco and snuff, increased from twenty to thirty cents per pound.

Endless felt, for paper makers, duty repealed.

Excise duties on spirits advanced thirty cents per gallon, and a general advance in the rates imposed on manufactured tobacco, cigars, etc., to correspond with the increase in import duties.

Partridge, prairie fowl and woodcock added to the list of articles, the exportation of which is prohibited by Sec. 9, 46 V., C. 13.

The importation of all goods manufactured or produced, wholly or in part, by prison labour, or which have been made within or in connection with any prison, gaol, or penitentiary, is prohibited, under a penalty of two hundred dollars, together with the forfeiture of such goods and the parcels or packages in which they are contained.

CHAPTER IV.

THE ELECTORAL FRANCHISE ACT—THE CIVIL SERVICE—LIBRARY OF PARLIAMENT
- CONTAGIOUS DISEASES AFFECTING ANIMALS—CHINESE IMMIGRATION—FACTORY LABOUR—SEDUCTION—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON—THE LAW OF EVIDENCE—CONSOLIDATION OF THE STATUTES—THE LAW OF COPYRIGHT—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—NORTH-WEST MOUNTED POLICE—ADULTERATION OF FOOD, &c.—EXPLOSIVE SUBSTANCES—COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION—ELECTIONS AND CHANGES IN MEMBERSHIP DURING THE SESSION.

An Electoral Franchise Bill, similar to that introduced in the Sessions of 1883 and 1884, was again brought before Parliament. Its leading provisions were similar to those set forth in the A. R., 1883, pps. 54-55. The question involved in this measure was not so much one of what should be the qualification of Dominion voters, as whether the Dominion Parliament should take to itself the power conferred upon it by the British North America Act to regulate the qualifications of voters, or leave it in the hands of the several provinces as had been the case since Confederation. The B. N. A. Act declares that until the Parliament of Canada otherwise provides, the qualified voters in each of the Provinces shall be the qualified voters for members of the House of Commons. Manifestly this was a temporary provision, necessitated by the fact that until the first parliament had been elected and had framed a law, there was no readier way to define the electorate. That this temporary arrangement had given satisfaction was evident from the fact that for seventeen years no serious effort had been made to disturb it. But gradually provincial autonomy was developing; gradually issues on the conflict of authority between the Local and the Federal Legislatures were assuming, if not serious, at least irritating proportions, and though all were in a fair way of amicable settlement it began to be apparent that the Federal Parliament was exposed any day to serious disturbance through a change in the electoral Franchise Laws of any of the larger Provinces. Gradually, too, the requirements of the North-West pointed to the necessity of Parliament's assuming the function of legislation on the franchise for at least some portions of the Dominion, while the divergent interests respectively entrusted to the Provincial and Federal authorities pointed not unreasonably to the conclusion that circumstances involving the interests of the whole Dominion might render it injur-

ious to permit the control of its franchise by bodies in which for one motive or another, sectional feelings might outweigh considerations for the national good. As against the assumption of the exercise of this power by Parliament, it was urged that so far Provincial control of the Dominion franchise had been productive of no evil; that the people of each Province as represented by their own Legislatures were the proper parties who should determine the franchise within their own bounds; that to take that power away was to curtail the constitutional prerogatives, if not the actual rights of the Provinces; and that following the example of the United States, which left the national franchise to be regulated by the several State Governments. Parliament should not then undertake the passage of a Franchise Bill. Another argument which was urged with all the force of a fundamental principle, was that the Government of the day ought not to have the appointment of the Revising Officers, whose authority over the voters' lists was considered excessive and exposed to undue political influence. The reply to this objection was that Parliament should create the machinery for the execution of this law, and that the Revising Officers, the great majority of them occupying judicial positions, all of them acting under oath and removable only for cause, would enjoy in the exercise of their functions all the immunities and bear all the responsibilities of a judge on the bench, and therefore that equal impartiality might be expected from them. (*Vide* Chap. X.)

These are in brief the considerations for and against this important measure, stated here without reference to their respective merits, which guided the two parties in dealing with its passage through the House, though they may not have been stated in so many words during the long debate which preceded the final passage of the Bill. The very length of this debate precludes the possibility of giving even a summary of the speeches; no less than 101 members took part in it, some of them speaking more than twenty times. It was mainly to that the inordinate length of the Session was due, and it may be that the uncompromising opposition to the Bill has emphasized the cleavage in the views of the two great political parties as to the line of demarcation between Federal authority and Provincial prerogative.

Sir John Macdonald, in moving the second reading, stated that following the example of Mr. Gladstone, he would not imperil the passage of the Bill by insisting on the adoption of female suffrage. That was a question that was coming to the front, and though he would be sorry to see a hostile vote on it, yet, anticipating an adverse verdict

from the House, he had prepared the Bill so that it might be gone on with, if female suffrage were struck out. Sir Richard Cartwright reproached the Government for bringing up the Bill at so late a period in the Session, and moved an amendment to the effect that the House in the condition of the public business could not discuss it satisfactorily. Lost; yeas 59, nays 104. Mr. Laurier (Quebec East) moved in amendment that "it is preferable to continue the plan which has been adopted ever since Confederation of utilizing for the election of this House the Provincial franchises and voters' lists." Lost; yeas 54, nays 86. On the 21st April, the motion for the second reading was carried; yeas 111, nays 63. Majority 48. In committee after a long debate, a motion by Mr. Townshend, to strike out female suffrage was agreed to and many amendments in matters of detail were made to the Bill. On the motion for the third reading (July 3), Mr. Charlton moved:

"That the Bill be referred back to the Committee of the Whole, for the purpose of amending the same, so as to provide for leaving with the people the control of the voters' lists by officers of their own selection; and for avoiding the useless expense of double machinery for preparing voters' lists, the extra expense contingent upon a Dominion Franchise Bill, and the confusion and annoyance to the people resulting from two distinct methods of preparing and revising voters' lists: by providing that each Province shall be allowed to judge of the proper requirements for the exercise of the franchise within its own limits (inasmuch as the diversities of condition in different Provinces render it difficult, if not impossible, to fix a uniform franchise for the entire Dominion that will fully meet the conditions and wants of each separate Province); and that a uniform franchise for each Province, for both Provincial and Dominion elections, shall be secured, by providing that the voters' lists used in each Province, in the election of members of the Dominion House of Commons, shall be voters' lists in each Province prepared under the laws of such Province, and in use for the election of members of the House of Assembly of each such Province."

The amendment was lost: yeas, 51; nays, 96.

Dr. Jenkins (Queen's, P.E.I.) moved:

"That the said Bill be recommitted to a Committee of the Whole, for the purpose of amending the same as follows:—By inserting after clause 8, the following clause:—In the Provinces of British Columbia and Prince Edward Island besides the persons entitled to be registered as voters, and to vote under the foregoing provisions of this Act, every person who at the time of the passing of the same:—

1. Is of the age of 21 years and is not by this Act or by any law of the Dominion of Canada disqualified or prevented from voting; and

2. Is a British subject by birth or naturalization, and resident of this Province, and is entitled to vote in the said Provinces respectively by the laws now severally existing in the same, shall have a right to be registered as a voter and to vote so long as he shall continue to be qualified to vote under the provisions of the said last mentioned laws and no longer."

The following amendments to the amendment were then moved :
By Mr. McIntyre (King's, P.E.I.) :

"That all the words after 'that' be left out, and the following be inserted : to amend the same, so as to provide that the provincial qualification of voters in Prince Edward Island shall continue to be the qualification of voters for the election of members to the House of Commons."

Lost : yeas, 50 ; nays, 95.

By Mr. Weldon :

"To insert the words 'New Brunswick' after the words 'British Columbia,' and to strike out the words 'In the Provinces of British Columbia and Prince Edward Island,' and insert the following : In order to enable persons now entitled to vote in the Provinces of British Columbia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward, to vote at future elections of the members of the House of Commons in the said Provinces."

Lost : yeas, 46 ; nays, 96.

By Mr. Watson (Marquette) :

"To leave out the words, 'the Provinces of British Columbia and Prince Edward Island,' and to insert the following : in order to enable persons now entitled to vote in the Provinces of British Columbia, Prince Edward Island and Manitoba at future elections for members of the House of Commons in the said Provinces."

Lost : yeas, 46 ; nays, 96.

By Mr. Mulock :

"That the following words be added : In the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, besides the persons entitled to be registered as voters under the foregoing provisions of this Act, every person who at the time of the passing of the same, first, is of the age of 21 years, and is not by this Act or by any law of the Dominion of Canada, disqualified or prevented from voting ; and second, is a British subject by birth or naturalization, and a resident in the Province, and is entitled to vote in the said Provinces respectively by the laws now severally existing in the same, shall have a right to be registered as a voter, and vote so long as he shall continue to be qualified to vote under the provisions of the said last mentioned laws, and no longer."

Lost : yeas, 46 ; nays, 96.

By Mr. Langelier (Megantic) :

"That the bill be not now considered, but that it be referred back to the Committee of the Whole, for the purpose of inserting therein another clause, as follows : In the Province of Quebec, besides the persons who are entitled to be registered as voters, and to vote, under the provisions of this Act, every person who, at the time of the passing of the same, is of the age of 21 years, and is not disqualified by this Act, or by any law of the Dominion ; who is a British subject by birth or naturalization, and is entitled to vote in such Province, under the

laws now existing in the same, shall have the right to be registered as a voter and to vote, as long as he shall be qualified to vote under the provisions of the last mentioned laws, and no longer."

Lost : yeas, 44 ; nays, 95.

The motion of Dr. Jenkins was then carried—yeas : 114 ; nays, 17, and the amendment incorporated in the bill. On the motion again made for the third reading, Mr. Langelier moved :

"That the bill be referred back to the Committee of the Whole, with instructions to amend it, so as to provide that every person having the right to vote at the elections for the Legislative Assembly of any Province shall have the right to vote at elections for the House of Commons."

Lost : yeas, 41 ; nays, 92.

Mr. Burpee moved an amendment to the effect that the property qualification be made \$100, instead of \$150. Lost : yeas, 37 ; nays, 89.

Mr. Trow (South Perth) moved :

"That the bill be referred back to the Committee of the Whole House, with instructions to amend the same so as to provide that the qualifications of voters for the Province of Ontario for the election of members of the House of Commons shall be the same as that which may be fixed as the qualifications of voters for the election of members to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario."

Lost : yeas, 36 ; nays, 88.

Mr. Armstrong (South Middlesex) moved in effect that tenants should qualify on the actual value of the property instead of the rentals—Lost : yeas, 37 ; nays, 87.

Mr. Somerville (Brant) moved :

"That the bill be referred back to the Committee, for the purpose of amending the same, so as to provide that the sons of owners, occupants and tenants, in the Province of Ontario, who are natural born or naturalized British subjects of 21 years of age, and whose fathers are upon the revised assessment roll for real property, in cities and towns, of the actual value of \$400, and in incorporated villages and townships for \$200, shall be entitled to have their names entered upon the voters' list and to vote for the election of members to the House of Commons."

Lost : yeas, 38 ; nays, 87.

Mr. McCraney (Halton) moved :

"That the bill be referred back to the Committee, for the purpose of amending the same, so as to provide that any male person, in the Province of Ontario, who is a British subject by birth or naturalization, who is 21 years of age, and who is entered upon the revised assessment roll as tenant for real property of the actual value, in cities and towns, of \$200, and in incorporated villages and townships, of \$100, shall be entitled to have his name entered upon the voters' list for such city, town, incorporated village or township, as the case may be, and to vote at the election of a member for the House of Commons."

Mr. Innes (South Wellington) moved :

"That the bill be referred back to the Committee, for the purpose of amending the same, so as to provide that in the Province of Ontario every male person, being a British subject of 21 years of age, and being entered upon the last revised assessment roll as owner or occupant of real property of the value, in cities and towns, of \$200, and in incorporated villages and townships for \$100, shall be entitled to have his name placed on the voters' list and to vote for the election of a member to the House of Commons."

Lost : yeas, 38 ; nays, 87.

Mr. Cameron (West Middlesex) moved :

"That the bill be referred back to the Committee, for the purpose of amending the same, so as to provide that the preparation of the voters' lists in the Province of Ontario shall be in the hands of those who now prepare the voters' lists for the election of members to the Provincial Legislature."

Lost : yeas, 38 ; nays, 87.

Mr. Langelier moved :

"That the bill be recommitted to a Committee of the Whole, for the purpose of amending the same, so as to provide that the lists of the electors qualified under this Act shall be prepared by the same officers and in the same manner as those of the electors qualified to vote at elections for the Legislative Assemblies in the several Provinces."

Lost : yeas, 38 ; nays, 87.

Mr. Lister (West Lambton) moved :

"That the bill be referred back to the Committee, for the purpose of amending the same, so as to provide that in case of an appeal upon the claim of any person to be put upon the voters' list or the right to remain upon such list, such person may vote, but his ballot shall not be counted, but shall be sealed up by the deputy returning officer, in an envelope endorsed with the polling division, the election and the number opposite the voters' name upon the poll book, and such ballots shall be forwarded to the court in which such appeal is pending, and when the appeal is decided the court shall certify to the returning officer the votes to be added, if any, to the number counted for each candidate, and the return shall be corrected accordingly, and the court shall also certify the result of the appeal to the revising officer, who shall amend the voters' lists, so far as may be necessary, in accordance with such certificate."

Lost : yeas, 38 ; nays, 87.

Mr. Cameron (West Huron) moved the addition of a series of subsections to section 47, relating to procedure in cases of appeal, etc.
Lost : yeas, 38 ; nays, 87.

Mr. Weldon moved to amend by making the assessment qualification in the City of St. John \$100. Lost : yeas, 38 ; nays, 87.

Mr. Fairbank (East Lambton) moved :

“ That the bill be referred back to the Committee, for the purpose of amending the same, so as to provide that no Indians, except those who have been enfranchised and have had conferred upon them the same civil capacities and responsibilities, and who possess the same qualifications as other persons entitled to vote under this Act, shall possess the electoral franchise.”

Lost : yeas, 38 ; nays, 87.

Mr. Paterson (North Brant) moved :

“ That the said bill be recommitted to a Committee of the Whole, for the purpose of amending the same, by adding the following words at the end of section 14 :— Provided, also, that the name of any Indian or person of part Indian blood living on a reservation, and who has not been enfranchised under the Indian Act, shall not be entered upon any list of persons entitled to vote in any electoral district, without the consent of such Indian.”

Lost : yeas, 38 ; nays, 87.

Mr. Gillmor (Charlotte) moved in effect that the voters' lists be prepared by the municipal officers who prepare the Provincial voters' list. Lost. Yeas, 38 ; nays, 87.

Mr. Holton (Chateauguay) moved in effect that the County Judge of each district be the revising officer thereof, and in case of his inability to act, the Chief Justice shall appoint a substitute. Lost. Yeas, 38 ; nays, 87.

Mr. Fisher moved that the voters' lists in the Province of Quebec be prepared by the municipal officials. Lost. Yeas, 38 ; nays, 87.

Finally Mr. Mills moved the three months' hoist, which was lost on the oft-repeated vote—yeas 38 ; nays, 87, and the bill was read the third time and passed. Twenty-five of these divisions were taken at a single sitting, showing with what determination the contest had been fought. The following are the qualifications of voters under the Act as it became law :—In cities and towns, every person (male) of the full age of twenty-one, and a British subject by birth or naturalization, is entitled to registration on the list of voters, if (1) owning property of the value of \$300 in cities or \$200 in towns ; or (2) being a tenant at a monthly rental of not less than \$2, or a quarterly rental of not less than \$6, or an annual rental of not less than \$20, in possession for one year next before the 1st of January of the year for which the voters' lists are prepared ; or (3) being the *bona fide* occupant for one year, in any other manner, of property of the value of \$300 in cities, or \$200 in towns ; or (4) having an income from his earnings, trade or profession, or from some investment in Canada of at least

\$300 a year ; or (5) if not otherwise qualified, and being the son, step-son, grandson, or son-in-law of any person who is the owner and occupant of property of sufficient value, if divided, to qualify the owner and his son, or sons, etc., as the case may be. If the father is dead and the mother resident on the property, then the son or sons, etc., may qualify ; or if the property is not sufficient to qualify more than one, then the eldest son may qualify thereon. In counties the property qualification is \$150, and wages may be in money or money's worth : that is, board, goods, etc., may be taken into account ; in other respects the qualifications are the same as in the cities and towns. In each case, as to tenancy, income, occupancy, or property owner's son's qualification, one year's previous residence is a necessary condition, which, however, is not violated by occasional absence, provided the same does not exceed six months in the year. Chinese, and Indians in Manitoba, British Columbia, Keewatin and the North-West Territories, are excluded from the Act ; Indians elsewhere, having the necessary qualifications, or Indians who occupy a separate tract on a reserve (outside of the places named), whose improvements are of the value of \$150, are entitled to be registered on the list of voters.

A measure for the purpose of amending and consolidating the several Acts regulating the Civil Service was introduced by Mr. Chapleau, Secretary of State, on whose motion the following resolution was considered in committee and concurred in :—

“ That it is expedient to provide for the appointment of one or more superintendents of letter carriers, at a salary not to exceed \$800 each, as may be determined by the Governor-in-Council.”

On motion of Mr. Chapleau, resolutions were also considered in committee and concurred in, providing :—That each member of the Board of Civil Service Examiners receive a salary of \$600 per annum and travelling expenses while engaged in his work ; that a Secretary to the Board at a salary of \$1,000 per annum, and a Clerk (to rank as third-class) may be appointed ; and that a junior Clerk in any of the Departments, performing the duties of a senior, during the absence of the latter for more than three months, may receive an addition to his salary equivalent to the difference between his ordinary pay and that of the officer whose duties he has performed for such period. On the motion for the second reading of the Bill, which was entitled “ An Act to Amend and Consolidate the Civil Service Acts of 1882, 1883 and 1884,” Mr. Chapleau explained that (with the exception of the

amendments which had been provided for by the resolution) the amendments were not important, the principal object being to put the bill in a condition to form part of the general consolidation of the Statutes; it was intended gradually to bring into the civil service all those officers appointed in the Territories who were not yet in the Service. The Civil Service Board of Examiners was placed directly under the supervision of the Secretary of State. The examinations for promotion had been modified in view of the fact that some old and deserving officers, though practically competent, might be debarred from promotion by their inability to pass on subjects with which they had ceased to be familiar. It was therefore provided that these examinations should be held on subjects that fit the candidate for the duties of his office, without losing sight entirely of the general knowledge which a public officer should always possess. On the motion for the third reading, Mr. Mitchell moved the three months' hoist. He did so because he believed that the whole Civil Service system—based as it had been, on the system in England—had a tendency to create a special class, and that its introduction had not been to the advantage of Canada. The debate was participated in by Mr. Baker, Mr. Casey, Mr. Charlton, Mr. Mulock, Mr. Mills, Sir John Macdonald and Mr. Blake, and the motion was lost. Yeas, 67; nays, 112. Mr. Casey moved an amendment providing that admission to the Service should be made, as a rule, by open competitive examinations, and that promotion should be for merit only. Lost. Yeas, 59; nays, 107. Mr. Blake called attention to the large and progressive increase in the cost of the Service, and quoted from the report of the Civil Service Commission appointed in 1880 (*vide* A. R. '80-81, p. 116) to show that the system was defective. He did not think that it should be continued. He moved in amendment:—

“That all the words after ‘that,’ to the end of the question, be left out, and the following inserted instead thereof: A Committee of Council of the present Government reported, on the 14th June, 1880, on the Civil Service, that the general expense has been increased by the tendency of the existing rules, to the gradual culmination of officers by mere force of survivorship into the more highly paid classes.

“That the report of the Civil Service Commission declares that four-fifths of the whole work of the Service is routine work, requiring for its performance no special attainments beyond what can be acquired in the common schools; and that this work has been largely done by clerks who, by mere force of survival, have been advanced to the higher grades of the service, while in private business it would be performed by men receiving comparatively low salaries; and that this is a fruitful source of unnecessary cost, to be remedied in part by firmly restricting the number of employes of higher grades.

“ That the practical working of the existing law has resulted in a great increase in the cost of the service, due largely to the increases of salary and the promotion of the clerks of the lower grades.

“ That the said Bill be referred back to a Committee of the Whole, for the purpose of amending the same, by providing for the modification in future cases of the provisions for yearly increases of salary, and for promotions, so as to lessen the evils above mentioned, and to check the enormous additions which are being made to the cost of the service.”

Lost. Yeas, 58; nays, 104. Amendments were also moved by Mr. Davies, Mr. Lester and Mr. Mulock, and lost. Yeas, 57; nays, 103; and the Bill was read the third time and passed. The Act may be cited as “The Civil Service Act.”

On the 6th May, Sir John Macdonald moved the House into Committee on a series of resolutions, respecting the management of the Library of Parliament. He pointed out that their library, though mainly parliamentary, had far exceeded the limits of what was strictly a Parliamentary Library, and was now becoming a national one. He thought it ought to assume that position in every respect; and to that end it was proposed that there should be two Librarians, holding a joint commission, one to be known as the General Librarian, whose special duties would be to look after the library as a whole, as a scientific and literary institution; the other to be called the Parliamentary Librarian, who would apply himself specially to parliamentary precedents, and see that the latest and best works, connected with constitutional law and history, and political subjects generally were obtained. Mr. Blake condemned the proposed alteration as likely to lead to confusion, inconvenience and embarrassments of all kinds. He believed that there had been a question as to who should be librarian, and of what tongue or nationality he should be, and that this was the unhappy solution of the difficulty proposed. The former Assistant Librarian, being competent, should have been promoted to the position of Librarian; that was the plain and practical solution of the question, but to propose that two gentlemen should hold the joint commission, with equal powers, but divided spheres of duties, was indefensible. In reply to Mr. Blake, Sir Hector Langevin said, that previous to the death of Dr. Alpheus Todd (*vide* A. R. 1884 p. 247), they had the Principal Librarian and the Assistant Librarian, who were really two Librarians, each having his own share of the work in the library, and he thought it was important that there should be two men of equal grade in the position, when they had equally important duties to perform. The resolutions were concurred in, and the bill founded there-

on introduced. On the motion for the third reading, Mr. Laurier moved, to amend the bill, so as to avoid the inconvenience and expense of the office of Librarian being held by two heads, and to provide that it should continue to be held by one person only, which was lost, yeas 51, nays 65; and the bill was read the third time on the same division reversed. It provides for the appointment of two officers, one to be called the General Librarian and the other Parliamentary Librarian, as Librarians of Parliament, with equal powers as respects the control and management of the library. The salary of each is \$3,000, and the salaries of the other officers and servants of the library are to be fixed from time to time, according to the scale provided for in the Civil Service Act. The office of Assistant Librarian was abolished from the time the Act took effect. The Assistant Librarian's salary was \$2,400, while that of the Librarian was \$3,200, so that by the appointment of two Librarians, instead of one and an assistant, the annual charge is increased by \$400.

Mr. Pope introduced a bill respecting contagious diseases affecting animals. He explained that the amendments were numerous as affecting the working of the Act, but were of no importance as to its principle. On the motion for the third reading, Mr. Sutherland (North Oxford) moved an amendment, having the effect of excluding horses altogether from the operation of the Act, would be in accordance with the English Act, and would give greater satisfaction to the farmers, and to the farmers and to the owners and shippers of horses generally throughout the Dominion. The amendment was accepted by the Government and carried. Yeas 131, nays 16. Mr. Mulock moved an amendment, to segregate suspected animals of the value of \$200 or upwards, not to be slaughtered until pronounced by experts to be diseased. Lost, yeas 54, nays 90. Mr. Catudal (Napierville) moved an amendment, providing that when a slaughtered animal was found not to have been affected with any disease, the owner thereof should be entitled to receive the full value of such animal. Lost, yeas 58, nays 89. Mr. Casey moved :

“That this bill be not now read the third time, but that it be referred to the Committee of the whole, with instructions to amend it by providing that the value of animals slaughtered under the provisions of this bill, for which compensation is by this bill payable to owners, shall be determined, if the owner so requests, by three arbitrators, of whom one shall be appointed by the owner, one by the Minister of Agriculture or his representative, and a third by these two.”

Lost ; yeas 54, nays 94. Mr. Armstrong moved an amendment to the effect that in suspected cases when the animal is slaughtered, the

owner should receive two-thirds of its actual value. Lost ; yeas 50, nays 88. An amendment by Mr. Scriver (Huntingdon), that no person except a licensed veterinary surgeon should be appointed an inspector, was negatived on a division. The bill was read a third time, and passed the Senate with some verbal amendments.

Chinese immigration, which for some years had been a subject of discussion in the country (*Vide* A.R., 1884, pp. 62-140), was placed this session under legal restrictions. On the motion of Mr. McMullen (North Wellington), a return was ordered giving particulars as to the commission appointed the previous year (*Vide* A.R., 1884, p. 110) to proceed to British Columbia and enquire into and report upon the Chinese difficulty in that country. The subject was brought up several times in the House, and the result was the passage of an Act, introduced by the Hon. Mr. Chapleau, Secretary of State, which became law, entitled "An Act to restrict and regulate Chinese Immigration into Canada." It imposes a duty of \$50 upon every person of Chinese origin entering Canada, excepting members of the diplomatic corps, or other Government representatives and their suite, consuls and consular agents, men of science, merchants, tourists, etc., who are bearers of certificates of identity issued by the Chinese Government. By the 13th section, Chinese who are resident at the passing of the Act may obtain within one year, certificates of exemption from its operation, and by the next section, those of them who desire to leave Canada with the intention of returning may obtain certificates entitling them to do so without the payment of the duty. Penalties are also imposed by the Act for the organizing of any unlawful court or tribunal composed of Chinese for the trial of any Chinaman, or for carrying on any such organization ; excepting that Chinamen may lawfully submit their disputes to arbitration, if in accordance with the laws of the Province in which they reside.

Dr. Bergin (Cornwall) again brought up the subject of the regulation of the hours and other conditions of labour in factories (*Vide* A.R., 1883, p. 64) by the introduction of a bill "To regulate the employment of children and young persons and women in the Workshops, Mills and Factories of the Dominion of Canada." Finding, however, that many of its clauses conflicted with the powers of the Local Legislatures, he withdrew it and introduced another in which these defects had been avoided. On the motion for the second reading he reviewed the whole subject of legislation on factory labour, pointing out its beneficial results, and claimed that, as remodelled, the

measure would not conflict with the authority of the Provincial Legislatures. Mr. Sproule (East Grey) supported the bill. Mr. Mills contended that while the subject was one which should be legislated on, it did not fall within the constitutional functions of Parliament. It proposed to deal with a subject which, the Provinces held, fell within their jurisdiction. Ontario had already enacted a similar law, and the Legislature of Quebec was then considering the question, and would no doubt enact a measure on it. It was useless for them to deal with a subject lying beyond their jurisdiction. The debate was adjourned, and when the motion came up again it was defeated on an amendment by Mr. Jamieson to give precedence to the order for the second reading of the Temperance Act Amendment Bill, which was carried, yeas 86, nays 62; and the factory labour question was not reached again during the session.

Mr. Charlton introduced for the fourth time (*Vide* A.R., 1884, p. 58) a bill "To provide for the punishment of seduction and like offences." On three former occasions it had passed through the House of Commons, but failed to secure a majority in the Senate. The second reading was carried, but the bill went no further.

On the motion for the second reading of the bill "To amend the Act respecting offences against the person" (from the Senate), which provided that "procurers" should be deemed guilty of misdemeanour and be liable to ten years' imprisonment, Mr. Charlton moved an amendment to add a clause providing like punishment for the seduction of a girl under 21 years of age, which was lost; yeas 58, nays 72. The bill became law.

At an early period of the session Mr. Cameron (West Huron) introduced a bill similar to that introduced by him in three previous sessions (*Vide* A.R., 1882, p. 104; 1883, p. 65, and 1884, p. 59), to further amend the law of evidence in criminal cases by making defendants competent witnesses. It passed through the Commons but was defeated in the Senate, the chief objection urged against it being that it would tend to the direct encouragement of perjury, as criminals would not hesitate to forswear themselves for the sake of escaping punishment.

The report of the Commissioners for the Consolidation of the Statutes (*Vide* A.R., 1883, p. 105), was presented by Sir John Macdonald, and he introduced a bill "To consolidate and revise the Statutes of Canada," framed on the lines of bills introduced in the several Legislatures for the like purpose; but the order for the second reading was discharged.

Mr. Edgar introduced a series of resolutions on the subject of copyright, affirming that the law in Canada was anomalous and unfair to the public, to the printing and publishing trades, and to Canadian authors, and that Her Majesty be petitioned to invite the Imperial Parliament to except Canada from the operation of the British copyright law, so far as necessary to give the Dominion Parliament full authority to legislate upon all matters respecting copyright in Canada. He referred to the bill unanimously passed in 1872, and reserved for Her Majesty's sanction and to the address passed in 1874, when the Hon. Mr. Mackenzie was in power, praying that such sanction might be given, but it had been refused on the plea that the measure conflicted with the Imperial Statute. He urged that both sides should unite in sending this message across the sea. All that was necessary was to point out to the Home Government, that to remedy the grievances under the present state of the law, we absolutely require the right to legislate upon the subject ourselves. Mr. Desjardins considered that if the resolutions were carried, a further step would be taken in the extension of the National Policy of the country. Sir John Macdonald asked that the matter be allowed to stand over, and the subject did not come up again during the Session.

An Act respecting the Administration of Justice in the North-West Territories was introduced in the Senate by Sir Alexander Campbell, which became law. It provided for certain amendments to "The North-West Territories Act, 1880." Among these were the removal of doubts as to the power of the North-West Council to impose taxation for school purposes, the conferring of power from time to time to change the limits of electoral districts as the population increased, and defining more precisely the powers of Stipendiary Magistrates. The principal feature of the bill was the power taken to restrict the sale of arms and ammunition, in districts to be defined by proclamation of the Governor-in-Council. By this Act no person, other than a member of Her Majesty's forces, the Militia force or the North-West Mounted Police force, is allowed to be in possession of, or to barter, sell, or exchange any arms or ammunition, without a permit from the Lieut.-Governor, or of a Commissioner appointed by him. The bill was received with general approval in the Senate. In the Commons, Mr. Blake moved in amendment to the section, authorizing the appointment of a new Stipendiary Magistrate for the North-West, that the clause providing that he shall be a member of the North-West Council be struck out. Lost, yeas 37, nays 67. Mr.

Mills moved an amendment, to the effect that electoral districts be established, so as to embrace an area of two thousand square miles. Lost, yeas 37, nays 79. Mr. Mills moved another amendment so as to relax the restrictions imposed on white settlers, as to the possession of arms. He held that the bill deprived them of a constitutional right. After a long debate the motion was negatived; yeas 35, nays 89, and the Bill passed.

The troubles in the North-West suggested a permanent addition to the strength of the North-West Mounted Police force, and an Act was passed augmenting their number to one thousand men. Another Act was passed, providing that any member of the North-West Mounted Police force, serving with the Militia as a Military force, shall be subject to the "Consolidated Militia Act, 1883," his commission for the purpose of seniority or command to be equivalent to that of the militia of corresponding rank.

The law relating to the adulteration of food, drugs and agricultural fertilizers, was amended by a measure introduced into the Senate by Sir Alexander Campbell. The chief feature of the bill related to a more stringent provision regarding agricultural fertilizers which are to be held as being "adulterated," when the chemical analysis thereof shows a deficiency of more than one per cent. On the motion for the third reading in the Commons, Mr. Blake moved that the bill be amended by stating the salary or remuneration to be paid out of the public funds to the chief analyst and the other analysts. Lost, yeas 42, nays 60. The bill was read a third time and passed.

In moving the second reading of the bill respecting explosive substances, Sir John Macdonald explained that it was based on the Imperial Statute lately passed, and was in substance the same Act. The discovery or invention of these explosives had greatly endangered life and property, and all European countries, and the United States as well, had found it necessary to adopt stringent regulations for the protection of life and property, and the prosecution and punishment of the improper use of these dangerous explosives. By the Act as passed, every person who unlawfully causes an explosion of a nature likely to endanger life or cause serious injury to property, whether the injury is actually caused or not, is liable to imprisonment for life. Every person who conspires to cause such explosion, or makes or keeps explosive substances with intent, &c., is liable to fourteen years' imprisonment. Every person having such substances in his possession, under reasonable suspicion, is liable to seven years imprisonment.

Persons convicted under the Act may be sentenced to any shorter term.

In order to ensure the success of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition proposed to be held in London during the summer of 1886, under the presidency of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, it was arranged among the resident colonial representatives that a guarantee fund should be raised to protect its promoters from loss in case of financial failure, and enable them to make their arrangements for carrying it out on a scale commensurate with their anticipations of its extent and importance. The total amount to be guaranteed was one hundred thousand pounds sterling, one-fifth of which was to be assumed by Canada, two-fifths by the Indian Government, and the balance in various proportions by the Australian and other colonies. With the view of providing this guarantee, Mr. Pope moved the House into Committee on the following resolutions :—

“ 1. *Resolved*, That the proposed Colonial and Indian Exhibition, to be held in London in the year 1886, under the presidency of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, will bring prominently under notice the development and progress which have been made in various parts of the British Empire, in products, manufactures and resources, and will afford a widespread opportunity of acquiring a more intimate knowledge of the vast fields for enterprise which exist throughout the British dominions ; 2. *Resolved*, That it is expedient that Canada should take such part in the said exhibition as becomes her position amongst the colonies of the Empire ; 3. *Resolved*, That His Excellency the Governor-General in Council be authorized to guarantee, on the part of Canada, against any loss resulting from the exhibition to the extent of £10,000 sterling, being one-fifth of the whole sum which it is proposed to be guaranteed by the Government of India, the Dominion of Canada and the Colonies represented by agents-general in England, the money so guaranteed to be held to meet any sum in which the intended exhibition may fall short of being self-supporting.”

He said that in the case of the Antwerp Exhibition they had to pay about \$5,000 for space, in this case they would have nothing to pay for space ; it was supposed they would have nothing to pay at all, as the exhibition was generally expected to be self-sustaining. The Government had given an assurance to the High Commissioner that they would ask the guarantee from the House. The resolutions were agreed to, and a bill founded thereon introduced. In Committee on the Bill, Mr. Pope explained that the space acquired was 54,000 superficial feet,* in a very prominent position. The work done for the Antwerp Exhibition was also for the London Exhibition, as

* Afterwards increased at the solicitation of Sir Charles Tupper to 61,000.

far as sending exhibits was concerned. The Antwerp Exhibition was doing very well, the number of exhibits far exceeding what they thought they would be able to obtain. Mr. Paterson (Brant) expressed his gratification that the Antwerp Exhibition was likely to prove a greater success than was hoped for, and urged the Minister of Agriculture to see that every effort was made to ensure the success of the London Exhibition. The bill was read the third time and passed. (*Vide* chap. x.)

During the session the following elections and changes in membership took place : Mr. J. W. Bain was re-elected for Soulanges (Que.) on the 5th February, and took his seat on the 16th, having been introduced by Sir Hector Langevin and Hon Mr. Chapleau. By the judgment of the Supreme Court, the elections for Levis (Que.) and West Northumberland (Ont.) were voided, thereby unseating Mr. Belleau in the former and Mr. Guillet in the latter constituency. Mr. Guillet was re-elected for West Northumberland on the 7th of April, and resumed his seat on the 17th. Dr. Pierre Malcolm Guay was returned for Levis on the 14th of April, and was introduced by Mr. Langelier and Mr. Blake, and took his seat on the 27th. Mr. Wm. Thomas Benson, member for South Grenville, died on the 8th of June, and Mr. Walter Shanly, the eminent civil engineer, and a former member of the House, was returned for that constituency by acclamation on the 4th of July, and took his seat on the 6th, having been introduced by Sir John Macdonald and Dr. Hickey.

CHAPTER V.

RAILWAY LEGISLATION—NEW ARRANGEMENT FOR COMPLETION AND OPERATION OF THE C. P. R.—FURTHER SUBSIDIES TO ROADS PREVIOUSLY SUBSIDIZED—SUBSIDIES TO PROJECTED RAILWAYS—LAND SUBSIDIES TO RAILWAYS IN THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—ADDITIONAL SUBSIDIES TO THE PROVINCE OF MANITOBA—FREE HOMESTEADS TO THE VOLUNTEERS WHO SERVED IN THE SUPPRESSION OF THE NORTH-WEST REBELLION—SESSIONAL INDEMNITY—ADDITIONAL ALLOWANCE TO MEMBERS—DISTURBANCES IN THE NORTH-WEST—MOTIONS OF CENSURE—DEATH OF LT.-COL. WILLIAMS—THANKS OF PARLIAMENT VOTED TO GEN. MIDDLETON AND THE VOLUNTEERS—\$20,000 GRANTED TO GEN. MIDDLETON—THE PROROGATION—BILLS ASSENTED TO—SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

Not the least important of the measures of the Session were those relating to the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the general development of the railway system of the Dominion. That system already so far completed is a magnificent tribute to the enterprise of the people, while the new lines projected or partially constructed through the aid of liberal grants from the public treasury and others which will certainly be carried out by the aid of no less liberal grants from the public domain, will within the next ten or fifteen years place the country in a most favourable position for assuming the responsibilities and reaping the advantages of its geographical situation as the great middle land stretch on the highway of commerce from Europe to the east: Reasons for the early completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway impressed their urgency on the far-sighted men at the head of the undertaking, and their force was so fully recognized by the Government that every re-arrangement of the original conditions, every temporary financial aid required to expedite the work had been conceded. But it was found that through adverse influences on the London money market, the company's securities under the then existing arrangement with the Government, could not be advantageously floated, and the Government introduced and carried through a bill "to further amend the acts respecting the Canadian Pacific Railway, and to provide for the completion and successful operation thereof."

Sir John Macdonald, introduced a series of resolutions reciting the terms and conditions of the new arrangement and the changes to be made in that of the previous Session. (*Vide* A. R., p. 24, *et seq.*) The new arrangement was briefly this: that the company should issue and place in the hands of the Government, their bonds at fifty years

for \$35,000,000, said bonds to be secured on the whole property of company (excepting the Algoma branch), the Government surrendering the lien (except over said branch) it held over all the company's property under the arrangement of 1884. The \$35,000,000 stock held by the Government as security for the loan of \$29,880,912 to be cancelled, and instead thereof \$20,000,000 of the bonds to be held in security for the repayment of \$20,000,000 of the loan. For the balance of the loan, \$9,880,912, the Government to take as security a first lien on the whole of the unsold lands forming the remaining part of the company's land grant, the lien to be continued after the payment of the \$9,880,912 as an additional security for the \$20,000,000. The whole of the loan of \$29,880,912, is repayable in May, 1891, with interest at 4 per cent. per annum; but any part of it may be sooner paid in sums of not less than \$1,000,000, and if such payment be made on account of the \$20,000,000, then the Government shall return the company an equivalent amount in bonds. The company to receive a temporary loan of \$5,000,000, at 4 per cent., repayable on the 1st July, 1886, in security for which the Government retain \$8,000,000 of the bonds, to be returned to the company when the loan is repaid, or in equivalent proportions if the loan is repaid in instalments. The remaining \$7,000,000 bonds are to be applied under Government supervision "to the payment for work done, or to be done, for the development, improvement, and extension of the railway, its connections and equipment, and for the maintainance of the credit and efficiency of the company generally, to the satisfaction of the Government." In case of the probability of an early completion of an American railway to the River St. Mary's, and the company should desire to continue the Algoma branch to a junction therewith, the Governor-in-Council may empower the company to mortgage the Algoma branch for the purpose of building the extension, in which case the Government lien, under the act of 1884, shall rank next after such mortgage and extend over the whole branch.

Mr. Pope (acting Minister of Railways), in moving the House into Committee on the resolutions, alluded to the circumstances which had led the company to ask for a re-arrangement of terms. After explaining the conditions of the new arrangement which he held was one in the interests of the country rather than of the company, he said that though they might be charged with releasing the security held by the Government, yet the bonds were just as good as the security they held before. The reason the company had come this

year, and the reason they came last year for a loan, was simply because their securities, which everybody in the country believed were available and could be used for the completion of that road, had turned out not to be available; there was no market for them; the times had gone against them, though he believed that in a short time the securities would become better in the market, and the company would be able to avail themselves of the proceeds of those bonds and to pay back the \$20,000,000. No doubt, also, they would be able to avail themselves of the \$15,000,000 in bonds, in order to pay back the temporary loan which they would have to pay in July, 1886, and also to build the road, and to put it in condition to compete with other roads. He submitted the following statement of the company's expenditure :

	Up to 31st December, 1883.	Up to 31st December, 1884.	During the year 1885.
	\$	\$	\$
On Main line and branches.....	30,499,863	52,596,842	22,095,979
Equipment of main line.....	8,638,307	9,168,755	530,448
Improvement on Government lines.....	353,606	1,241,780	888,174
Materials on hand.....	4,025,604	3,687,729	337,875
Expended out of company's funds on connections, etc.....	3,966,889	5,857,223	1,890,334
	47,481,269	72,552,329	25,068,060
Paid interest on capital stock.....	2,128,000	5,378,000	3,250,000
Sum now in hand of Government to pay nine years' interest.....	8,710,240	14,288,288	5,578,048
Interest on land grant bonds and ex- penses.....	372,880	582,734	209,854
	58,693,389	92,801,351	34,105,962
Less floating debt of 1883.....	7,500,000	.....	.....
Plus do.....	.....	.....	7,500,000
	51,195,389	92,801,351	41,605,962
Received from cash and land subsidies and Government loans.....	21,318,214	35,532,651	34,214,457
	29,877,175	37,268,700	7,391,525
Less received from bonuses, net earn- ings, town sites, etc., after deduct- ing payment of interest, exchange, etc., not included in above state- ment.....	.....	.....	496,063
			6,895,462

In case by any possibility the company failed in its engagements, the Government would be in possession of the whole railway and branches—3,327 miles—at a cost of \$18,327 per mile.

Mr. Chapleau, in seconding the motion, made a long and eloquent speech, reviewing the whole enterprise since its inception. The Canadian Pacific was the offspring of two great ideas: 1st. The necessity of uniting into one great empire the British colonies of North America as a barrier against the absorbing power of the neighbouring republic. 2nd. The importance of opening to the coming millions of immigrants the vast area yet unexplored, and of finding for the commerce of Europe, and of America itself, the best, the shortest, the quickest route to the unbounded wealth of Asia. The adversaries of the Government had ridiculed the administration that had promised the construction of the Canadian Pacific within a period of ten years. In five years (up to the close of 1878) the Mackenzie administration had succeeded in completing 135 miles of railway and 89 miles of grading, and the Dominion had already absorbed \$10,203,000 towards the great work. The present administration has secured the completion of 3,121 miles of the main line and branches within six years. That undertaking, to build the railway in ten years, characterized as madness, as an act of insanity, the evidence of political incapacity; that project, condemned as an impossibility for the time fixed for its execution, which demanded an effort of "Herculean magnitude" for its location alone,—that project had been accomplished within six years, without any extraordinary effort, without danger, without commotion, without any burden on the people of the country. The present leader of the Opposition in 1880, and his party, by an amendment moved on 26th January, 1881, had expressed their conviction that the construction of the railway in British Columbia was premature, and should be postponed. But after all these fears he (Mr. Chapleau) was able to repeat the celebrated words of Sir George Cartier, "All aboard for the West! All aboard for the Pacific!" On the 1st May, 1885, 2,470 miles out of the 2,615 miles first intended to be the Canadian Pacific Railway were already built, and the exact amount required by the company to complete the railway from one end to the other was \$5,836,983, for which there was available on subsidy account \$3,585,583; on loan account \$2,192,400. That was only \$60,000 short of what was required to finish the road; so that they might say the road was completed, as the means were in the hands of the company. He was unable to understand the

unwillingness of the late Government to build the section north of Lake Superior, whilst they were ready to spend \$20,000,000 for the portion between Lake Superior and Winnipeg. He reviewed the policy of the late administration, the circumstances which led to the contract with the syndicate, and the course which had been pursued by the Opposition in Parliament since that time, and then discussed the question of trans-continental traffic. Comparing the cost of the several trans-continental roads, and supposing a uniform volume of traffic, the charges in respect to payment of original cost price, and exclusive of working expenses, would be in the following proportions : Union Pacific, \$1 ; Northern Pacific, $57\frac{2}{5}$ cents ; Southern Pacific, $53\frac{3}{4}$ cents ; Canadian Pacific, $26\frac{1}{2}$ cents. Up to the present time none of the American trans-continental lines had succeeded in controlling a single ton of the commerce between Europe and Asia, even the wheat of California had not been exported overland to Europe, the 16,000 miles from San Francisco to Liverpool round Cape Horn had not driven the exporters across the continent to New York and Liverpool. But nothing had shaken his firm belief in the future conditions of Asiatic commerce in relation to our great trans-continental route. The question of cost was everything, and he could not see how the American routes could compete for that commerce, time and distance being the elements of cost. From Yokohama to Liverpool by Suez Canal, the distance was 11,275 miles ; by way of New York, 11,010 miles, making a difference in favour of New York of 265 miles, or a little over 2 per cent. From Yokohama by way of the Canadian Pacific Railway and Montreal to Liverpool, was 9,881 miles, a saving of 1,394 miles, or more than 12 per cent. As to time, the Canadian route would save five days over that *via* San Francisco and New York, and as to rates there should be a difference in its favour of \$6.10 per ton. Another advantage, and perhaps the strongest point in favour of the future success of the Canadian route between Europe and Asia, was the fact that the Asiatic trade was almost wholly in the hands of British merchants and capitalists, who would carry that trade through the channels of their own choice. But whatever happened with reference to through trade, it was undeniable that the Canadian Pacific Railway would change the route of a portion of our own trade. We imported about 4,000,000 pounds of tea last year by the Union Pacific, and the Canadian Pacific would get that traffic. The Canadian Pacific would soon have the control of the Asiatic trade, if not for the whole of Europe, at least immedi-

ately for North America. The Americans would soon use our route to reach both the Pacific and Atlantic shores, and they make no secret of it themselves. Coal Harbour was nearer to China and Japan than San Francisco by 470 miles, and from Brainard at the eastern end of the Northern Pacific railway by way of Sault Ste. Marie and Callander to Montreal and thence to New York was 113 miles less than by way of St. Paul's and Chicago. After pointing out other advantages in favour of the Pacific route, and combatting the idea that the Government should have taken the road from the company instead of coming to its aid, he appealed to the House for a free and frank discussion of the whole question, believing, as he did, that the Government was right in coming to the assistance of the company in the manner provided by the resolutions ; not by giving them money, but by assisting their credit in the money market of the world.

Mr. Blake continued that the objections taken to the compact of 1871 to build the road in ten years had been fully sustained by succeeding events. It had been stated in the act of Parliament that the road should be built without any increase of taxation. The Liberal party declared that it was not possible to do it without imposing heavily increased burdens on the country. Although a longer time had been taken, yet the burdens of debt and taxation had been heavily increased in order to secure the construction of the road. The pledge that the rate of taxation would not be increased had not been kept. The road had not been built within the time nor upon the terms. Having raised the taxes to the highest pitch and borrowed all that could be borrowed and handed it over to the company, they were now to give them their notes for the last advance. That was the true position they occupied. Under those circumstances, the prediction of the Liberal party had been proved by an accumulation of testimonies melancholy in their cogency, their force and their influence on the future destinies of this country. The Hon. Mr. Mackenzie at the commencement of his administration, proposed his Canadian Pacific Railway Act, in which he re-affirmed the declaration that the rate of taxation should not be increased ; and in 1876 a motion was made to annex to the vote for the expenses of the Canadian Pacific Railway a similar declaration. For that proposal there were 149 votes and only ten against it. There was another resolution during Mr. Mackenzie's Premiership, pressing for the construction in British Columbia, and it was opposed by the present First Minister as being premature and unreasonable pressure. With regard to the North Shore,

Sir Charles Tupper had declared in 1880 in favour of its deferment. He quoted Sir Charles Tupper's opinion, expressed in 1879, as to the total expenditure up to that time of \$28,456,000, that "the work done had largely contributed to remove the difficulties and promote the progress of the entire undertaking. that the explorations that have been made and the increased knowledge we possess of its (the North-West's) resources, place us in a position to appeal to capitalists much more confidently and successfully for this great work than would otherwise be the case." This was a juster appreciation of the policy of the late Government than that they had just heard. In 1879, the Government proposed a policy of comparatively slow progress. They then thought British assistance necessary. They declared they would build a colonization railway through the North-West. In 1881 they took the great step and decided upon a contract policy, a policy of rapid progress and of completion of the line by 1891; a contract policy of enormous money grants, far in excess of anything that had been contemplated in connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway. That which had been talked of was \$25,000,000 or \$30,000,000, but at one fell swoop it was proposed to give \$25,000,000 in cash and \$28,000,000 in work, and to pay the surveys at least \$3,500,000. We now find the Government works cost \$29,500,000, making \$58,500,000 altogether. And to that was to be added the Canada Central Railway subsidy, which would give \$60,000,000 as their cash proposals. That was an entire reversal of all former policies, a policy to give double the amount of cash and about the same quantity of land, a policy of comparatively rapid progress, of completion by 1891, of great grants, pecuniary and otherwise, and a policy of great monopolies. He condemned the repeated financial transactions between the Government and the company, the inordinate haste and lavish expenditure; the payments of large sums in dividends which should have been applied to construction. In all, including the September, 1885, and February, 1886, dividends, there will have been paid and provided for dividends \$24,875,000 or a sum equal to the whole amount realized from stock. In substance the proceeds of the stock were divided among the stockholders. The company were seeking \$15,000,000 additional capital to use, although they had \$14,000,000 available in the hands of the Government. The company had already taken \$7,000,000 of the nominal capital and put it in their pockets; let them take the \$14,000,000 in the hands of the Government and put it in the road. Holding these views he opposed and protested against the passage of the resolutions.

The debate was continued by Mr. Ives, Mr. Macmaster, (Glengarry) and Mr. Cameron (Huron) ; the latter moved an amendment to the effect that the company if requiring more money to finish the road should propose to utilize their deposits for future dividends. The debate was adjourned, and continued on the 19th by Mr. Charlton, Mr. McCarthy, Mr. Davis (Queen's, P.E.I.), Mr. Foster (Kings, N.B.), Mr. McMullen, Mr. Rose (Lisgar), Mr. Dawson (Algoma), and Mr. Paterson, when Mr. Cameron's amendment was lost ; yeas 51, nays 100, and the resolutions were considered in committee. On the motion for the second reading of the resolutions, Mr. Charlton moved the appointment of a special committee to investigate the affairs of the company. Lost ; yeas 53, nays 91. An amendment moved by Mr. Casey, relating to statements of account to be furnished to the Government, was lost ; yeas 55, nays 91. Mr. Laurier moved that the accounts of the company be audited by the Auditor-General. Lost ; yeas 55, nays 89. Other amendments were moved and voted down, the resolutions carried, and the bill founded thereon was read the third time ; yeas 77, nays 45.

To provide for the completion of the railway system in the Eastern Provinces, a measure was passed granting further subsidies to certain railways therein mentioned (*vide* A. R. 1884, p. 23). On the motion for going into Committee on the resolutions, Sir Hector Langevin explained at length the objects in granting additional aid to these railways. Large sums had been voted to connect the Canadian Pacific Railway with the railway system of Ontario and Quebec ; but it was necessary that the facilities for reaching the Atlantic should also be improved. The Government had felt that the Canadian Pacific should not stop at Montreal, that the Intercolonial or a branch of it from Rivière du Loup or Rivière Ouelle to Edmunston, in New Brunswick, was an important work, because it would give to that portion of the Province of Quebec, which could not be put in communication with the Lower Provinces by the proposed short route from Montreal on the South Shore, in communication with St. John and other seaports, and also open up the northern part of New Brunswick. He spoke at considerable length on the Short Line project, which also received a large share of attention from the members who followed him in the debate. After full discussion, and several amendments having been voted down, the resolutions were concurred in, and the bill "to authorize the granting of further subsidies to, and making further provision for, the construction and efficient operation of the railways

therein described," was introduced and passed through all its stages. It provides that the Governor-in-Council may grant further subsidies : (1). For a railway from the Intercolonial Railway at Rivière du Loup or Rivière Ouelle to Edmunston, New Brunswick, \$2,800 per mile for seventy-five miles, and \$6,000 per mile for eight miles, not exceeding in the whole \$258,000, making with the subsidies previously granted, a total of \$498,000 ; (2). For a railway from the south bank of the St. Lawrence, opposite or near Montreal, to the harbours of St. Andrew's, St. John and Halifax, *via* Sherbrooke, Moosehead Lake, Mettawamkeag, Harvey, Fredericton and Salisbury, \$80,000 per annum for twenty years, forming with the subsidy formerly granted, a total of \$250,000 per annum for twenty years, or a guarantee of a like sum for a like period, as interest on the bonds of the Company. This is the enterprise known as the "Short Line" railway ; (3). To aid in procuring the extension of the Canadian Pacific Railway from St. Martin's Junction, or some other point near Montreal to the Port of Quebec, \$340,000, in addition to the subsidies already granted, the sum not to exceed in the whole \$1,500,000 ; in case the Canadian Pacific Railway failed to obtain such access, by acquiring the North Shore Line, the Government might apply the whole of the subsidy to the acquisition of the same, and transfer or lease it to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. Amalgamation between the Canadian Pacific and the Grand Trunk Railways or any of their branches, or the pooling of their earnings is declared void.

Another Act was passed granting subsidies in aid of certain railways therein mentioned, on condition that they be commenced within two years from the first day of August, 1885, and completed within a reasonable time, not to exceed four years, to be fixed by Order-in-Council, according to descriptions and specifications, and upon conditions to be approved, on the report of the Minister of Railways. The subsidies to be paid by instalments on the completion of each section of not less than ten miles, in proportion to the value of the whole work done. The following is a list of the railways with the maximum rate per mile, and the maximum amount of subsidy granted to each :

Ottawa, Waddington and New York Railway and Bridge Company, from Ottawa to Waddington, \$3,200 per mile. Total, \$166,400.

New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island Railway Company, from Sackville to the Straits of Northumberland, at or near Cape Tormentine, \$3,200 per mile Total, \$118,400.

Montreal and Sorel Railway Company, from St. Lambert to Sorel, \$1,600 per mile. Total, \$72,000.

Brockville, Westport and Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company, from Brockville to Westport, \$3,200 per mile. Total, \$128,000.

Quebec and Lake St. John Railway Company, from its junction on the North Shore Railway to St. Raymond, upon condition of the Company extending their road to a point fifty miles north of St. Raymond, \$3,200 per mile. Total, \$96,000.

Northern and Western Railway Company, from the northern end of the forty miles subsidized, between Fredericton and the Miramichi River, Boiestown, \$3,200 per mile. Total, \$19,200.

Montreal and Champlain Junction Railway Company, from Brosseau's to Dundee, \$500 per mile. Total, \$30,000.

Thunder Bay Colonization Railway Company, from the Murillo station of the Canadian Pacific Railway to the east end of Whitefish Lake, \$3,200 per mile. Total, \$92,000.

Central Ontario Railway Company, from Coe Hill, or Rathburn, to Bancroft, \$3,200 per mile. Total, \$64,000.

Belleville and North Hastings Railway Company, from the village of Madoc to the junction with the Central Ontario Railway at Eldorado, \$1,500 per mile. Total, \$10,500.

Railway from Long Sault to foot of Lake Témiscamingue, \$3,200 per mile. Total, \$25,600.

Railway from a point on the Canada Southern Railway, near Comber, to Lake Erie, at or near the village of Leamington, \$3,200 per mile. Total, \$44,800.

Napanee, Tamworth and Quebec Railway Company, for a line of railway from Tamworth towards Bogart and Bridgewater, 16 miles, in lieu of the subsidy granted by 47 Victoria, chapter 8, a subsidy of \$70,000.

Gatineau Railway Company, for railway from Hull station towards Le Desert, a distance of 62 miles, in lieu of subsidies formerly granted, \$320,000.

Railway from the Grand Piles, on the River St. Maurice, to its junction with the Lake St. John Railway, a distance of about 50 miles, in lieu of subsidy formerly granted for railway from the Grand Piles, on the River St. Maurice, to Lake Edward, \$217,600.

Canada Atlantic Railway Company, railway from Valleyfield to a point one and a half miles west of Johnson's, \$1,600 per mile, and from one and a half miles west of Johnson's to Lacolle; also from the present terminus at Ottawa to the Chaudière Falls, \$3,200 per mile. Total, \$96,000.

Railway from Indiantown *via* the Miramichi Valley, to its junction with the Northern and Western Railway, at or near Boiestown, \$3,200 per mile. Total, \$140,800.

The construction of Branch lines in the North-West Territories, to connect with the Canadian Pacific, had been frequently discussed in Parliament and the press. But the finishing of the main line being considered the object of greatest importance, the branches did not meet with the immediate assistance which their projectors required in order to secure their construction. The Government had previously given to certain lines a grant of land at the rate of \$1 per acre; but that was not sufficient encouragement under the changed circumstances, and accordingly Sir Hector Langevin moved the House into committee on certain resolutions granting a land subsidy of so

many acres per mile to the railways named, the lands to be free grants, subject only to the charge for survey, etc., at the rate of ten cents per acre. The motion was discussed at some length, and the resolutions were finally concurred in, and a bill founded thereon became law. The following are the railways subsidized, and the number of acres granted per mile to each, according to the Act :—

1. The North-Western Coal and Navigation Company (Limited),—3,800 acres per mile from Medicine Hat to the coal banks, on the Belly River, about 110 miles. [This is the road to the Galt mines].

2. The Manitoba and South-Western Colonization Railway Company,—6,400 acres per mile from Winnipeg to White Water lake, about 150 miles.

3. The Manitoba and North-Western Railway Company,—6,400 acres per mile from Portage la Prairie to the crossing of the south branch of the River Saskatchewan, twenty miles from Prince Albert, about 430 miles.

4. The Qu'Appelle, Long Lake and Saskatchewan Railroad and Steamboat Co.—6,400 acres per mile from near Regina to the navigable waters of Long Lake.

The subsidies granted to Manitoba having been found inadequate to the proper carrying on of the provincial affairs, negotiations were entered into between the Dominion and Local Governments with the view of arranging better terms. Accordingly, Mr. Bowell, Minister of Customs, introduced a series of resolutions providing for a final settlement of the claims of that Province. The following are the terms as provided by the act : (1.) That all swamp lands in Manitoba should be transferred to the Province to enure wholly to its benefit ; (2.) That an allotment of 150,000 acres of land of fair average quality be granted by the Dominion as an endowment to the university of Manitoba for its maintenance, and to be held in trust for that purpose on a basis to be framed by the university authorities and approved by the Dominion Government ; (3.) That the annual indemnity for withholding the public lands from the Province be increased from \$45,000 to \$100,000, from the 1st July, 1885 ; (4.) That the yearly allowance of 80 cents per head on an estimated population of 150,000, shall be from the 1st July, increased on the following plan : A census to be taken every five years and an estimate of the population at equal intervals between the quinquennial and decennial census, and whenever the population by such census or estimate exceeds 150,000, the amount of the *per capita* allowance shall be increased accordingly, and so on, until the population shall have reached 400,000 souls ; (5.) That the foregoing annual allowances be not limited to any period of time ; (6.) The capital sum on which the Province is allowed interest at 5 per cent. (as its proportion of the debt) shall be calculated on a

population of 125,000 and charged with certain advances made and to be made by the Dominion for provincial purposes ; and (7.) That these grants of lands and payments be accepted by Manitoba as a full settlement of all claims for costs, incurred in the government of the disputed territory, the reference of the boundary question to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and all other claims up to the 10th January, 1885. Mr. Bowell recapitulated the various changes that had been made in the terms with Manitoba, in order to meet its rapidly developing requirements, and explained the new arrangement proposed in the resolutions. The swamp lands were surrendered to the Province because it was considered that the Local Government might be able to drain them and dispose of them to advantage, whereas the Dominion would not be likely to manage such an enterprise profitably. This course had been followed by the United States Government which had surrendered the swamp lands in each state to the several state authorities. The addition to the payment in lieu of the public lands of the Province held by the Dominion, would increase the subsidy by \$55,000 a year ; while the allowance of eighty cents per head would be increased as soon as the population exceeded 150,000, and would continue to increase till it reached 400,000. The proposed university endowment had been the subject of discussion among all the parties concerned, and the agreement with regard to it was satisfactory. On the resolution respecting the increase of the debt capital on a basis of \$27.77 per head on an estimated population of 125,000, he explained that the deductions to be made from it on account of Dominion advances for provincial works would be a matter for investigation and the balance on which interest would be payable had not yet been ascertained, but he estimated that the debt would be increased to about \$4,000,000, or perhaps more. The financial condition of the Province, under the existing arrangement, was that last year it received \$232,694.30. Under the new arrangement the payment would be \$287,694.30 a year, and five per cent. on whatever the addition to the debt would amount to. Sir Richard Cartwright estimated that the resolutions would add \$150,000, or probably not much less than \$200,000 to the income of Manitoba. The proposed terms were favourably received by both sides of the House. Mr. Blake, while approving of the measure contended that it could not be regarded as a final settlement, as the great area of the Province and the probability of its attaining a very large population would render the limitation of the capitation allowance to 400,000

valueless as soon as that number was reached. Sir John Macdonald, said that the settlement was only final as to all the claims that had been under discussion between the Province and the Dominion up to that time, and as other questions arose, Parliament should deal with them in a liberal spirit. Mr. Watson considered that the proposals had fallen far short of the demand made by Manitoba, but that it would take what it could get and look for more. After the resolutions had been reported and concurred in, the bill was introduced and passed through its several stages unopposed.

Before the close of the Session, Sir John Macdonald submitted resolutions providing for the recognition of the services of the enrolled militia force, actively engaged in the suppression of the North-West rebellion, by granting to each officer, non-commissioned officer and men, a free homestead of two adjoining quarter sections (320 acres) of any even numbered section of unoccupied and unclaimed Dominion lands in Manitoba or the North-West Territories, provided the entry (which is to be free of charge) be made before the 1st of August, 1886. The grantee may constitute any person a substitute who would be eligible to obtain an entry under the Dominion Land's Act, and either the grantee or his substitute must occupy the land within six months after the 1st August, 1886, and comply with the other homestead provisions of that act; when these having been fulfilled, the patent will be issued free of charge to the person in occupation of the land. Those who are entitled to a free homestead, may, if they prefer it, receive Dominion land scrip to the amount of eighty dollars, by notifying the Minister of the Interior, of their choice by the 1st August, 1886. The resolutions were assented to, and the bill founded thereon, passed through all its stages.

On the 30th of March, Mr. White (Cardwell) brought before the notice of the House the question of sessional indemnity to those members who had volunteered to serve in the North-West, and whose services had been accepted, and moved that the same be paid in full on their departure from Ottawa. After a discussion between Mr. Blake and Sir John Macdonald as to the form of the motion the proposition was unanimously agreed to. On account of the unusual length of the session, the Government influenced no doubt by a common understanding, which is said to have been arrived at between the members on both sides, introduced a resolution in Committee of Supply, providing an additional allowance of \$500 to each member of the Senate and House of Commons, subject to the present

position of the law affecting the absence and attendance of members. Some discussion followed, mainly on the point as to which side of the House was responsible for the great length of the session. Though scarcely in place, it may be mentioned here that the Hon. Alex. Mackenzie subsequently returned the cheque which had been sent him by the accountant, saying that as he did not approve of the appropriation he could not accept the money.

The disturbances in the North-West, which broke out into rebellion, and open warfare with the engagement at Duck Lake on the 26th of March, were the subject of remark, enquiry, or discussion in the House more than one hundred times between that date and the 17th July, when Mr. Caron submitted the resolutions of thanks to Major-General Middleton and the volunteers. The points mainly touched on these occasions belong properly to the history of the rebellion, and call for no further comment here than to remark that they displayed on the part of the Opposition a determination to watch carefully the administration of affairs during that critical period, and on the side of the Government, an anxious desire to take the House into its confidence on all matters which could be freely discussed without injury to the public interest. On the 26th March—at the close of the debate on the Budget, Mr. Blake moved an amendment to the motion for going into Committee of Ways and Means that,

“In the opinion of this house, it is the duty of the Government forthwith to lay before this House the fullest information on the subject of the claims and alleged grievances of the inhabitants of Prince Albert, North-West Territories, and the neighbourhood, and of the action of the government and its officers thereon; and of their action in reference to the movement of last summer, and in reference to the present disturbances.”

He referred to the recall of Riel by the people of the North-West, and asked what were the government to do with him? It was their duty to vindicate the national authority which had been disturbed, but if at all possible without the shedding of one drop of blood, and there was more to be done than that; there was the redress of alleged grievances—of those grievances which had been admitted to be substantial, and which the issuance of a commission indicated must have existed. He also insisted that full information should be laid before the House. They wanted to know why it was that the government officials in the North-West had not been able to find out if this affair was serious, and when Fort Carleton was fortified last

summer, why the commission was not issued then? Sir John Macdonald replied, regretting that a gentleman occupying so responsible a position in the House, should take the responsibility—when men were in armed insurrection against the authorities, perhaps they were assisted by the armed savages of the plains—to make a speech for the purpose of attacking the Government. He defended the action of the government in making silent preparations for the calling out of the militia without unnecessarily causing alarm, and his own former policy in getting rid of Riel for the good of the country. He condemned the motion as incendiary, supported by an incendiary speech, and said he would in the interests of the country, bring down just such information as he thought would best conduce to the settlement of the question, and would not, unless compelled by a vote of the House, be forced prematurely to make one single statement that would in his opinion have a tendency to postpone the settlement of the country. The debate was continued by Sir R. J. Cartwright, Mr. Watson and Mr. Casgrain (L'Islet,) and the motion was voted down; yeas 57, nays 122. Again, on the 6th of July, Mr. Blake, on motion for Committee of Ways and Means—moved an amendment of which he had previously given notice censuring the Government for neglect, delay and mismanagement in the administration of affairs in the North-West previous to the recent outbreak. He reviewed the whole question of the North-West administration with reference to the rights and claims of the half-breeds, quoting from official and other authorities, and concluded by saying that “in older and sterner times men would have been impeached for conducting in this way the public affairs of the country. In these milder days we have substituted votes of censure.” He moved:—

“To leave out all the words after ‘that,’ and insert the following instead thereof: It be resolved,—That in the administration of North-West affairs by the present Government, prior to the recent outbreak, there have occurred grave instances of neglect, delay and mismanagement in matters affecting the peace, welfare and good government of the country.”

Sir John Macdonald said the hon. gentleman had done one thing by his long speech—he had furnished, gratuitously, a most able brief for the counsel of Louis Riel. The whole object had been to get a case against the Government, rather than justice for the North-West. He quoted from official correspondence to show how the half-breed claims had been met by the previous Administration, and contended that they were not entitled to different treatment from the whites.

In one case fourteen out of seventeen petitioners were proved to have previously got lands in Manitoba. Many of them had already got their lands and scrip, but were greedy for more. Riel had come amongst them for the most sordid of purposes, and told all kinds of lies. The whites in Prince Albert and vicinity, or many of them, had subscribed money to bring him there for the purpose of threatening the Government into settling with the half-breeds, or, in other words, putting money in their own pockets. In conclusion he held that the Government had done the best that they could under the circumstances, and that the charges against them, if examined separately, would be proved to be groundless. The manner in which the rebellion had been put down had proved Canada worthy of being a nation. The debate was participated in by Mr. Laurier, Mr. Girouard (Jacques Cartier), Mr. Cameron (Huron), Mr. McIntosh (Ottawa), Mr. Mills, and Mr. Royal (Provencher), and the motion was lost. Yeas, 49; nays, 106.

On the 6th July, Mr. Caron, Minister of Militia, had to perform the melancholy duty of announcing to the House the death of Lieut.-Col. A. T. H. Williams, M.P., for East Durham, who had gone to the North-West in command of the Midland Battalion, and had especially distinguished himself at the battle of Batoche. The intelligence of his dangerous illness had reached him by telegram from Major-General Middleton, dated at Fort Pitt, July the 5th. This despatch was immediately followed by another stating that the doctors had little or no hope of his recovery; that besides suffering from inflammation of the brain, he had pneumonia and symptoms of typhoid fever. On the morning of the 6th a third despatch was received, announcing that Col. Williams was dead. Mr. Caron paid a warm tribute to the many excellent personal qualities of the deceased, who, as a member of the House, had enjoyed the respect and esteem of his fellow-members on both sides; and of his gallantry on the memorable occasion at Batoche, when, at the head of his men, he forced the rifle-pits and made the charge which was one of the most brilliant actions of the campaign. Colonel Williams was the hero of that day, and had been specially named by Major-General Middleton as one of those deserving of distinction. He expressed the deepest sorrow for his death.

Mr. Blake also expressed the deep regret which all must feel at the sad news. Col. Williams had been an old personal friend of his; they had been school-fellows together, and though in after years they did

not harmonize in their political views, they maintained, uninterruptedly, their personal friendship. Although Colonel Williams had not fallen in the struggle at Batoche, where he played a brilliant part, yet he none the less fairly *mort sur le champ d'honneur*.

Mr. Caron (July 17th) introduced resolutions of thanks to Gen. Middleton for his distinguished skill and ability, acknowledging the gallantry, good conduct, and discipline of the volunteers, and expressing sympathy with the friends of those who perished during the operations in the North-West. He opened his remarks by quoting from a telegram received from General Middleton, July 5th, the concluding words of which were:—

“I may safely say that the whole object of the campaign has been achieved; that the troubles in the North-West are ended; and I am ordering the troops home.”

He passed a glowing eulogy on the volunteers, reviewing the several stages in the campaign, from the moving of the troops to the closing scenes of the conflict, and of Gen. Middleton he said:—“He has proved himself to be an able General; no one can dispute that; but he has proved himself, what I appreciate more, to be a kind General; he has been anxious, by every possible means within his power, to take care of his troops, and to save as many lives as possible under the circumstances. I am told that his humanity, his attention to the wants of the troops under him, has made him dear to every Canadian volunteer. Every Canadian volunteer, from letters which I have received, written by some who fought under him, says that Major-General Middleton could get the volunteer force of Canada to follow him almost anywhere; and let me say that, during the battle of Batoche to which I have referred, he has shown that to save the lives of his soldiers he did not hesitate to risk his own.” He moved the following resolutions:—

“1. *Resolved*,—That the thanks of this House be given to Major-General Frederick D. Middleton, C.B., for the distinguished skill and ability with which he conducted the military operations in the North-West Territories, which resulted in the suppression of the rebellion against the authority of Her Majesty.

“2. *Resolved*,—That this House doth acknowledge and highly approve the gallantry, discipline, and good conduct displayed by the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the militia force of Canada, and of the North-West Mounted Police, in the suppression of the said rebellion.

“3. *Resolved*,—That this House doth acknowledge with admiration the distinguished valor and conduct of those who perished during the operations in the North-West, in the service of their country, and desires to express its deep sympathy with their relations and friends.

"4. *Resolved*,—That Mr. Speaker do communicate said resolutions to Major General Frederick Middleton, and that he be requested by Mr. Speaker to signify the same to the several officers and men surviving."

Sir Richard Cartwright, in an eloquent speech, notable for lofty tone and patriotic sentiment, which made a marked impression on his hearers, seconded the resolution. He regretted the absence from the House, through physical prostration, of Mr. Blake, and said that the thanks of the whole Dominion were due to the gallant officers and men whose bravery and good conduct had contributed to restore order throughout the Dominion.

Patriotic speeches were also made by Mr. Tassé (Ottawa), Mr. Wright (Ottawa County), Mr. Woodworth and Mr. McMillan (Vaudreuil), and the resolutions were agreed to.

The sum of \$20,000 was unanimously voted for presentation to Major-General Middleton, C.B., as a recognition of his eminent services in the suppression of the recent rebellion in the North-West Territories.

On Monday, July 20th, His Excellency the Governor-General proceeded in state to the Senate Chamber to prorogue Parliament, and the House of Commons being present, he assented to the following bills in Her Majesty's name:—

An Act to incorporate the Alberta and Athabaska Railway Company; an Act respecting the Manitoba and North-Western Railway Company of Canada; an Act further to amend the Acts incorporating the Richelieu Navigation Company and the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company; an Act to amend the sections of Acts therein mentioned, relating to the Constitution of the Treasury Board; an Act for granting certain powers to the Dominion Grange Mutual Fire Insurance Association; an Act to incorporate the West Ontario Pacific Railway Company; an Act to incorporate the Winnipeg and Prince Albert Railway Company; an Act to incorporate the Rush Lake and Saskatchewan Railway and Navigation Company; an Act for the relief of George Branford Cox; an Act to amend the Act intituled; an Act to provide for the employment without the walls of Common Gaols, of prisoners sentenced to imprisonment therein; an Act to amend the Act respecting the London Life Insurance Company; an Act further to amend the Acts relating to Weights and Measures; an Act respecting Infectious or Contagious Diseases affecting Animals; an Act to incorporate the Fort McLeod Rancho Telegraph Company; an Act to amend an Act respecting "The Central Prison for the Province of Ontario;" an Act to amend and consolidate the Civil Service Acts of 1882, 1883 and 1884; an Act respecting proof of entries in Books of Account kept by officers of the Crown; an Act to authorize the raising, by way of loan, of certain sums of money for the Public Service; an Act respecting the Commercial Bank of Windsor; an Act to provide for the fitting representation of Canada at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, to be held in London in the year 1886; an Act respecting "The Bank of British Columbia;" an Act further to amend "The Steamboat Inspection Act, 1882;"

an Act further to amend the Act respecting the Inspection of Gas and Gas Meters; an Act respecting Agricultural Fertilizers; an Act further to amend "an Act for the better Preservation of the Peace in the vicinity of Public Works," and the Acts in amendment thereof; an Act further to amend an Act intituled, "an Act respecting offences against the person;" an Act respecting the North-West Mounted Police Force; an Act respecting Canned Goods; an Act further to amend "The General Inspection Act, 1874," and the Acts amending the same; an Act to authorize the augmentation of the North-West Mounted Police; an Act to amend the Acts respecting the appointment of a Harbour Master at the Port of Halifax; an Act respecting the Adulteration of Food, Drugs and Agricultural Fertilizers; an Act to amend the Act in relation to the Library of Parliament; an Act to authorize the grant of certain Subsidies in land for the construction of the Railways therein mentioned; an Act respecting "The Liquor License Act, 1883;" an Act to incorporate the Dominion Drainage Company; an Act to amend "The Consolidated Militia Act of 1883;" an Act respecting the Electoral Franchise; an Act for the final settlement of the Claims made by the Province of Manitoba on the Dominion; an Act to modify the application of "The Consolidated Insurance Act, 1877;" an Act to authorize the advance of a certain sum to the Harbour Commissioners of Three Rivers; an Act further to amend the Act relating to the Culling and Measuring of Timber in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec; an Act to amend "The Consolidated Inland Revenue Act, 1883;" an Act to restrict and regulate Chinese Immigration into Canada; an Act respecting the administration of Justice, and other matters, in the North-West Territories; an Act further to amend the Acts respecting the Canadian Pacific Railway, and to provide for the completion and successful operation thereof; an Act to authorize the granting of further Subsidies to, and making further provision for the construction and efficient operation of the Railways therein described; an Act to amend the several Acts relating to Duties of Customs and Excise; an Act to amend the Act forty-sixth Victoria, chapter nine, intituled: "an Act to provide for the salaries and superannuation and travelling allowances of certain Judges of certain Provincial Courts;" an Act to continue for a limited time the Act therein mentioned; an Act for facilitating navigation of the River St. Lawrence, in and near the Harbour of Quebec; an Act to provide a salary for an additional County Court Judge in the Province of Manitoba; an Act to authorize the granting of the Subsidies therein mentioned, in aid of the construction of certain Railways; an Act to authorize grants of land to members of the Militia Force lately on active service in the North-West; an Act for granting to Her Majesty the sum of \$1,700,000, required for defraying certain expenses now being incurred in connection with the troubles in the North-West Territories; an Act for granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money required for defraying certain expenses of the Public Service, for the financial years ending respectively the 30th June, 1885, and the 30th June, 1886, and for other purposes relating to the Public Service.

The following is a list of the bills to which the Royal assent was given on the 1st May, by the Deputy of the Governor-General, Sir William Ritchie, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada:

An Act to provide for the appointment of a Deputy Speaker of the House of Commons; an Act to provide for the taking of a census in the Province of Manitoba, the North-West Territories, and the District of Keewatin; an Act re-

specting the River St. Clair Railway Bridge and Tunnel Company; an Act respecting the Canada Southern Railway Company and Erie and Niagara Railway Company; an Act to reduce the stock of the Federal Bank of Canada and for other purposes; an Act for the relief of Amanda Esther Davis; an Act respecting the Sault Ste. Marie Bridge Company; an Act to amend the Acts relating to the Great Western and Lake Ontario Shore Junction Railway Company; an Act to incorporate the Synod of the Diocese of Qu'Appelle and for other purposes connected therewith; an Act further to amend the Act to incorporate the South Saskatchewan Valley Railway Company; an Act respecting the Canada Congregational Missionary Society; an Act to amend the Act to incorporate the Wood Mountain and Qu'Appelle Railway Company; an Act to incorporate the Lake Erie, Essex, and Detroit River Railway Company; an Act to incorporate the Brantford, Waterloo, and Lake Erie Railway Company; an Act for granting certain powers to the International Coal Company (Limited); an Act for the relief of George Louis Emil Hatzfeld; an Act for the relief of Fairy Emily Jane Terry; an Act for the relief of Alice Elvira Evans; an Act to amend "An Act to incorporate the Sisters of Charity of the North-West Territories"; an Act to incorporate the Pension Fund Society of the Bank of Montreal; an Act respecting the Annuity and Guarantee Funds Society of the Bank of Montreal; an Act respecting La Banque du Peuple; an Act to authorize the Royal Canadian Insurance Company to reduce its Capital Stock, and for other purposes; an Act to amend the Law respecting Bridges, Booms, and other Works constructed over or in Navigable Waters under the authority of Provincial Acts; an Act to amend the Acts respecting the Department of the Secretary of State; an Act to continue "An Act respecting the Albert Mines Savings Bank"; an Act respecting the Canada Co-operative Supply Association (Limited); an Act to amend the Act forty-fifth Victoria, chapter seventeen, to encourage the construction of Dry Docks; an Act respecting certain advances to the Provinces; an Act to incorporate the Canadian Pacific Employé's Relief Association; an Act to incorporate the Hamilton, Guelph, and Buffalo Railway Company; an Act respecting the Ontario Pacific Railway Company; an Act to incorporate the Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Canada; an Act respecting Explosive Substances; an Act to amend the Act to incorporate the Bank of Winnipeg; an Act further relating to the Central Bank of New Brunswick; an Act respecting the Hamilton Provident and Loan Society; an Act respecting the Huron and Ontario Ship Canal Company; an Act to incorporate the Fredericton and St. Mary's Railway Bridge Company.

His Excellency closed the Session with the following speech from the Throne:—

Honourable Gentlemen of the Senate:

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I desire to convey to you my best thanks for the diligence with which you have performed your duties during this long protracted Session. It has been in many respects an eventful Session—in none more so than because since its commencement the peaceful progress of the Dominion, unbroken for so many years, has been interrupted by a serious insurrectionary outbreak in the North-West Territories. I congratulate you upon the prompt and complete suppression of these disorders and on the restoration of public confidence throughout the regions in

which they occurred. The insurrection has been encountered by the military force of the Dominion under Major-General Middleton in a manner deserving of the highest commendation. The courage which our citizen soldiers have shown in the face of a formidable and determined enemy, their cheerful endurance of privation and fatigue, and the readiness with which they have submitted to sacrifices, inevitable whenever a force composed of citizens of all classes is called upon to relinquish the employments of civil life, reflects the highest credit upon them. I am gratified that both Houses of Parliament have considered the conduct of Major-General Middleton and the officers and men under his command deserving of their formal thanks. It has been my agreeable duty to bring under the notice of Her Majesty's Government the value of the services which have been thus rendered to the Empire. I cannot leave this subject without expressing my sorrow that the success of our arms should have been purchased at the cost of many lives which Canada could ill afford to spare. The memory of those who have fallen, either on the field or from sickness contracted during their service, will be gratefully cherished throughout the Dominion. It affords me much pleasure to acknowledge the prompt action of the Government of the United States in taking the precautions necessary in order to prevent any co-operation with the insurgents from their frontiers. The measure for the adjustment of the representation of the people in Parliament will extend the franchise to numbers who have not hitherto enjoyed the right of voting for the election of members of the House of Commons, and render such representation free from frequent changes by the unconcerted action of the Provincial Legislature. The settlement of all matters in discussion between the Federal Government and that of Manitoba will, I trust, satisfy the expectations of the people of that Province. The bill regulating the influx of the Chinese people into Canada will, I doubt not, allay the feeling of discontent in relation to that subject, which has for some time prevailed in British Columbia. The aid to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company will secure the advantages which are justly expected from the completion of that great enterprise, whilst the grants in land and money to other railways in various portions of Canada may be expected to accelerate the progress of settlement, and augment the commerce of the Dominion. The ready conversion of our five per cent. bonds, which have recently matured, into four per cent. securities, and the success of the loan for four millions of pounds sterling, lately offered in the London market, show the satisfactory state of the credit of Canada. I congratulate you on the other useful measures both of a public and private nature, which you have passed.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons :

In Her Majesty's name, I thank you for the supplies you have granted for the public service.

Honourable Gentlemen of the Senate :

Gentlemen of the House of Commons :

The readjustment of the tariff will tend to increase the revenue and enable the Government to meet the various engagements of the country. I now, with reiterated thanks, relieve you, for the present, from your important duties.

CHAPTER VI.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL—VISITS TO ONTARIO CITIES—THE MUSKOKA LAKES—
OPENING OF THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION, LONDON—TOUR TO THE NORTH-
WEST AND BRITISH COLUMBIA—RECEPTIONS AT WINNIPEG, VICTORIA AND
ELSEWHERE—OPENING OF THE GALT COAL MINES, LETHBRIDGE, N. W. T.—
NOTES AND INCIDENTS OF THE VICE-REGAL TRIPS.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, who had devoted a considerable portion of his time during his first year's term of office to making himself personally known in and acquainted with the older Provinces (*Vide A. R. 1884, p. 68 et seq.*) resolved this year on visiting Manitoba, the North-West Territories and British Columbia. As on former occasions, wherever His Excellency appeared in public, he created a most favourable impression, the Vice-Regal progress being everywhere made the occasion of hearty popular demonstration.

Before leaving for the North-West, however, the Governor-General paid several visits in Ontario, stopping for a short time at Toronto, where he arrived on the 4th of August, and where on the following day Mr. Thomas White, M.P. for Cardwell, was sworn into office before him, as Minister of the Interior, in the place of Sir L. Macpherson, resigned on account of ill health. In the afternoon he was present at the cricket match, Canada *vs.* the United States.

His Excellency visited the Ontario Agricultural College and Model Farm, near Guelph, on Saturday, August 8th, accompanied by the Hon. Oliver Mowat, Premier of the Province and Colonel Gzowski. At Guelph the party were heartily welcomed by the President, Mr. Mills, and other officials of the College, the Mayor and Aldermen of Guelph, Mr. Speaker Clarke, of the Ontario Legislature, and many others. After a brief inspection of the city, the Governor-General and invited guests were driven to the College, of which they made a thorough examination and then partook of a repast in the dining hall. In response to the toast of his health, His Excellency delivered an interesting and eminently practical speech, expressing great admiration for all he had seen, and praising the Government of Ontario for what it was doing to promote the study of Agriculture.

The Vice-Regal party, after completing the inspection of the College, took the train at Guelph for Eastwood and remained over

Sunday at the residence of Mr. T. C. Patteson. Next day they proceeded by road to Brantford, and having visited the Bow Park Farm, and inspected the herds and cattle and other practical evidences of high class farming there to be seen to so much advantage, went on by rail to Hamilton, where His Excellency spent a few days as the guest of the Hon. Donald McInnes. At Hamilton His Excellency attended the games of the Caledonian Society, received and replied to addresses from the City Council, the Board of Trade and Benevolent Societies, and visited most of the factories and other places of interest in the city.

On Wednesday, the 12th, His Excellency went to Niagara, where he was the guest of the Hon. J. B. Plumb, and on the 14th returned to Toronto by steamer. The Vice-Regal party then made a brief excursion to the Muskoka Lake region, the arrangements for the trip having been previously effected by Mr. A. P. Cockburn, M. P. The party visited Bracebridge, Port Carling, Beaumaris, Windermere, Gravenhurst, etc., and everywhere received a most hearty welcome from the residents as well as from the numerous visitors, who at that season resort to the lakes and islands of Muskoka in search of health and pleasure.

The Governor-General having accepted an invitation to open the Ontario Provincial Exhibition at London, arrived there September 8th; and was the guest of Mayor Becher at Thornwood. He proceeded to the Exhibition Grounds next day, accompanied by Sir Charles Tupper, High Commissioner for Canada in England, the Hon. John Carling and Col. Gzowski. His Excellency was received by the President and other officers of the Association, and presented with an address, to which he made a suitable reply, touching on the importance of such exhibitions as a means of adding to the general knowledge of our agricultural and industrial system. He alluded to the indications of progress visible throughout the Dominion, and made special reference to the importance of stock raising and dairy farming as a sure means of securing a profitable return to the farmers of Ontario. He then declared the Exhibition formally opened, and after visiting several departments, and manifesting, as is his custom, a lively interest in what he saw, took his departure, being enthusiastically cheered by the people present.

Next day His Excellency returned to Ottawa, and on Saturday, September 12th, started on his intended tour to Manitoba, the North-West Territories and British Columbia, by way of the Canadian

Pacific Railway, attended by Lord Melgund, Military Secretary, Captain Anson, A. D. C. and others of his staff. The party reached Port Arthur on Monday, the 14th, where an enthusiastic reception was accorded His Excellency by the people of the town, who on the following day organized an expedition to the picturesque falls of Kakabeka, and entertained the whole party at luncheon in a marquee, which had been erected in close proximity to them. His Excellency arrived at Winnipeg on the 16th, where he remained only three days, intending to make his formal and more extended visit on his return homeward. During his stay His Excellency held a Drawing Room at the Legislative Chambers. He was also presented with a civic address at the City Hall, and in the course of his reply referring to the guard of honour which had been furnished from the 90th Battalion, dwelling upon the pleasure with which he saw before him a guard of honour drawn from that gallant regiment which had borne so great a share in the recent campaign. Several other addresses were presented, his replies to which were happily conceived and delivered in the gracious winning way which has secured for him the reputation of a popular and successful speaker.

His Excellency paid a visit to Stoney Mountain, where he inspected the penitentiary and had a short interview with Poundmaker, who was then a prisoner therein. On the following day he went by the South-Western Railway to Manitou, and returned to Winnipeg by the same road. Numerous addresses were presented at different points along the line.

The Vice-Regal party then travelled by the Canadian Pacific Railway to Portage la Prairie, thence by the North-Western to Minnedosa, and a few miles beyond, and returning to Portage la Prairie, proceeded thence by the Railway to Brandon, where they spent a day.* They next visited the celebrated Bell Farm at Indian Head spending a day there, and from that point made an excursion to the Qu'Appelle Lakes, where His Excellency visited the school in which he found a number of intelligent Indian lads receiving a good education under the guidance of Father Hugomard. Leaving Fort Qu'Appelle to regain the Pacific Railway, the party missed their way and had some difficulty in finding it, but reached Troy Station without mishap and resumed the westward journey. A day was spent

* For the details of His Excellency's movements, we are indebted to various newspaper accounts.

at Regina, the capital of the North-West Territories, and formal receptions were tendered there and at Moosejaw. At half past six o'clock, on the morning of the 24th of September, the party reached Dunmore, the station on the Canadian Pacific Railway, from which the North Western Coal and Navigation Company's narrow gauge railroad extends to the Galt Mines at Lethbridge, a distance of 109½ miles.

His Excellency had been invited to formally open this road, and accordingly at nine o'clock the same morning the Vice-Regal party left Dunmore for Lethbridge, which they reached at three o'clock in the afternoon, travelling by the new road. Lethbridge, at the time of His Excellency's visit, was a town but a few weeks old. It had between fifty and sixty wooden houses in it, one of them being a hotel. There were a number of tents in use, their occupants awaiting the arrival of lumber wherewith to build more substantial habitations. The population was then between four and five hundred, with the expectation of the hundreds being increased to thousands in a year. On the arrival of the party at Lethbridge, Sir Alex. Galt presented an address of welcome to His Excellency, on behalf of the North-Western Coal and Navigation Company, to which His Excellency replied, in the course of his remarks dwelling upon the importance of the discovery of the coal deposits in the North-West. As a memento of the opening of the railway, Sir Alexander Galt also presented him with a silver hammer, wherewith "to drive the last spike."

From Lethbridge the Vice-Regal party travelled on horseback and inspected the Cochrane and other ranches, camping on the first night not very far from the reserve of the Blood Indians, with whom His Excellency had an interesting meeting. They then visited Fort MacLeod, and from Fort MacLeod continued their journey in the same way to Calgary, from which point they travelled eastward by rail to Cluny, in order to visit the Blackfoot Indians. Referring to this visit, in his speech at Winnipeg on his return, His Excellency made the following eloquent and sympathetic remarks on the Indians and their claims to considerate treatment:—

"I am glad to say that I was most amiably received both by these and by their kinsmen, the Bloods, and that I obtained from both, and especially from Crowfoot, the venerable Chief of the Blackfeet, assurances of the sincerity of which I have no doubt, that their conduct would be no less satisfactory than it has been during the trying times of the summer through which we have just passed. (Applause). It is

impossible to meet those poor people and to listen to their statements without the deepest feeling of sympathy for their present position. They are the aboriginal inhabitants of this continent. They regard themselves, and not unnaturally, as the legitimate occupants of the soil. We can scarcely be surprised, if, now that the buffalo upon which they have subsisted for so many years past, has become almost completely extinct, their hearts occasionally sink within them when they see, as they express it themselves, that the white man is getting rich and the red man poorer with every year that passes. It is quite unnecessary to discuss the question of their so-called title to the lands of the North-West. The strength of their title if they have one, is not in its legal aspect, but in the moral claim which they have to the most considerate treatment at the hands of those who have brought into the country that irresistible tide of civilization before whose advance the native races have dwindled and receded. I am glad that the Government of the Dominion has never failed to recognize its obligation to deal gently and humanely with them, and that we have upon the whole been extremely successful in doing so. (Applause). The problem is a very difficult and intricate one, and requires the greatest patience on the part of those who have to solve the difficulty of keeping these unfortunate beings from starvation without pauperizing them, and of leading them by methods which must necessarily be slow and gradual, and at first full of disappointment towards a civilization which at present seems to be so far beyond their reach."

The Vice-Regal party arrived at Blackfoot Crossing, Cluny Station, on Wednesday morning, September 30th, at ten o'clock, where they were joined by Lieutenant-Governor Dewdney and other officials. About 200 mounted Indians arrayed in war costume, headed by their Chief, Crowfoot, were assembled at the station to welcome the Governor-General. On His Excellency's stepping from the car, Crowfoot was presented to His Excellency, who, in company with Lieutenant-Governor Dewdney, and escorted by the Mounted Police and Indians, visited the Indian camp where His Excellency made a complimentary speech to Crowfoot on the part he and his Indians had taken during the rebellion; Crowfoot responded, expressing his satisfaction with the treatment he had received from the Government. The "Pow-wow" was brought to a close by a liberal distribution of presents from the Governor-General to the Indians. After lunch the same mounted party escorted His Excellency to Cluny, where he re-entered his car for the West and the Indians returned to camp.

Resuming the journey westward by the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Vice-Regal party soon found themselves among the crags and precipices of the Rocky Mountains, which the train ascended so gradu-

ally that, as the Governor-General afterwards stated, it was difficult to believe that they had at last reached the summit of the famous Kicking Horse Pass. Among the points of special interest which presented themselves in this region, Lord Landsdowne remarked the magnificent spring of mineral water of warm temperature at Banff, possessing valuable medicinal properties, in which the party enjoyed a luxurious bath. He anticipated that the time would come when Canadian invalids would repair to Banff instead of Aix-les-Bains or Wiesbaden, for the restoration of their health. From this point began the descent on the western slope of the Rockies, by the temporary gradient of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., which was made with ease and steadiness of motion. The ascent of the Selkirks followed, which His Excellency described as the grandest and most wonderful portion of the journey. After crossing the summit of the Selkirks, the party reached the western end of the Canadian Pacific Railway track, and encountered the "gap" of 47 miles, which then existed between it and the eastern end of the Onderdonk section of the line. This part of the journey was made by easy stages on horseback.

The gap was traversed in two days. The railway journey was then resumed on the Onderdonk line along the valley of the Thompson River, the party spending one night at the Shuswap lakes on which they had a pleasant cruise and which Lord Lansdowne described as "a veritable British Columbian Killarney." Another night was spent at Yale, which place His Excellency considered would be largely frequented by tourists when the attractions of the route became more generally understood. The party sped along the banks of the Fraser River, amidst a scenery of surpassing grandeur, and thence to Port Moody, the Pacific terminus of the line, arriving there on the morning of Tuesday, October 6th, at half past ten o'clock. They were met at the station by a large concourse of citizens who gave His Excellency an enthusiastic reception. Addresses were presented by the citizens and the Oddfellows, to which His Excellency made suitable replies. Here they boarded the steamer "Sir James Douglas" and arrived at Victoria the same evening, landing at Rithetville wharf, outside the harbour. The Governor-General spent the night at Government House.

The public reception took place on the following day. The city of Victoria was in gala day attire, business being suspended and preparations made for a public entry and grand procession. In the morning His Excellency re-embarked in the "Sir James Douglas"

which steamed into the harbour, landing at the Hudson's Bay Company's wharf about noon. There was a vast concourse of people assembled to greet His Excellency's arrival. Among the notabilities were the Lieutenant-Governor and suite, the Mayor and Corporation, members of the Reception Committee, Hon. J. W. Trutch, Dominion Government Agent, the Chief Justice and Judges of the Supreme Court, members of the Provincial Government and of the Legislature and Dominion Parliament, foreign Consuls, representatives of the clergy, etc., etc. The guard of honour was formed of detachments from the B. C. Garrison Artillery and Victoria Rifles, under Captain Wolfenden; Lieutenant-Colonel Holmes, D.A.G., and staff were also at the wharf. The procession being formed proceeded along the route which was gaily decorated with arches, evergreens, &c., from the wharf to Government House. At the platform which had been erected for the purpose, a halt was made and the Mayor, Mr. R. P. Rithet, read the civic address of welcome, to which His Excellency replied in a very felicitous manner.

His Excellency remained five days in Victoria, the party being the guests of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, at Government House. On Saturday, October 10th, His Excellency was entertained by the citizens at a public banquet, held at the Driard House, His Worship the Mayor occupying the chair. All the principal official dignitaries, the most prominent representative men and the leading citizens of Victoria were present. In responding to the toast of his health, His Excellency made an eloquent speech. Having referred to his travelling from Ottawa to Victoria, without leaving Canadian Territory, to the magnificent scenery through which he had passed and to the enterprise and perseverance of those who had, undeterred by physical obstacles, accomplished the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, His Excellency said: "It has given me much pleasure to observe the confidence with which your people look forward to the results which the completion of the line is likely to accomplish for them. For my own part, I do not hesitate to say that, whether we regard it from the point of view of this Province or from that of the Dominion, or, again, from that of the British empire, its consequences are likely to be of the utmost moment. To your Province, the completion of the line means commercial proximity to the rest of the Dominion; it means an accessible market for the produce of your fisheries, your mines and your forests. Let me say one word more especially in regard to the latter. The subject is one which has occupied my attention a good deal since I have been in the Dominion, partly in consequence of enquiries which have been addressed to me by the Imperial Government. The con-

clusion which has forced itself upon me is to the effect that there is in progress a very considerable and alarming shrinkage in the timber supply of the world. The timber producing countries of the Old World are quite unable to supply the demand made upon them. The forest regions of the great republic which adjoin us have, unless we are misinformed (I speak of course subject to correction in the presence of Colonel Stevens), been depleted to such an extent that the visible supply will not last for more than a very limited number of years. In old Canada the devastation occasioned by forest fires, and I am afraid the somewhat reckless use which has been made of our forest resources, have denuded vast districts and compelled those who are interested in the lumber industry to bring down their lumber from districts more and more remote from the centres of distribution. After a full review of all the information which I was able to collect, I came to the conclusion that in this Province alone the Dominion had still a source of timber supply upon which no serious inroads have as yet been made. (Applause.) I shall not readily forget the impression produced upon my mind by the sight of the huge stems through groves of which I rode day after day on my passage over the mountains, and I do not hesitate to say that your hillsides are able to produce a supply which if wisely administered should for years to come be a source of wealth to the Province. (Applause.)

“If there is one fact more remarkable than another in the political period through which we are passing, it is the manner in which the people both of Great Britain and the Colonies are awakening to the responsibilities which attach to such an Empire as ours. How is that empire to be defended in the hour of need? How are we to secure that supremacy at sea which has so long been ours? To what extent may we count on the colonies and the colonies on us? These are questions which are being asked day by day at home and abroad. You have here a naval station likely, I think, in time to become one of the greatest and most important strongholds of the Empire. (Applause.) You have a coal supply sufficient for all the navies of the world. You have a line of railway—part of which I had the pleasure of visiting to-day—which is ready to bring that coal up to the harbour of Esquimalt. You will shortly have a graving dock, capable of accommodating all but one or two of the largest of Her Majesty's ships. You have, in short, all the conditions requisite for the creation of what I believe is spoken of as a *place d'armes*. But, sir, it is unnecessary for me to point out to you that if that *place d'armes* was to remain inaccessible except by sea, and cut off from the rest of the Empire, its usefulness as an addition to the Imperial defences might under conceivable circumstances be very much restricted and diminished. It is therefore with no little satisfaction that I reflect that we shall henceforth be able to bring supplies, stores and material of war to this coast by an alternative route, direct, expeditious, and lying for more than half its way over British territory. (Applause.) I think, there-

fore, that we need be under no doubt as to the interests touched by the establishment of this line, and that we may be assured that if this Province has a special interest in the matter, the whole Dominion, and not only the whole Dominion but the Empire at large, is likely to gain in strength and solidity by the change which is about to take place. (Applause.)”

During his stay in British Columbia, the Governor-General visited Esquimalt and Nanaimo on Vancouver Island, and New Westminster on the mainland. The return journey was made as far as Winnipeg without any stoppage except a day at Brandon. His Excellency was agreeably surprised to find in re-crossing the Selkirk range that during the two weeks which had elapsed since he first traversed it, the “gap” had been shortened by twenty miles. The special train met the party at the second crossing of the Columbia River, over which the railway bridge had been built in the short space of fourteen days since His Excellency had passed it on his way west, when 1,000 inhabitants of the mining town of Farwell, at the crossing, had given him a loyal backwoods reception, together with an address of welcome, and had graded their main street for the occasion.

The Vice-Regal party arrived at Winnipeg on Wednesday evening, October 21, when the people gave His Excellency an enthusiastic and magnificent reception. There was a general illumination of public buildings and private residences in the principal parts of the city, and a huge torch-light procession was formed from the railway station to Government House. Next morning the Governor-General paid a visit to St. Boniface, where he received addresses from Archbishop Taché and the clergy, the Town Council, the Convent and the College, and made suitable replies to each.

In the afternoon (Oct. 22nd) His Excellency attended a *dejeuner* in his honour given in the roller rink, Winnipeg, Mr. C. J. Brydges in the chair. Among the guests were Lieutenant-Governor Aikins, Archbishop Taché, the Bishop of Rupert's Land, and Chief Justice Wallbridge. In reply to the toast of his health His Excellency delivered a brilliant speech, reviewing his trip to the Pacific coast, and freely discussing the future prospects of the North-West, and the great importance of the Canadian Pacific Railway in consolidating confederation. Having given a graphic description of the scenes and incidents of the journey, and referred to his reception by the inhabitants of Winnipeg the previous evening as being such as he had never expected to receive in his official career, His Excellency concluded as follows :

“I have told you, I am afraid in very trite and unimaginative language, the story of our wanderings. I have returned from them with impressions which will remain indelibly impressed on my mind. Amongst these is, in the first place, that which has been left by the invariable kindness and attention which we experienced at the hands of all those with whom we came in contact during our journey. From first to last we were received with an amount of courtesy and consideration which added greatly to the pleasures of our travels. I must mention more especially in this connection the thoughtfulness and attention of the officers of the North-West Mounted Police who took charge of us during our long ride over the prairie. Nor were we less fortunate in the arrangements made for us from the beginning to the end of our railway journey by the officials of the Canadian Pacific Railway to whom I fear our somewhat erratic movements must have occasioned a great deal of trouble, but who, both while we were on the cars and during our ride over the uncompleted portion of the line, spared no efforts to make our expedition agreeable to us. There is another thought which has also been frequently in my mind during the last few days. It is impossible to travel from this city to the western ocean without feelings of admiration for the courage, and I am almost tempted to say the audacity, both of those who first conceived and of those who have carried to a successful consummation this great national work. The construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway stands alone in the history of great achievements in railway building. (Applause). The physical difficulties which had to be overcome, the shortness of the time in which the work has been completed, the small numerical strength of the nation by which the task has been undertaken, are without a parallel in the history of similar undertakings. Our neighbours in the great Republic which adjoins us, have, it is quite true, built their transcontinental lines, but it is one thing to follow the route of a waggon road which has been in use for upwards of twenty years, and another to build such a line as that which carried us to the Pacific. No one who has not threaded the maze of mountains through which your line runs—a maze through which no path, not even a hunter's trail, had been carried until the surveying parties of Mr. Moberly and Major Rogers, men whose names certainly deserve a place upon the honour roll of the Dominion, discovered these passes—can have any idea of the stupendous character of the task. (Continued applause). Its successful completion may well be regarded with pride and with admiration, both for the moral courage of those who from the first never doubted the possibility of this great achievement, and for the enterprise and skill of those who have been responsible, first for the location and afterwards for the construction of the line through a country presenting such enormous difficulties.

“Well, gentlemen, there was another thought which forced itself upon my mind during my travels. All this country over which we have been passing, its natural resources and physical beauties, belong

to the Dominion of Canada. You are entitled to write the word Canada across the northern half of this continent, placing, if you like, the letter C on Vancouver's Island, and the letter A on the Maritime Provinces. But, gentlemen, the map is, after all, merely a geographical expression. (Loud applause). It is impossible to look upon this continent now sparsely inhabited by a few million of human beings without reflecting how small are the interests of the present compared with those of the future which lies before us. Let us then keep our vision fixed upon that future, and let us remember how vast is the load of responsibility involved by the ownership of this great country. Its destinies are in your hands. By the vigour with which this national enterprise—this national highway over which we have just travelled—is being carried out, you have shown your intention of leaving nothing undone for the material and political consolidation of the Dominion. But the work is not ended. The completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway has merely supplied a condition without which that work could not have been carried out successfully. Confederation without the railway was not worth the paper on which the British North America Act was printed. But the railway will not achieve the results which you expect unless from one end of the Dominion to the other, your people endeavour, by mutual consideration and forbearance, by the sacrifice of all sectional interests, by fostering a national spirit, to bind province to province, and city to city. If I could venture to give you advice I should say, let us all, let the Dominion Government at Ottawa, the Provincial Government in each province, the municipal authorities in your cities, let every citizen in his own place keep before themselves a consciousness that the present generation is not here in order that it may shape the fortunes of the country for its own selfish ends or temporary convenience. (Great applause). Let us bear in mind that we are trustees for those who will come after us, for the millions who will one day replace the thousands now upon the soil, that our first duty is to regulate our conduct at whatever point it touches the public affairs of the nation that when we are gone our successors may say of us that in the early days of the history of this country those who were in the position to mould its young destinies used with wisdom and foresight, and with a full sense of their responsibilities, the tremendous opportunities which Providence placed within their reach. (Enthusiastic applause)."

CHAPTER VII.

CABINET CHANGES—THREE NEW MINISTERS—SIR LEONARD TILLEY'S RETIREMENT FROM POLITICAL LIFE—SIX DOMINION ELECTIONS—SIR JOHN MACDONALD'S VISIT TO LONDON—BANQUET TO HON. E. BLAKE—HIS VISIT TO ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND—SPEECH AT THE ROSEBERRY BANQUET, EDINBURGH—SIR CHARLES TUPPER'S TOUR IN THE INTERESTS OF THE INDIAN AND COLONIAL EXHIBITION—SPEECH AT LONDON, ONT.—HON. MR. CHAPLEAU AT PARIS AND NEW YORK—IMPERIAL HONOURS—HON. MR. WHITE BANQUETED AT MONTREAL—TRIP TO THE NORTH-WEST—RECEPTION AT WINNIPEG—ADDRESS AND REPLY—DEMANDS OF THE SETTLERS—QU'APPELLE, PRINCE ALBERT AND REGINA DISTRICT GRIEVANCES—THE MINISTER'S REPLIES—NORTH-WEST REPRESENTATION IN PARLIAMENT—PROVINCIAL ORGANIZATION—TAX EXEMPTIONS—LAND POLICY—THE FARMERS' UNION—MR. WHITE'S RETURN TO MONTREAL—ENTERTAINED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE BOARD OF TRADE—SIR A. P. CARON—ADDRESS OF CONGRATULATION—BANQUET AT WINNIPEG.

About the close of the Session, Sir D. L. Macpherson retired from the Cabinet, the state of his health no longer permitting him to continue in the discharge of the onerous duties of Minister of the Interior. It was known that he had been anxious to withdraw for some time, his medical advisers recommending a complete cessation from work and a change of climate as affording the only reasonable hope of recuperation. On retiring from the Cabinet, Sir David crossed the Atlantic, intending to make a long sojourn in Europe, and to spend the following winter on the continent. For months before his retirement public opinion had settled upon Mr. Thomas White, M.P. for Cardwell—the well known journalist—as his successor, and when he became Minister of the Interior, his appointment was received with general satisfaction, in the hope that the vast interests involved in the administration of that important Department would be most signally benefitted by the new Minister's acknowledged ability, indomitable energy and general knowledge of affairs. Perhaps the gall in the ink of partizan journalism had been deprived of some of its usual bitterness for the time by the "fellow feeling" from which even journalists are not altogether exempt; but, whatever was the cause, Mr. White received a more than ordinarily cordial welcome on his accession to the Cabinet. Mr. White entered the Cabinet on the 5th of August.

Other cabinet changes were effected during the recess. Hon. J. H. Pope, Minister of Agriculture, who had been Acting Minister of

Railways since Sir Charles Tupper's acceptance of the High Commissionership, retired from the Department of Agriculture and became Minister of Railways. The Hon. John Carling, Postmaster-General, who had been Commissioner of Agriculture in Mr. Sandfield Macdonald's cabinet (Ontario) from 1867 to 1871, succeeded Mr. Pope as Minister of Agriculture,—and Sir Alexander Campbell, whose failing health made the duties of Minister of Justice, when added to those of leader of the Government in the Senate, burthensome, resigned the Ministry of Justice and returned to his old office as Postmaster-General. These changes left a vacant portfolio—the Department of Justice—and Nova Scotia having had only one representative in the cabinet since Sir Charles Tupper's retirement, the new Minister was called in from that Province. The gentleman selected, the Hon. John S. D. Thompson, Judge of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, though only in his forty-first year, had already reached the highest honours both in politics and in his profession, having been a member of the Executive Council in 1878, and Premier of the Province before his elevation to the Bench in 1882.

Yet another change took place before the close of the year. Sir Leonard Tilley, whose health had been gradually giving way for some time, was compelled to abandon his parliamentary duties in the middle of the Session, and seek comparative rest and recreation by a visit to London, England, where he gave attention to some matters in connection with the finances of the Dominion, and also considerably improved in health. On his return to Ottawa he suffered a relapse, which warned him that he was unable longer to cope successfully with his departmental duties, and that if he would preserve his life, it must be by abandoning the cares of office. Accordingly he sent in his resignation, which was accepted at a meeting of the cabinet held on the 31st October, at which meeting Sir Leonard was appointed Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, the term of Lieut.-Governor Wilmot having expired several months before. [*Vide* Chap. xii.]

The Hon. A. W. McLelan, in December, retired from the Department of Marine and Fisheries, and became Minister of Finance in succession to Sir Leonard Tilley. This left the vacancy created in the cabinet by the latter's retirement to be filled by a new man, who would also preside over the Department of Marine and Fisheries, which has a special interest for the Maritime Provinces. It was necessary also according to custom that the new Minister should be

drawn from New Brunswick, and Professor Foster, M.P. for King's, N.B., was offered and accepted the office.

The death, during the early part of the Session, of the Hon. Isaac Burpee, M.P. for St. John (City and County), N.B., and of Colonel Williams, M.P. for East Durham (Ontario), in July, caused two vacancies in the membership of the House of Commons. Two others were created, one by the appointment of Mr. McIsaac, M.P. for Antigonish, to a Judgeship, and the other by Sir Leonard Tilley's retirement; and two more by Mr. White's and Mr. Foster's acceptance of office. The first election held was that for East Durham, where Mr. Henry A. Ward, the Conservative candidate, was returned over Mr. W. T. R. Preston, Secretary of the Ontario Reform Association, by a majority of 370. In Cardwell, the new Minister of the Interior was opposed by Dr. Allison, an Independent Conservative, but was re-elected by a majority of 641. Mr. Thompson, the Minister of Justice, offered himself for Antigonish, N.S., in the place of Mr. McIsaac, who had been elected for that constituency in the Opposition interest in 1882. Dr. MacIntosh entered the field against him as an Independent Conservative candidate, but Mr. Thompson was returned by a majority of over 200. For St. John's, N.B., the elections were held at different times. The first, to replace the late Mr. Burpee, closed on the 20th October, when Mr. C. A. Everett, the Conservative candidate, was returned by a majority of 354 over Mr. Geo. McLeod (Liberal). This was claimed as a great Conservative victory, the late Mr. Burpee having been the leader of the Opposition party in his Province and Minister of Customs in the Mackenzie (Liberal) cabinet. The election of a successor to Sir Leonard Tilley in the representation of St. John (City), was also hotly contested. At the close of the poll the vote stood, Dr. Barker (Conservative), 1,770; Mr. Skinner (Liberal), 1,658; majority for the Conservative candidate, 112. The last of the Dominion elections during the recess was held on the 31st December, when the new Minister of Marine and Fisheries (Mr. Foster) was returned by a majority of 378 over Mr. Domville, a former member of the House of Commons, who contested the Riding as an Independent Conservative.

Sir John Macdonald who had suffered somewhat from physical prostration during the closing days of the long Session took his customary summer holiday on the Lower St. Lawrence; but the pressure of public business required his presence within easy reach.

of the Capital, until the final stages had been reached in several important public matters not the least momentous of which was the case of Louis Riel, upon which public interest had been rivetted from the time the appeal to the Privy Council on his behalf had failed. That was settled at Regina on the 16th November, (*vide* chap., ix.) and Sir John left the Capital within a week, and embarked at Rimouski on the 22nd for Liverpool. In addition to the benefit to his health anticipated from the trip, the subject of his visit to England was stated to be to confer with the Imperial authorities in regard to the Fisheries question and reciprocity with the United States, and also to urge upon them the transit of the British trans-continental mails to Australia and Asia, *via* the Canadian Pacific Railway. Sir John spent the remainder of the year in London, having had occasional interviews with members of the Cabinet and the officials at the Colonial Office in reference to the matter before mentioned. But as the general elections were then in progress, and the fate of Lord Salisbury's administration was trembling in the balance, the negotiations were necessarily somewhat of a tentative character.

On the 17th December a court of the Worshipful Company of Turners was held at Guildhall, to present Sir John with the freedom and livery of that body. The following was the resolution which had been unanimously adopted :

"That the freedom and livery of the Company be presented to the Right Honorable Sir John Alexander Macdonald, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, &c., M. P., and Prime Minister of Canada, for the eminent services rendered by him to the British possessions in North America in promoting their political confederation as the Dominion of Canada, and in successfully accomplishing their physical union by the recent completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway."

Mr. Brackstone Baker, in introducing Sir John, gave a sketch of his career, dwelling especially upon the importance of Confederation and the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway ; as to the honour about to be conferred on Sir John, Mr. Baker said :—

"It is one of the old privileges of the City companies—and I hope that the effacing hand of improvement will not improve away the privilege—to present the freedom of their liveries to distinguished men, men who have made their mark, men of ability, men of position. It is a privilege that has been enjoyed for a great many years. Crowned heads have not disdained to assume the livery and attributes of a member of a trading or handicraft livery company. The first instance of the kind that I can find is in 1384, when Richard II. was made a

liveryman of the Merchant Tailors' Company. And from that time a long succession of crowned heads, of philosophers, of philanthropists, of statesmen, and other men of mark, have been enrolled amongst the liverymen of London. Hence my friend Sir John Macdonald will not be undergoing any degradation in following so noble and so royal an example. We have no stars or ribbons to distribute, but the sovereign has both properly and plentifully provided Sir John with those distinctions which people now so much value. But in giving him the honorary freedom of this company we give him as colleagues many very celebrated men, in statecraft, in the arts and professions, in inventions, in manufacture, and in trade. In the long list of these is included Mr. Gladstone's name. Hence joining our handicraft involves no depreciation of standing from the associates who are connected with the fellowship. And I feel myself a kind of temporary glorification to have been the humble instrument of introducing so distinguished a statesman as Sir John Macdonald to your notice."

Sir C. H. Gregory and other gentlemen having spoken, and Sir John having been invested with the livery of the Company, and having affixed his signature to the roll of honorary freemen, was then called upon to reply. The following is the introductory portion of his speech :—

"Worshipful master, warden, and gentlemen of the court, allow me to return to you my most sincere and grateful thanks for the honour you have conferred upon me. I would convey to you my high appreciation of the honour. In my public life, to which my old friend, Mr. Brackstone Baker, made too flattering a reference, I have had not much to do with turnery, but I have in some small way had considerable experience in the sister art of Cabinet making. (Laughter.) Therefore, I think it is not altogether inappropriate that you have done me this great honour. A special reason given by Mr. Baker why we Canadians should honour this guild especially, and feel most highly honoured by becoming members of the Company, is that we furnish the raw material for you in England to work up with the artistic skill for which you have been celebrated so long. In a new country like Canada we scarcely have a past—everything is in the future. And we look with yearning and a feeling of the sincerest attachment to the old Mother Country. Here we find the historical associations of Great Britain; here we find the glories of the past; and we are proud as British subjects, though far removed in distance, to believe that we have a right to share in those glories. We feel that, although we are Canadians, we are also Englishmen, that we are a portion of the great monarchy—the greatest monarchy the world has ever seen. (Loud cheers.) That has always been the feeling amongst the people of Canada, no matter whether their ancestors have been English, Irish, Scotch or French. We are proud to belong to England; we are proud to be under the shadow of Britain's monarchy; we are proud to call Victoria our Queen."

Sir John then referred to the immense resources of the Dominion and the importance to the greatness and stability of the Empire of a close and lasting connection between the Mother Country and the colonies as auxiliary nations, whose united support would be a guarantee of lasting peace and of the continued mastery of the seas.

The ceremony was witnessed by a large and distinguished assemblage of spectators, among whom were many ladies. The Master announced that he had received a letter from the Baroness Burdett-Courts, regretting her inability to be present at the reception, and expressing her interest in Canada and her respect for Sir John Macdonald's high character and statesmanlike ability. Sir John was subsequently presented to the Lord Mayor.

Sir John had made arrangements to sail for Canada by way of New York on the 9th January, 1886, and on the Monday before his departure he was entertained at a banquet at the St. George's Club, at which upwards of 200 members were present. On that occasion he paid a warm tribute to the loyalty of the French-Canadians. But the record of proceedings at this important gathering will find its appropriate place in next year's REGISTER.

On the evening of July 15th, a banquet was given at Ottawa to the Hon. Edward Blake, by some sixty Senators and Members of the House of Commons. Sir R. J. Cartwright (in the unavoidable absence of the Hon. Alex. Mackenzie), presided. This was a social reunion among the members of the Liberal party to celebrate the close of an unusually long and severe session, and more particularly their hard battle on the Franchise Bill. Sir Richard Cartwright made a vigorous speech in proposing the health of the guest of the evening. He spoke in the highest terms of the manful battle which had been fought by the Opposition, and expressed the belief that the days of the Administration were already numbered. Mr. Blake made a brief speech in response to the toast. The battle on the Franchise Bill had been eminently a soldiers' battle. The Opposition had developed talent which had been latent before, and in future sessions their constituents would look to them to use on other and less important subjects, the powers which the debate on the Franchise Bill had shown they possessed. That bill had been shorn of some of its evil, and the public attention had been aroused to more active exertions than before. They looked forward with confidence to the time when the people would be animated by the sentiments they had of old, and when their cause would succeed, as succeed it must, for it was the cause of truth.

Mr. Blake left for Britain in August, arriving at Liverpool on the 24th of that month, accompanied by Mrs. Blake and two members of their family, and sailed for home again on the 10th December. His protracted absence was made the occasion of a rumour that he intended to abandon the leadership of the Liberal party and political life in

Canada, and take up his residence in London. But subsequent events proved this to have been without foundation. After remaining a few weeks in London, Mr. Blake spent some time in North Wales, and afterwards in the South of England. He returned to London about the beginning of November, and shortly afterwards left for Scotland, where he and Mrs. Blake were the guests of the Earl of Rosebery, being members of the "house party," invited to meet Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone and stay at Dalmeny Park during the whole of Mr. Gladstone's visit to Midlothian. Mr. Blake was present at the great meeting addressed by Mr. Gladstone on the 11th, and he was also among the guests at the banquet given to Lord Rosebery on the 13th, under the auspices of the Scottish Liberal Club. It was one of the largest gatherings of the kind ever held in Edinburgh, nearly all the leaders of the Liberal party in Scotland being present. When Lord Rosebery replied to the toast of his health, he referred in very flattering terms to the presence of Mr. Blake. He would not, he said, allude to the subject of closer union with the colonies, in which he took so much interest, because he would be imprudent, and he might add impudent, if he said a word about the colonies in the presence of Mr. Blake, who was not merely the Liberal leader in Canada, but also one of Canada's most distinguished statesmen, and whose welcome presence showed that, however remote they might be from the Federation of the Empire, yet Liberalism all over the Empire was already federated. This reference to Mr. Blake was loudly cheered, and when later in the evening he was called upon to speak, the audience gave him an enthusiastic reception. His speech was a masterly effort, the concluding portion of it being an eloquent and admirably drawn picture of the social and political condition, and of the institutions of Ontario, and of Canada as a whole. Having touched upon the topics of the evening, and referred to the subject of Imperial Federation, with respect to which he gave it to be understood that Canadians would be no parties to the surrender of any part of their rights of self-government, he said :

"My Lords and Gentlemen,—There is one practical present use which you here in these Islands can make of the other parts of the Empire. You can use them for the sake of example. I come here and find you in the throes of a general election. I hear of programmes and of platforms of the two great parties of the State, and I see the additional suggestions which are made by the extremists on both sides, and I find what the near and remote issues are. Well, what happens with us? Many British emigrants, who are Liberals, come to Canada, and of these some become Conservatives in Canadian politics. The great bulk of Ca-

nadian Liberals are Liberals in Imperial politics, and the larger proportion of these belong to the more extreme and advanced section of the Liberal party. Why is it? Why, it is because the bulk of the questions which you are agitating here are long ago settled questions with us. (Cheers.) I can point you to a country in which the difficulty that we have in legislation is not to check but to secure sufficient deliberation and discussion before the final consummation of legislative battles. (Cheers.) I can point you to a country where the land, largely in the urban centres, and still more largely in the rural communities, is associated in occupation with its ownership; where there is a practical, simple, and expeditious machinery for its transfer and for the registration of titles; where primogeniture has been long abolished; where an entail is a curiosity almost as great as the dodo — (laughter) — where it is the custom of the people to divide their properties and estates amongst their children; where property is very equally diffused; and if there are not, as there are not, any grand estates, there is not either any overwhelming mass of grinding property. (Cheers.) I can point you to a country where the Churches have long since been disestablished and disendowed — (loud and continued cheers) — where they work on terms purely voluntary and of perfect equality, and with a large and fraternal Christian feeling between the different bodies. I can point you to a country where the general system of education is national and gratuitous — (cheers) — compulsory and unsectarian — (hear, hear) — where out of a population of under two millions there are half a million of children on the rolls, and where there is a public expenditure of over £600,000 annually for elementary education. (Cheers.) I can point you to a country which has an extensive and thoroughly organized system of local municipal government for its counties, for its townships, for its villages, for its towns, and for its cities, so that the people's business is done according to the people's will by freely-elected representative boards — (cheers) — and where the great question to which allusion has been made, that of the liquor traffic, is settled by a direct popular vote. (Cheers.) I can point to a country where there is a system of State Government, a Government having large powers for doing business cheaply and expeditiously, and in touch with the people whose concerns they are to manage, to attend to the business of the Federal State unembarrassed by matters of less concern. (Cheers.) And in such a country as that I think you can readily understand how it comes that the Liberals of Canada are Liberals in British politics, and most of them belong to the advanced wing. (Cheers.) But it would be wrong to say that, because all this is done, there are no blemishes, that there is no reverse of the medal, and that there is nothing left for Liberalism, although so much has been accomplished. Our work, as Liberals here, there, and everywhere, is never done, and these constitutional reforms after all, are mainly and simply the machinery by which we give to the people the capacity for governing themselves, and the great task of educating themselves up to that great responsibility. (Cheers.) The great task of seeing that it is well done still remains, and the wider the constitution and the franchise, and the larger the power of the people, the greater the stress and strain on their conscience, their mind, their heart and their intellect. (Cheers.) I may say, I believe it is applicable, in the language of the Transatlantic poet who, after describing the voyage of the Pilgrims of the *Mayflower*, for conscience and for freedom, from this to the other side of the Atlantic, he adds:—

'New occasions bring new duties; time makes ancient good uncouth—
We must upward press and onward; would we keep abreast of truth;

Lo ! before us gleam our camp-fires ; we ourselves must pilgrims be,
Launch our *Mayflower* and steer boldly o'er the desperate winter sea,
Nor attempt the future's portals with the past's blood-rusted key."

(Loud cheers.)

Mr. Blake returned to Toronto on the 22nd December, much improved in health by his long holiday.

Sir Charles Tupper, the High Commissioner for Canada, made a tour of the Dominion in the interests of Canada's representation at the Indian and Colonial Exhibition of 1886 (*vide* Chap. IV). He spent nearly three months on this side the Atlantic, visiting all the Provinces, including British Columbia, and conferring with Boards of Trade, and other bodies, with the view of perfecting arrangements for a creditable exhibit of the natural and industrial products of every section of the Dominion. Sir Charles arrived at Quebec on the 7th August, and immediately proceeded to Ottawa to confer with the Government on the special object of his mission. He also conferred with the several Provincial Governments, and received from all most cordial assurances of support. During his visit he delivered many public addresses, the general scope of which is indicated in the following extracts from his speech in response to an address from the Ontario Provincial Agriculture and Arts Association, presented to him on the occasion of his visit to the Provincial Exhibition at London in September, where he was present with His Excellency the Governor-General. The address was presented the day after the formal opening of the Exhibition by His Excellency (*vide* Chap. VI), and in reply Sir Charles said :—

" You have rightly said in the address with which you have honoured me that the occasion of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition is one of vast importance and great moment to the Dominion of Canada. We all know that our country comprises an enormous area. We all know that we occupy as large and as important an area as the fifty millions of people of the great Republic to the south. We possess the most healthy and invigorating climate in the world. We have magnificent forests, inexhaustible fisheries, and a fertile soil, which in point of fruitfulness will compare favourably with anything known on the habitable earth. We possess mineral wealth which may well excite the envy of the world. It is only necessary that the great attraction which Canada possesses in all these particulars should be made known to the world to give us that which is alone required to make us rapidly reach a position among the nations of the earth of which we might be justly proud. All that is necessary to attract population and capital to this country is that the over-crowded countries of Europe should learn the advantages and facilities Canada offers to agriculturists. I need not tell you that it is only necessary to witness the exhibits brought together here to-day to show that Canada presents the finest field for agriculturists that it is possible to find anywhere. (Cheers). ' . . .

The entire exhibition will be confined to the Colonies and India, and England expects—the world expects—that Canada will maintain the position, which I am proud to know she occupies to day, of being the premier colony in the Empire. (Cheers.) This position is conceded to us, both by the people of England and Australia. When I tell you that in this Colonial Exhibition, confined to the Colonies and India, not less than 54,000 square feet have been assigned to us, you will understand what the people of England expect us to do. The spirit in which the Arts and Agricultural Association of this Province have met the proposals connected with this undertaking gives me, as Executive Commissioner for Canada, the highest warrant and the most perfect assurance that the world will not be disappointed in the great expectations they have formed of what Canada will do. (Cheers.) I must remind you that you will not be in competition with England or with any foreign country. No product of any kind of the British Islands will have a place in this Exhibition. Everything is excluded but that which will be purely Colonial, and calculated to illustrate what the Colonies and India can do. You will, therefore, have the field, comparatively, to yourselves; for, great as are our Australian Colonies, they would be the last themselves to claim that they could enter into anything like close competition with Canada in regard to the exhibition of the great resources we possess. It is not only for the purpose of maintaining our position in the world, but in order to take a higher position, that every patriotic Canadian of every party and class should combine, in justice to his country, in aiding and assisting the effort which will be made to do ample honour to the great resources of our land. (Cheers.)

The Association never took action more calculated to promote the advancement of the country than when they decided—as I am proud to learn they have decided—to give their hearty and enthusiastic support to the effort to represent the attractions of Canada at this exhibition in London, England. The Governments of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Quebec have all responded to my appeal to give us their cordial support in this great enterprise. I have asked them specially to give prominent representation to the educational facilities which they offer. I expect to have the honour next week to wait upon the Premier of Ontario and the Minister of Education, and I know right well they will give an equally ready and hearty response to the suggestion to have the educational advantages of Ontario properly presented. (Cheers.) In regard to that there will be a collection of exhibits from the associations sustained by the Local Governments. I look to the Ontario Government for a hearty co-operation, and I know enough of the members of that Government to know that I shall not look in vain."

After referring to the success of Canada at the Antwerp Exhibition, Sir Charles Tupper concluded:—

"I can only say in regard to the Colonial Exhibition, I trust the people of Canada will do justice to the magnificent country they call their own. If they will do this I have no hesitation in saying that the country will not only retain her present proud pre-eminence, but will attract population and wealth and skill, and everything calculated to make a land rich and prosperous with a rapidity surpassing anything shown in the period gone before." (Cheers.)

During his trip to Manitoba, the North-West Territories, and British Columbia, Sir Charles Tupper was much impressed with the rapid progress visible in every locality. At Winnipeg and Victoria he en-

listed the warm interest of the Provincial Governments in the preparation of a worthy exhibit for the coming exhibition. He visited several agricultural exhibitions, received and replied to addresses, and returned to Ottawa on the 15th October, having spent nearly three weeks in the west. Sir Charles returned to England early in November. Of his trip the *Canada Gazette* remarked that he had been absent from England ninety-six days, and "during that time had spent three weeks in cities, and delivered innumerable addresses with his customary vigour and copiousness ; yet he got over 20,523 miles, or an average of nearly 214 miles a day on the whole ninety-six days."

The Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Secretary of State, visited Europe during the summer for the benefit of his health. He arrived at Liverpool on the 27th July, and immediately proceeded to Paris, where, under Dr. Guyon's treatment, he was very much benefited. He returned about the beginning of October, and in December visited New York, where, with Sir A. P. Caron and Mr. James Beaty, Q.C., M.P., he was the recipient of the hospitalities of the New York Canadian Club. The *Advertiser* of that city, in noticing the reception, gave the following synopsis of Mr. Chapleau's speech :

"Mr. Chapleau, in replying to Mr. Erastus Wiman's address of welcome, said, with reference to the execution of Louis Riel, that he had been subjected to much bitterness and anger at the hands of his fellow Frenchmen, whom he had served conscientiously for many years, but he hoped and believed that the trouble would subside, and his actions would receive the approbation of those who now seemed so bitter against him. He had striven to do his duty as a member of the cabinet, as a man, and a subject of Her Majesty the Queen. He had not forgotten that he was a Frenchman, nor had he ceased to feel in sympathy with his people, but he had also not forgotten that he was a Canadian, bound to support the integrity of the Dominion of Canada, and to act in all matters in the manner prompted by his conscience, his idea of fairness and the welfare of his country. He had stood by the Government in the course pursued because he believed that course was for the welfare of his people ; he thought so now and was convinced that that course would soon receive the approval of the Canadian people generally, and that the Government would be sustained ; that the troubles were such as time and mature consideration would heal and harmonize."

In accordance with general public sentiment, and no doubt guided by advice from Canada, Her Majesty the Queen was pleased to confer the honour of knighthood on the Hon. Mr. Caron, Minister of Militia, in recognition of the able and energetic administration of his Department during the trying times of the North-West rebellion, and also upon Major-General Middleton, for his successful

guidance of military operations in the field. Both gentlemen were appointed to the Second-Class or Knights Commanders of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. These honours (except among those who object on principle to the acceptance by Canadians of Imperial titles for services rendered in the interests of Canada) were regarded by the public as well merited by both recipients, and the congratulations extended them were numerous and sincere.

It was also announced that the volunteers who took part in suppressing the rebellion, would be presented with medals as a mark of Her Majesty's appreciation of their services.

The Hon. Mr. White determined to visit Manitoba and the North-West Territories in order to see for himself the condition of affairs, to make the personal acquaintance of the principal men in the several settlements, to hear from them the nature and extent of their grievances, and to ascertain how far they were affected or susceptible of remedy by the action of the Department over which he presided, and by the Dominion lands and general policy of the Government in relation to the whole North-West country. The resolution was admitted on all hands to have been wisely taken, and it was carried out with energy and thoroughness. Before his departure the members of the press of Montreal, representing all shades of politics and both races, entertained Mr. White at a banquet as a parting compliment to a distinguished member of their profession, and to signalize their personal gratification at his advancement and their good wishes for his success in his new sphere. In the course of his speech on that occasion he made the following allusion to the duties of his office :—

“The administration of the affairs of that great North-West for a time at any rate is to devolve upon myself, and I can only say to you, gentlemen, that my earnest desire will be so to manage its affairs as to make the people there feel that they have in the Government of the day men earnestly desirous of studying the interests of the country in every respect, thoroughly sympathetic with the difficulties of the early settlement of a new country, and resolved by every means in their power to manage those difficulties so that general contentment may ensue.”

The members of the St. James Club, Montreal, also gave a dinner in his honour at the Club House on the evening of September 4th, the Hon. Henry Starnes presiding, and the vice-chairs being filled by Mr. Andrew Robertson and Mr. James O'Brien. Among the company were Hon. D. A. Smith, Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, Hon. Mr. Lacoste, Q.C., Mr. George Stephen, Dr. R. P. Howard, Mr. George

Hague, and other prominent citizens of Montreal. In replying to the toast of his health, Mr. White having referred to the Department over which he had been called upon to preside, said :—

“The building up of the great North-West, the placing there of a contented and a prosperous people, are the questions upon which the future of this country largely depends. (Applause). I do not believe, as I have said in my place in Parliament—and the more I think of it, the more I am convinced of it—that the independent existence of the old Provinces of Canada would be worth ten years’ purchase if we had not the great North-West upon which to build up our future. (Loud applause). We have an example on the other side of the line of what has been done in connection with Western development. The marvellous progress of our friends upon the other side is due to a great extent to Western development. When we remember that their New England States, or many of them, have in recent years been almost stationary in their condition; when we remember that the one State of New York—one of the most prosperous States—perhaps the most prosperous State, if we speak of prosperity as an accumulation of wealth in the hands of individuals—has lost 1,400,000 of its native population, who have migrated westward; when we remember that, with the spirit of migration which obtains especially on this continent, the people of Eastern Canada, as well as from the Eastern States of the Union, are moving westward, we must see that were it not for the great North-West our people must drift into the neighbouring Republic. I think I may say that we should make that great West a field for prosperous settlement, not only for our own young men who are seeking new fields of enterprise, but for our neighbours of the States, who may find those new fields on this side of the line, as in some respects many of them are doing at this moment. (Applause). Upon our success in building up that field must depend the future prosperity of Canada. Under those circumstances you have not over-estimated the difficulties and responsibilities of the Department upon whose administration must depend, in some degree at least, the future prosperity of the country. Under those circumstances I feel that in entering upon my duties, backed as I am by the hearty sympathy of so many of the people of Canada; backed as I am by the kindly greetings of so many influential gentlemen of both political parties; backed as I am by the representatives of the great interests in this Dominion, I may fairly assume I do so with the consciousness that if my duty is well done I will have the approbation of the men whose approbation is well worth cultivating and having. (Applause).”

Mr. White, on his way to the West, was also banqueted at Owen Sound; and having arrived at Winnipeg, he made an excursion into North-Western Manitoba, accompanied by Attorney-General Hamilton (Man.), Mr. C. J. Brydges and others. The party left Winnipeg September 24th, going by railway to Minnedosa, where a deputation was in waiting to receive them, and an address was presented by the Mayor, to which Mr. White made a brief reply. The party resumed the journey, which was by rail to the end of the track, thirteen miles beyond Minnedosa, and from that point by teams and carriages (*i.e.*, “buck-boards”) to Shoal Lake, where the

night was spent. In the morning the drive was resumed and continued to Birtle, which was reached in the evening. During the drive the Minister of the Interior took frequent opportunities of conversing with the settlers, carefully noting down their grievances and suggestions. At Birtle there was a large gathering of farmers, nearly three hundred, from the surrounding country, to meet the Minister. Two addresses were presented, one by the Mayor, on behalf of the Town of Birtle and County of Shoal Lake; and the other by Major Boulton, on behalf of the County of Russell. As at Minnedosa, the abolition of the second homestead entry was strongly urged, the objection to it being that it left many vacant farms in the hands of speculators, which was a serious detriment to the people who remained in the settlement. Mr. White delivered an address, assuring the people that their representations would be fully considered, but he could not then particularize what amendments might be made, otherwise than that legislation would be introduced during the next Session, permitting volunteers who served in the late rebellion to apply their land grants on the homesteads and pre-emption at present in their occupation.

On the evening of the 30th, a public reception was given to the Minister of the Interior, by the Liberal Conservative Association of Winnipeg, when an address was presented to him, in which reference was made to his visit and to North-West affairs.

Mr. White made a long and eloquent reply. With reference to his journey, he spoke of what he had already seen during the week he had spent in Manitoba, of the comfortable homesteads, where six years before when he visited the same region, there was nothing but prairie. After meeting many of the settlers and conversing with them, the feature that had impressed him most was the indomitable pluck and courage, and enthusiasm which pervaded the people with regard to the future of the country. He continued:

“One thing he was determined upon, that whatever may have been said of others, it would not be said of the present Minister of Interior, that he viewed the country from a pleasant seat in a Pullman car, looking out upon the Prairies. (Prolonged applause). He was determined upon this course, simply because his experience proved that personal contact with the conditions you have to deal with was the only way in which a man could become informed of those conditions, so that he decided to visit the country and inspect it for himself. It was all very to sit in Ottawa and receive petitions or letters from different persons and different parts of the country, and however earnestly one might desire to please by doing what he believed the honest thing, it was almost impossible to do right; but when one receives letters or petitions from persons whom he has met and conversed with, and whom

he understands, he is then in a position to appreciate at least the meaning of the prayer presented, and might possibly be in a position to answer that prayer in such a manner as would mitigate the grievance complained of. It was therefore in such a position that he found himself now.

"The address had referred to the action of the Government in granting homesteads of 320 acres to the volunteers, who so readily rushed to the front in defence of their country in the recent unhappy outbreak. He thought many of these volunteers would come to this country and settle, and find comfortable homes, which they could never secure by remaining in the East. He pledged himself to do his utmost in pressing upon all with whom he came in contact, who were fitted to discharge the duties of settlement in a new country, to avail themselves of the offer and come here and settle. Instead of taking \$80 in scrip, or selling their claim to a speculator for a mere song, he would advise them to imitate the example of many noble young men who are now building up homes for themselves in this country. These volunteers deserve from the government and from the people all that could possibly be done for them. Referring to the disturbance, without discussing on an occasion of this kind the merits or demerits of the claims put forth, he desired to say that no misery or misfortune was without compensation, so that the war which so suddenly broke out here, was after all not without compensation to the Dominion of Canada. Was it not something to find the volunteers away down by the Atlantic rushing to arms, traversing the north shore of Lake Superior, enduring untold hardships, with the other volunteers, to defend the Dominion? Did it not establish the fact that Canada was a country worth defending? (Cheers.) No event ever transpired in this country which exhibited to a greater extent the sentiment of the Canadian people as well as their bravery. Among the volunteers were men who had borne arms on behalf of other countries, who in coming here were afforded an opportunity of seeing the magnificent heritage in the north-west portion of the Dominion. These people had become more zealous for the future of the country than they could have been had they never visited the North-West.

"He had an announcement to make here which would be regarded as important, especially to the volunteers. He was charged by the First Minister to announce that the volunteers in this country who had left their homes to defend their country, would be permitted to apply the homestead grants to the lands they occupied, and thus be enabled to pay off by the service they had rendered to their country, their indebtedness to the Government for their lands. (Applause.) He believed the arrangement would meet with the very cordial approbation of the volunteers, and also of the people generally in this part of the country. The people of the older provinces could not fail to concur in seeing every advantage accorded the volunteers of this country, who bore the brunt of the fight to an extent which called forth the admiration and gratitude of all parties."

Mr. White proceeded on his western trip on the following day, his journey extending as far as Field on the Canadian Pacific Railway, in the Kicking Horse Pass. At Fort Qu'Appelle there was a large public gathering to receive him. An address was presented by Mr. H. A. J. McDougall, the principal point set forth in the requirements of the settlers, being representation in the Dominion Parliament, a Provincial Parliament for Assiniboia, the abolition of pre-emptions, the Wood Mountain and Qu'Appelle Railway, and a change in the

liquor permit system. In his reply the Minister dealt with the several points *seriatim*. As to representation in the Dominion Parliament, he spoke as follows :—

“There is no question whatever that these territories must have representation. You are here outside the province of Manitoba. You have not yet been erected into a province, but you are none the less citizens of Canada. You are none the less contributors to the revenues of the country. You are none the less, by your industry, contributing to the development and wealth and prosperity of the country, and you are entitled to have, and will undoubtedly very soon receive the representation which every citizen of a free country is entitled to. (Cheers). The Government has taken the preliminary steps. The first thing to be done in connection with providing representation for the territory, as you will readily admit, is the taking of the census, the ascertaining of the number of people in the country, and where they are located, with a view of determining the measures of representation, and the limits of the electoral districts. And that preliminary step is at this moment being taken in the territories, the Government having appointed commissioners and enumerators for the purpose of taking that census. I sincerely hope, and I venture to believe, that during the next session of Parliament, a measure of representation will be introduced, and that in the next Parliament, the people of these territories, like the people in all other parts of the Dominion, will receive their fair measure of representation in the councils of the country.”

As to the abolition of pre-emptions, he said the universal testimony of the settlers on Pheasant Plains was not to abolish them, and as to the permit system, it was one which he thought the people could best deal with themselves. With respect to railway communication, he hoped that progress of material development would continue so that the people would have railway facilities at the earliest possible moment. His interest in the Wood Mountain and Qu'Appelle Railway, had not been lessened by his visit.

On Mr. White's arrival at Prince Albert, he received a most enthusiastic reception. His journey to that point was a two hundred mile stretch, but the reception committee cheered the latter part of it by meeting him about a hundred miles from Prince Albert with a relay of horses, and escorting him into the town. During his stay there he was presented with an address of welcome, and also with a petition or memorial setting forth the requirements of the settlers. The former was read by Mr. O. E. Hughes, member of the North-West Council, and the latter by Mr. Wm. Craig. That the good people of Prince Albert are imbued with the genuine spirit of western progress, may be gathered from the following list of the requests which they preferred :—

“Representation in the Dominion Parliament ; the formation of a provincial local Legislature ; the abolition of the North-West Council ; that the Province of Sas-

katchewan be extended to Hudson's Bay, and that Prince Albert be the capital; that the Local Legislature have control of Government lands; that existing railway work begin at both ends of the line to provide remunerative employment for the farmers; that the charter of the Manitoba North-Western Railway be amended, and that the line be bonused to Prince Albert; that a court-house be erected and a resident judge appointed for Prince Albert; that the *habeas corpus* act be extended to the Territories; a reduction in sheriffs' fees; that barracks be erected; a permanent military or police force; the non-exaction of timber dues on wood for domestic homestead purposes; the opening of the odd sections for homestead purposes; a money order office; more frequent mail communication; that Prince Albert be made a port of entry; that public officials be appointed from among the residents; that the unoccupied surplus Indian reserves be thrown open for entry; that the Sioux be placed on reserves. The petitioners also asked for seed grain for the farmers next year."

To both address and memorial Mr. White replied in a speech of nearly two hours' duration. He expressed himself as being thoroughly in sympathy with the people, and anxious to do all in his power to meet their wishes. There were several matters referred to in the petition with which his department had nothing to do, but he would bring them to the notice of his colleagues. On the questions affecting the North-West generally he expressed views similar to those enunciated in his speeches at other points, from which extracts are elsewhere printed. In the evening a banquet was given in his honour, at which upwards of a hundred were present, when he made another speech.

When the Minister of the Interior arrived at Regina he met a crowded audience in the Court-house, where he was presented with a memorial from the farmers of the Regina District, which had also been unanimously endorsed by the people of Regina. It was read by Mr. Jelly, member of the North-West Council, and energetically urged the following concessions:—

1. Representation in the Dominion Parliament and provincial organization.
2. A share of public money bearing some proportion to the large amount of taxes we pay into the Dominion Treasury.
3. The settlement of the odd and even sections alike.
4. No sale of hay lands to speculators unless where there is abundance of hay. The hay of the Government sections where hay is scarce should be for the surrounding settlers.
5. The abolition of exemptions—all exemptions from taxation.
6. The price of pre-emptions to be lowered from \$2.50 to \$1 per acre, or better, the pre-emptions to be re-homesteaded or given for afforesting.
7. Protection to the North-West farmer by securing him the North-West market.
8. A more liberal homestead law.
9. Quarantine regulations respecting horses crossing from the United States here.

10. That the C. P. R. should be made to carry spark correctors on every engine, and plough a fire break ten feet wide at the first roadway on each side of the track.

11. That the cancelled section should be open for settlement on the same terms as a section which had never been entered on.

The memorialists also pointed out that the burdens of the township had to be borne by sixteen out of thirty-six sections, that the adoption of any general school system was impossible unless every encouragement were given to enable families to settle close to each other, that both the Government and the C. P. R. Company would gain more by settling the odd sections on the same terms as the even sections, than by selling them even at boom prices; that the Government should advance money on school lands for educational purposes; that the people there paid a far larger proportion of taxes per head than in any other part of the Dominion; and finally that the Minister of the Interior by applying himself to remedy existing defects in legislation as suggested, would lay the country under lasting obligations, and start it on a career of prosperity in which the whole Dominion would share.

In reply Mr. White repeated his views as to Dominion representation, and with respect to Provincial organization he gave it as his individual opinion that while the North-West Provinces should enjoy every right and authority conferred by the Constitution on the older Provinces, yet they offered an opportunity for trying a simpler and less expensive system. But whether that could be done or it required no prophet to see that the people of these Territories must have the powers belonging to their fellow-subjects in the older Provinces, and that the present condition of things must soon pass away, and a different system be accorded to the people of these Territories. With regard to the opening of the odd sections he said:—

“I have no hesitation in expressing my own personal opinion that it would be in the interest of the North-West Territories and of the Government itself to have the odd and even sections alike, throughout the whole country, thrown open to homestead and pre-emption entry. (Applause). I had the privilege of making a recommendation to my colleagues, from a telegram which I received at Touchwood Hills from Sir Alexander Galt informs me, has been given effect to, that the land grant given to his railway should be given in alternate townships instead of in alternate sections. The latter was the manner in which grants were made to all other railways, but the recommendation which I had the honour to make, and which was adopted, was that it should be in alternate townships instead of odd sections, thus rendering possible a more compact settlement, which I am inclined to think will be of great advantage. We have, of course, given large quantities of land to railway companies, in accordance with the views of the people of the country, to a large extent the views of the people of the North-West Territories,

who have urged that land grants to these railway corporations were an essential factor in the well-being of the Territories, and that to ensure the rapid growth and prosperous settlement of the country, railway facilities should be afforded to the fullest extent (hear, hear); and a grant of land subsidy was considered by Parliament as the most feasible and the easiest way of giving aid to railways. This question has, therefore, been complicated by the policy of making land grants to railways. I can only promise you this: that returning as I do to Ottawa very firmly impressed with the importance of compact settlement, having regard to the religious, educational, and social life of the people, I will do everything I possibly can to give effect, so far as can be done under the conditions which exist at this moment, to your views in relation to a system of more compact settlement."

With respect to the hay on Government lands the Minister explained that it was essential that the Government should maintain its proprietary right in order to prevent conflicts between neighbouring settlers. The permit system under which they were allowed to cut it for their own use was one which, liberally administered, they must, if they fairly considered it, regard as being entirely to their advantage. He discussed the question of exemption from local taxes at some length, pointing out that the people would have to deal with it themselves when the Territories were organized into provinces. Regarding the twenty years exemption granted on the lands of the C. P. R., he said:—

"The other day at Qu'Appelle Station, and on a previous day at Fort Qu'Appelle, we had this question discussed, and the view was presented to me there, as by a gentleman here to-day, that the power of exemption from taxation vested in the C.P.R. Co. has been attempted by them to be transferred to land corporations who hold these lands in various parts of the Territories. I am quite sure that was not the intention of Parliament when the charter was granted to the Railway Company; it was never intended that persons purchasing lands from the Canadian Pacific Railway should, by virtue of the concessions to that company, be able to claim exemptions because the lands originally in the hands of the company were exempt from taxation. The fact is the C.P.R., in respect of these lands, stands in the same position as the Government stands in relation to its lands, which are free from taxation, all property held by the Crown being exempt. But the moment the Government sells a piece of land to anyone that moment it becomes liable to taxation; no exemption is transferred to the purchaser of the land. I am inclined to think that the same principle must apply to the transfer of land from the C. P. R. to another corporation holding that land for merely speculative purposes. We have not undertaken to exempt lands in the hands of the North-West Land Company, the Ontario and Qu'Appelle Land Co., or any other land corporation who may have bought from the C.P.R. Co., any more than lands bought by individual settlers from that company."

The reduction in the price of pre-emptions, or permitting the settler to second homestead upon his pre-emption was the exciting question in the North-West, and in regard to second homesteading in the east-

ern part of Manitoba, where the earlier settlement took place, great injury had been done by it. It had been thought that tenant farmers from Great Britain would come in and buy out the homesteader's land while the original pioneer would go further west and take up a second homestead. Unfortunately, however, it had not been realized. Many went into Manitoba as speculative homesteaders, performing their duties in a perfunctory way, obtaining their titles, and then holding their farms merely for speculation, to the great injury of the country. The system of second homesteading had been an evil, and an evil with scarcely a redeeming feature. As to the price of pre-emptions, it was a question of the policy of the Government, not of his department, and it was not to be expected that he would give an opinion on the matter. He discussed the other points in the memorial with great frankness and fulness, admitting, however, that he did not quite comprehend what was meant by protection to the farmer, and that he would require further explanation as to what was intended by the demand for a more liberal homestead law, though with regard to these matters he would gladly lay the views of the memorialists before his colleagues, feeling assured that whatever could be done for them in the way of fiscal legislation without injury to other parts of the Dominion, or to improve the homestead law, would readily be done. The subject of quarantining horses from the United States he would lay before the Minister of Agriculture; and as to the means of preventing fires to be adopted by the Canadian Pacific Railway, none had greater interest in preventing the spread of prairie fires than that Company. He would gladly call the attention of the Company to the matter, and give whatever influence he had to induce them to carry out the views of the memorialists. The other subjects brought before him would receive his best attention. He had come amongst them to gather information upon all subjects affecting their interests, in order that he might do the very best, as head of the Department of the Interior, for the enactment of such laws and regulations as would make the people of the North-West Territories a happy, contented, and prosperous community.

In the evening a banquet was held, the Mayor, Mr. D. L. Scott, being in the chair. Mr. N. F. Davin, of the *Regina Leader*, in an eloquent speech proposed the health of the guest of the evening, and in the speeches which followed much praise was bestowed on the *Leader* for the energy, ability, and skill with which it had advocated the interests of the settler.

Mr. White left Regina the same night, going directly through to Field, which was the western end of his journey. On his return he made short stoppages at Silver City, Calgary, Medicine Hat, Moose Jaw, Indian Head, and Moosomin, being entertained at a banquet at the last named place on the 28th October. On the following day he attended another banquet in his honour at Brandon, the Mayor, Mr. T. M. Daly, Jr., presiding. In the course of his speech in response to the toast of his health, Mr. White said that his visit to the North-West had thoroughly convinced him that it could not be properly governed from Ottawa unless those at the head of affairs had personal knowledge of the conditions of the country. During his trip he had travelled nearly a thousand miles on a buck-board, and the information gathered more than repaid the trouble expended. His object had been to cast aside party bias and discover the real wants and feelings of the country. Sir David Macpherson had actually started on a similar trip, when he was subpoenaed to attend the conspiracy case. The most extraordinary reports had gained currency concerning the promises which he was reported to have made. One of the Brandon papers had reported him as undertaking to reduce the price of pre-emptions to \$1.50 per acre. He had not done so. Such action would be unjust towards those who had already paid their purchase money. Being one of a council of thirteen, his actual powers were small. No honourable man should make promises he was unable to fulfil. He had seen many things susceptible of improvement, and he would urge these improvements on his colleagues to the best of his ability. It seemed to him that the fundamental aim of western legislation should be to keep the *bona fide* settler on his land and render him as happy and prosperous as possible, while avoiding any policy likely to assist speculators.

At Brandon the Minister again betook himself to the buck-board as a mode of conveyance, and passed through southern Manitoba by way of Plum Creek, through the Snowden settlement to Deloraine at the foot of the Turtle Mountain, thence East to Cartwright, Crystal City, Pilot Mound, Morden, Carman, and Manitou. In this region the exciting question was the building of the South-Western Railway extension to give the settlers better access to markets ; and there was also a strong feeling in favour of the construction of the railway to Hudson's Bay. From Manitou Mr. White returned to Winnipeg by the South-Western Railway, where he arrived on the 5th November.

On the following day he gave audience to a delegation from the

Farmers' Union, composed of the President, Vice-President, Secretary, and five Directors. The delegation preferred a heavy bill of complaint. They expressed their dissatisfaction with the acceptance of "the better terms" by the local Legislature, and claimed that the Legislature was not representative of the people; they condemned the monopoly clause of the Canadian Pacific Railway contract; they asked that the local Legislature be granted full control of the public lands, and called attention to the manner in which settlers were scattered all over the country, by withholding every alternate section from settlement; they claimed that the present high rates of school taxation would be obviated were the school lands placed in the hands of the local Government; they called attention to the operation of the tariff on the farmer as regards agricultural implements, lumber, and fruit; they spoke of the necessity of the early construction of the Hudson's Bay Railway; and they closed with a reference to the Canadian Pacific Railway rates on wheat, and the appointment of grain inspectors at Winnipeg and Brandon, followed by a threat from Secretary Purvis that if immediate action were not taken by the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Union would call an indignation meeting and publish their proceedings to the outside world. Mr. White pointed out that many of the matters brought before him were large political questions, over which he had no direct control. As regards the better terms question, all he could say was that the terms were accepted by their representatives, the local Legislature, who would be responsible to the people. The Canadian Pacific Railway contract was most fully discussed in all its bearings before it was accepted by the Dominion Parliament. The public land was a matter incorporated in the settlement of the better terms, and the people no doubt would have an early opportunity of expressing their opinion on the action of the Legislature. The matter of reserving alternate sections from homesteading was receiving his attention. He was in favour of reserving alternate townships as railway lands, thus keeping the settlement more compact and affording the settlers increased social and religious privileges. The tariff was a question which had twice received the approval of the country. With reference to the appointment of a grain inspector, he recommended that the Union make their representations direct to the Government, when no doubt the inspector would be appointed. Mr. Bailey explained that he was not in harmony with the Secretary, Mr. Purvis, and that he was decidedly opposed to the calling of any such indignation meeting. The delegation then withdrew.

The Minister of the Interior remained a few days in Winnipeg after his long and fatiguing journey, which covered about twelve hundred miles of travel by buckboard, in addition to the long distances by railway, and embraced nearly every important settlement in Manitoba and the North-West. On his return to Montreal, Mr. White was entertained by the Council and past presidents of the Board of Trade, on the occasion of his retirement from the Council. The chair was occupied by Mr. John Kerry, President of the Board, who, in proposing Mr. White's health, referred to the very important services which that gentleman had rendered as a member of the Council of the Board, and though it was a strictly non-political body, he expressed the gratification of all the members that Mr. White's abilities had been fittingly recognized by the party to which he had allied himself in politics. Mr. White responded in a speech suited to the audience, the principal topics touched upon having relation to the commercial interests of the country, and the development of the trade of the city of Montreal.

Sir A. P. Caron's services to the country during the trying period of the North-West Rebellion, which put the management of the Department under his control to an unexpectedly severe test, were recognized by the Junior Conservative Club of Montreal, a deputation from which arrived at Ottawa and presented him with an address of congratulation, which was read by the Vice-President, Mr. R. S. White, the President being unable to be present. It was most artistically engrossed and elegantly framed in native wood. The delegation comprised a large number of members of the Club, who were accompanied at the presentation by several Senators and members of Parliament. Sir A. P. Caron made the following reply :—

“GENTLEMEN,—You have thought fit to confer upon me what I consider a very great honour indeed. At a meeting, as you have stated, of your club, numerously attended, the Conservative Association decided to send up a delegation to congratulate me on the honour which has been recently bestowed on me by Her Majesty. I feel proud of the address, the more so coming from a Conservative Association which every politician and Conservative values on account of the services it has rendered. The address speaks of the services rendered by me as Minister of Militia. I would not be frank if I did not admit that it was a period of great anxiety to me, and I must acknowledge the great valour displayed by our troops in repelling the insurrection at a moment's notice. I had the pleasure of having under my control in the department men of great and wide experience, men whose devotion to their work was exhibited under very trying circumstances; men who night and day were always ready to do what was expected of them from the country to make it a success. We had as Ca-

nadians at the head of our force a soldier who not only distinguished himself in the conduct of the operations of the field, but who took every possible care of the troops under his command, and he had a body of Canadian volunteer militia, whose pluck, endurance, and soldierly qualities were such as to win the admiration not only of the Canadian people, but of all other countries. If, then, I had any merit, as you so kindly state, I owe it in a great measure to those under me who assisted me in fulfilling those duties. (Cheers.) I cannot feel too grateful to the people of Canada for the manner in which they have appreciated my efforts. I fully appreciate the honour which our Queen has conferred, but it would have lost a good deal of its value in my estimation had it not met with the approbation of my own people in my own country. The address just presented and many others which have preceded it show to me that the people of Canada join with their Sovereign in recognition of my labours. I feel more than obliged for the great compliment you have paid me in coming up from Montreal. I cannot close my remarks without also expressing to you my heartfelt thanks for the kindly terms in which you have spoken of my wife. I can assure you it is one of the most pleasing features that I am allowed to share the honour with her. Like all the ladies of Canada, during our trouble in the North-West she had her time of anxiety, and she did all she could as a woman to cheer and encourage and help me. I beg again to return you my heartiest thanks for the handsome address you have just presented."

Sir Adolphe, in the early part of November, went to Winnipeg for the purpose of investigating some claims against the Militia Department in connection with the transport service, and the Liberal Conservative Association of that city took advantage of the opportunity to invite him and the Hon. Mr. White, then in Winnipeg, to a banquet, which was held on the 10th of November. In response to the toast of "Our Guests," Sir A. P. Caron delivered an eloquent and patriotic speech, in which, after touching upon personal and local matters, he referred to the Canadian Pacific Railway as destined, both in its national and commercial advantages, alike from an Imperial and from a Canadian point of view, to confer inestimable benefits upon the country. He eulogized the staff of the Department of Militia for their zeal, ability, and untiring devotion to their duty, and spoke in the highest terms of praise of General Middleton, not only as an admirable military leader, but as one who had taken a fatherly care of the troops under his command, and endeavoured to make their difficult duties as light and as easy as it was possible to make them. He extolled the volunteers, who had not merely fulfilled the highest expectations of their fellow-countrymen, but had shown such bravery and powers of endurance as had excited the admiration of foreign nations. He said if he was anything over and above all in sentiment and feeling he was a Canadian, and that to be true to the country and to themselves it was the duty of the Government of the day to

put down rebellion at all hazards. It was a dark day for the country when men, misguided by ambitious and reckless leaders, took up arms against the commonwealth. He believed in British connection, which did not hinder but helped the growth and development of Canada, as was evidenced by the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which tended to make the connection stronger than it was before. As he had said, he hated rebellion, and he told them further that he had no sympathy with rebels, good, bad or indifferent. If they continued a united people, he believed they need have no fears for the future of Canada. Continuing, he said :

“I believe that if we could show, however vast our territory may be, that the arm of law and the arm of Government are far-reaching enough to punish any offender against law and order, we need have no fear of being able to call to this country the surplus of the over-crowded countries of Europe, and that is really what we require. (Hear, hear.) I received letters from England inquiring about farmers’ agitation, asking if these farmers expressed the views of the people. I replied that the Farmers’ Union attempted to sow disloyalty, but this plant could not grow in the fertile soil of the North-West. Before taking leave of the subject of loyalty, I believe there is no colony more loyal to the Empire than Canada, and no portion of it more loyal than this part of the Dominion. If you want further evidence than what can be seen here, think of your brave Col. Kennedy, who died serving the Empire and his Queen far from his native land ; think of your gallant 90th (great cheers), 91st and 92nd, who fought so valorously ; think of that brave hero, French ; think of Boulton’s scouts, think of the Winnipeg Field Battery, think of all those men who, at a moment’s notice, left their homes to fight the battle of the country. (Cheers).”

After a complimentary reference to the Hon. Mr. Norquay, Premier of Manitoba, and refuting some personal slanders, which had appeared in a Winnipeg newspaper, he concluded as follows :—

“Let me say that I believe out of the troubles of the North-West good will come, as good often does come out of evil. I believe these troubles have made of us a more united people than we were before. (Hear, hear.) Every province in the Dominion, except British Columbia, was represented in the militia force which recently fought our battles on the shores of the Saskatchewan. Not only every province, with the exception noted, but every class was represented. The Premier of the Dominion, Sir John Macdonald, had his son enrolled. (Applause and cries of three cheers for Hugh John.) And, Mr. Chairman, the leader of the Opposition, Mr. Blake, also had a son fighting at the front. (Renewed applause.) All classes were represented—students out of the universities, artisans, farmers. The lesson that we are a united people could not be taught more strongly than by the spontaneous and generous response to the call to arms when the trouble broke out. Every man seemed ready to take his share in the defence of the country, and I believe these troubles will have a good effect and will make of us a more united people than we were before. (Cheers.)”

CHAPTER VIII.

THE NORTH-WEST REBELLION—STATE OF AFFAIRS AT THE CLOSE OF 1884—HOSTILE MOVEMENTS OF THE METIS—COL. IRVINE MARCHES TO THE RELIEF OF CARLTON—METIS ORGANIZE A PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT—RIEL PRESIDENT—THREATENS CARLTON—CAPTURES STORES AND MAKES SEVERAL PRISONERS—PRINCE ALBERT VOLUNTEERS—CHECK OF THE MOUNTED POLICE—CROZIER'S MARCH ON DUCK LAKE—ENGAGEMENT WITH THE REBELS—RETREAT—THE KILLED AND WOUNDED—IRVINE ARRIVES AT CARLTON—ABANDONS THE FORT—EXCITEMENT THROUGHOUT THE DOMINION—THE CALL TO ARMS—THE ADVANCE BY THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY—THE TURN-OUT IN MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORY—ACTIVITY OF THE MILITIA AUTHORITIES—EFFECT OF THE DUCK LAKE DISASTER—BATTLEFORD BELEAGUERED—POUNDMAKER'S INDIANS—AP- PLEGARTH'S ESCAPE—PAYNE'S MURDER—THE FROG LAKE MASSACRE—FORT PITT—TERROR AMONG THE SETTLERS—BIG BEAR—THE SITUATION IN THE SASKATCHEWAN DISTRICT—GENERAL MIDDLETON MOVES TOWARDS THE REBEL HEADQUARTERS—BATTLE OF FISH CREEK—THE CASUALTIES.

The North-West rebellion will rank in the history of Canada, as the most memorable event of the year 1885. The agitation amongst the Half-breeds of Saskatchewan had been going on for some time. In June, 1884, Riel had been sent for and had soon after arrived amongst them to assume their leadership, and secure the redress of their alleged grievances.

In September, at St. Laurent, the Half-breeds in public meeting assembled had adopted their "bill of rights" (*Vide* A. R. 1884, pp. 108-109). There had been many meetings, and though generally the tone of the Metis leader was cautious, the symptoms of unrest were sufficient to induce the authorities to take some extra precautions against possible danger. Accordingly the Mounted Police force at Prince Albert, where there were many "white" sympathizers with Riel, was augmented to an Inspector and twenty men, a force was established at Carlton, and the strength of the Northern division was increased to 200 men of all ranks, distributed between Battleford, Carlton, Prince Albert and Fort Pitt.

Such was the position of affairs at the close of 1884, and though rumours of impending rebellion began to circulate in the first two months of 1885, they were not generally regarded as of serious import. Lieut.-Col. Irvine, Commissioner of the North-West Mounted Police, in his Annual Report to the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, after summarizing the reports he had received from Carlton and other points, up to the end of January, says:—

"There was now a period of about three weeks, during which the former excitement appeared to have died a natural death, the next feature being a rumour (reported by telegram from Battleford, on the 21st February), that Riel was talking of leaving the country soon, as he was not recognized by the Government as a British subject. Apparently, something of this sort was necessary to fan the dying embers into flame again. It succeeded so far that on the 24th of February, a meeting got up by himself was held, to beg Riel to stay in the country, to which he was pleased to consent."

Affairs immediately afterwards assumed a more serious aspect. Superintendent Gagnon telegraphed from Carlton on March 10th, that the Half-breeds at Duck Lake and Batoche were excited, and that they proposed to prevent supplies going in after the 16th. Next day Colonel Irvine received a telegram to the same effect from Superintendent Crozier, at Carlton, who also ordered twenty-five men, and one 7-pounder gun to that place from Battleford. On the 13th, Superintendent Crozier again telegraphed, "Half-breed rebellion liable to break out at any moment. Troops must be largely reinforced. If Half-breeds rise, Indians will join them." On the 15th, Col. Irvine telegraphed to the Department at Ottawa: "Lieutenant-Governor thinks I had better go north with men at once: roads and rivers will soon break up." The same day he received instructions from Ottawa, to start as speedily as possible with all the men available. He had previously withdrawn twenty-five non-commissioned officers and men with twenty horses from Calgary, to be in readiness for an emergency, and was enabled to leave Regina with a force of ninety men early on the morning of the 18th, and begin the march which ended at Carlton, almost simultaneously with the return to that post of Superintendent Crozier and his command from the sanguinary conflict at Duck Lake.

Meantime the Half-breed excitement developed into action. On the 17th March, a meeting was held at St. Laurent, at which a Provisional Government was formed with Louis "David" Riel as president; Gabriel Dumont, Adjutant-General; W. H. Jackson, President's Secretary; Joseph Gondol, Lieutenant of Guards; A. Turgeon, Captain of the Horse, and the following members of the Council:—Jean Baptiste Boucher, Donald Ross, Pierre Henry, Moise Ouellette, Damase Carriere, David Tourand, Pierre Guardupuy, Albert Monkman, A. Jobin, Bonnet Blanc, (White Cap) of the Sioux; Beady, chief of the Duck Lake Indian Reserve; Charles Trotter, Bass Bull, (from Battle River,) N. Delorme, B. Parenteau, E. Champagne, H. Dumas, Antoine Champagne, (J. Parenteau, replaced by) M.

Richelieu, N. Carriere, Alex. Lebeau, Barez, (the Sioux interpreter,) M. Gareau; Phillipe Garnot (Secretary of the Council,) Octave Regnier, (Assistant,) and Thos. Vermette (Messenger.)

The Provisional Government lost no time in asserting their authority. The next day they commenced the seizure of the provisions, grain and other stores in the neighbourhood, intercepting freighters to Prince Albert, and relieving them of their loads, Mr. J. B. Lash, Indian agent, Mr. Walters, two telegraph operators, and Mr. Mitchell of Duck Lake were the first prisoners made. They also cut the telegraph wires to prevent official communication from passing between the several posts in that district and the constituted authorities. On the 19th they were joined by portions of Beardy's and One-Arrow's bands of Indians. From the 18th to the 25th Council meetings, marauding excursions, the plundering of stores and the capturing of prisoners, signalized the reign of the Metis administration. Riel demanded the unconditional surrender of Carlton, and Major Crozier was told that his failure to comply would lead to "a war of extermination." Riel asked for an interview with Superintendent Crozier, and on his request being granted, declined to come himself, but sent messengers to say that Fort Carlton must be unconditionally surrounded. To one of Major Crozier's messengers, who had been sent to Riel's headquarters with the view of inducing his followers to disperse and go to their homes, Riel said "We want blood! blood! If Carlton is not surrendered it will be a war of extermination. I must have an answer by twelve o'clock to-night or we will attack and take the fort!" This was on the afternoon of the 21st; eight days after the institution of the "Provisional Council," the rebels captured the Duck Lake post with all the Indian and Government stores therein. This was the prize for the intended rescue of which the ill-fated march from Carlton was made on the following day.

During these days the loyalists were not idle, Major Crozier had communicated with Captain Moore, of Prince Albert, who organized a volunteer company of forty men, and marched them to Carlton on the 20th, to assist the Mounted Police in defending that post, meantime Col. Irvine was making good time on his march. He had reached the Touchwood Hills on the 21st, when he received a despatch from Superintendent Crozier, dated the 19th, informing him of the movements of the rebels—that Lash and others had been made prisoners, the stores at the South Branch seized, the telegraph

wires cut, and that the rebels intended to oppose the passage of troops at Batoche's Crossing, to march on Carlton, and then on Prince Albert; when at Humboldt on the 22nd, he was informed that about 400 Half-breeds had assembled at Batoche to oppose his passage of the river, and accordingly he decided to go to Carlton by way of Prince Albert, at which place he arrived with his command on the evening of the 24th. The march was in every way creditable to the Mounted Police force, the whole distance of 291 miles from Regina to Prince Albert having been made in seven days, or at an average of forty-two miles a day, which at that season and in that country was an achievement that must have entailed no little hardship, and put the men's powers of physical endurance to a severe test. Though Col. Irvine could have reached Carlton on the 25th, he thought, as he had been assured by Mr. Thomas McKay, who had just returned from there, that all was quiet—he could better spend the day in inspecting his force and assisting in the organization of the Prince Albert volunteers, of whom he took twenty-five to Carlton along with eighty-three of the ninety men he brought from Regina, leaving Prince Albert at half-past two in the morning, and arriving there at three in the afternoon.

Two of Crozier's scouts, Mr. John W. Astley, civil engineer of Prince Albert, and Mr. Harold E. Ross, who had gone out on the night of the 25th, to see if the road was clear for the party which Superintendent Crozier intended to despatch from Carlton to bring in the provisions from Mitchell's store at Duck Lake, were captured and made prisoners by a party of 16 or 20 Indians and Half-breeds, under Gabriel Dumont, near the place where the police were turned back a few hours later, and from whence Crozier's command was compelled to retreat in the afternoon. There can be no doubt that the rebels were then preparing to attack Fort Carlton, for about noon Riel came in from Batoche's at the head of a large number of armed men, —Half-breeds and Indians—which, joining with those under Dumont, brought the total rebel force up to between three and four hundred. Riel, knowing that Col. Irvine had changed his line of march, had concentrated his forces for the purpose of dislodging Crozier before Irvine's arrival, while Crozier believed that the main body of the enemy was still at the crossing, and that he had only to reckon with about a hundred marauders.

When the party of Mounted Police, consisting of Sergeant Stewart and seventeen men with eight sleighs, under the direction of

Mr. Thomas McKay, were within three miles of Duck Lake, Mr. McKay, who was riding in advance, saw four of the Mounted Police scouts, who had been sent forward to reconnoitre, riding towards him, closely pursued by a large number of Half-breeds and Indians. He turned back, halted the sleighs and told the men to get ready for action. Then he returned and met the rebels, who demanded the surrender of the party, otherwise they would fire. McKay told them that two could play at that game. During the parley Dumont fired a shot, which McKay regarded as a signal for the rebels in the rear, so he immediately directed a return to Carlton, warning the rebels not to follow, as he would not be responsible for what his men would do. Superintendent Crozier having in the meantime been informed by a scout that Sergeant Stewart and his men were in trouble, immediately prepared to go to their rescue with his full force, and to secure the provisions and ammunition at Duck Lake. The command was composed of Superintendent Crozier, Inspector Howe, Surgeon Miller, 53 non-commissioned officers and men of the North-West Mounted Police, (with one 7-pounder gun,) and Captains Moore and Morton, and 41 Prince Albert volunteers—in all 99. In this number were Mr. McKay and Sergeant Stewart's party, who had reached Carlton as Superintendent Crozier was marching out.

Early in the afternoon they came upon the rebels, who were posted near "Beardy's" Reserve in a ravine or *coulée* fringed with poplars, through which the road to Duck Lake (Stobart P.O.) passes. Major Crozier immediately ordered the sleighs to extend at right angles across the road, and had the horses unhitched and sent to the rear, and the volunteers formed in skirmishing line to the right of the road; while the police, under cover of the sleighs, extended to the left. The rebels carried a white blanket for a flag, and Crozier, recognizing it as a flag of truce, called his interpreter and went forward to parley with them. While the bearer of the flag was advancing, the rebels rapidly extended their lines with the apparent object of surrounding Crozier's band, and Crozier asked him to call them back, but no heed was given to his request. Soon the cry was raised that the rebels had opened fire, and Superintendent Crozier, lifting his hand in the direction from which the firing came, ordered his men to "fire now." The engagement then became general and was vigorously maintained on both sides for some thirty or forty minutes. The rebels occupied two houses and were sheltered in the *coulée* under cover of the poplars. The volunteers being exposed to the fire from

the houses lost heavily, while the Police who from the shelter of the sleighs and with the aid of the gun were endeavouring to drive the enemy from the *coulée*, had fewer casualties. Seeing that the rebels were rapidly extending their lines and threatening to surround and thus annihilate his force, Major Crozier gave the order to retreat, and his little band withdrew and returned to Carlton, leaving ten of their number dead on the field.*

Immediately on his arrival at Carlton, Col. Irvine determined to abandon that post and concentrate the force at Prince Albert, thinking it of essential importance that it should be protected against the danger of attack. Accordingly preparations were at once set on foot to evacuate the fort, into which had been gathered the families of many of the settlers in the neighbourhood during the previous week. Before these preparations were completed, through the accidental ignition of some hay which was being used for filling mattresses for the wounded, the fort took fire and its blaze lighted up the departing teams as they were hurriedly driven up the long steep hill to the upper plain, where they began their journey of forty-five miles or more to Prince Albert. The rebels subsequently occupied the ruin, but abandoned it again at midnight on the 2nd April. On the 4th they also evacuated Duck Lake after gutting and firing the buildings, and thereafter concentrated their forces at the South Branch Crossing.

News of the Duck Lake disaster soon spread abroad and created the wildest excitement throughout the Dominion. One of the telegraph wires, cut a few days before, had been repaired, so that telegraphic communication with the outside world was not interrupted, and the newspapers on the morning of the 28th were generally supplied with full and tolerably accurate details as to the main features of the engagement. Col. Irvine was also enabled on his reaching Fort Carlton to telegraph to Sir John Macdonald his arrival there, and

* The following is the official list of the casualties :—*Prince Albert Volunteers*—Killed :—Capt. John Morton, Corporal Wm. Napier, Privates Joseph Anderson, James Bakie, Skeffington Connor Elliot (nephew of Hon. E. Blake), Alexander Fisher, Daniel Mackenzie, Daniel McPhail, and Robert Middleton—9. Wounded—Capt. H. S. Moore, Sergt. Alex. McNab, Private A. W. R. Markley, Charles Newett, and Alex. Stewart—5. *Police*—Killed :—Constables G. P. Arnold, W. Gibson, and G. K. Garret—3. Wounded—Superintendent Crozier. Inspector J. Howe, Corporal J. H. Gilchrist, Constables S. F. Gordon, W. A. Manners Smith, A. Miller, and J. J. Wood—7. Total, 12 killed and 12 wounded. The rebel force was reported to have had six killed and several wounded, among the latter being Gabriel Dumont.

also the fact that Supt. Crozier had been compelled to retreat from the rebel attack. Sir John read the despatch in the House of Commons after recess, on the 27th March, stating that he had formerly deemed reticence the proper and politic course, but now that the trouble had assumed such proportions the fullest information would be given. Previous to that time the Government had received information of the outbreak, as on the 23rd, in reply to Mr. Blake, the Premier stated the fact in the House, and also that they expected a junction between Irvine's and Crozier's forces and the Prince Albert volunteers. Major-General Frederick Middleton, the General Officer commanding the Canadian militia, was despatched to Winnipeg on the 24th, and arrived there on the 27th to assume command of the field force in person. The first detachment of the 90th Volunteers, under Major Boswell left Winnipeg for Qu'Appelle on the 25th, and on the 27th, after being reviewed by General Middleton, the remainder of the battalion, 200 strong, and the Winnipeg field battery with two nine-pounder guns followed with Major McKeand in command.

It was, however, on the 27th that the call to arms resounded throughout the old provinces of the Dominion. Simultaneously with the news of the Duck Lake defeat, came the announcement that the volunteers had been called to the front, and the excitement was soon transformed into a swelling burst of enthusiasm from Halifax to Calgary. On that day the following troops were called out: Canadian Artillery, Lt.-Col. Montizambert in command; "A" Battery, stationed at Quebec, 107 men, 4 officers, 2 guns, 1 gatling; "B" Battery, stationed at Kingston, 106 men, 8 officers, 2 guns, 1 gatling; "C" Company, Infantry School, Toronto, Lt.-Col. W. D. Otter, 85 men, 5 officers. Ontario volunteers: Second Battalion, Queen's Own Rifles, Toronto, Lt.-Col. Miller in command, 257 men, 18 officers; Tenth Battalion, "Royal Grenadiers," Toronto, Lt.-Col. Grasett in command, 240 men, 17 officers. Quebec volunteers: Sixty-fifth Battalion, Mount Royal Rifles, Montreal, Lt.-Col. J. Ald. Ouimet, M.P., in command 317 men, 25 officers.

Other battalions throughout the country were in hourly expectation of similar orders, and the preparations for the journey went forward with wonderful alacrity. The route chosen was along the north shore of Lake Superior, by the Canadian Pacific Railway, at that time unfinished, there being a gap of uncompleted road from the western end of the eastern section, over about a hundred miles of which the troops and munitions had to be carried in flat cars, and for

seventy or eighty miles more they had to be driven in sleighs. These distances were being shortened day by day as the work of construction advanced. But from the extreme cold of the weather during the last days of March and the first week in April the men suffered severe hardships, though the best possible arrangements were made for their comfort. The Government, in anticipation of having to use the railway had communicated in advance with Mr. Harry Abbott, who was in charge, and that gentleman made such preparations as the circumstances permitted to expedite the progress of the troops.

Early on the morning of the 28th, the two detachments from "A" and "B" Batteries embarked, the one from Quebec and the other from Kingston, and uniting at Ottawa under Lt.-Col. Montizambert, entered at once on their long journey over the Canadian Pacific Railway. Though the call to arms had not fairly resounded through Toronto till Saturday morning, yet by the afternoon of the following Monday the Queen's Own and Grenadiers and "C" Company of Infantry, composing a force over six hundred strong, had all been despatched "to the front." Their departure was witnessed by a very large concourse of people. The spectacle appeared like a holiday scene, but was not without its serious shade, for it was dreaded that some of these gallant fellows would never return to tell the tale of their hardships or their glories. There was some fear of an Indian rising and a report had gained currency that Riel was at the head of 1,500 armed men, with six American cannon. The valour of the Half-breeds and their skill with the rifle were not questioned, and should our men be drawn into guerilla warfare, they would, from their ignorance of the nature of the country, be placed at great disadvantage. Nevertheless, the gallant citizen soldiery, composed as they were of the very flower of Toronto's population, carried themselves with true martial bearing. Had double the number of troops been called for they would have been forthcoming with the same alacrity. Like scenes were witnessed in Montreal on the 2nd April, when the 65th Rifles, 340 strong, Lt.-Col Ouimet, M.P., and the 9th Battalion Rifles "Voltigeurs" of Quebec, 204 men, and 26 officers, Lt.-Col. Amyot, M.P., (which had been called out on 31st. March) took their departure. A company of sharpshooters, mainly composed of members of the 1st Battalion, Governor-General's Foot Guards, Ottawa, but containing also representatives of the 43rd Battalion, Rifles, and the Princess Louise Dragoon Guards, was formed under Capt. Todd, called out on the 30th, and joined the

- Toronto contingent on the track. The York and Simcoe battalion (Ontario), commissioned on the 30th, comprising four companies from Simcoe, and four from York, consisting of 342 men and 34 officers, under command of Lt.-Col. W. E. O'Brien, M.P., also started for the front on the 2nd April. Thus from Ontario and Quebec within six days from the issue of the call to arms there were nearly eighteen hundred troops fully equipped and on the road to the scene of trouble, the Artillery being then well on towards the end of their journey. On the 30th, Lt.-Col. A. T. H. Williams, M.P., was commissioned to raise a provisional battalion from the Midland district (Ontario), composed of two companies from his own battalion (the 46th) and one each from the 15th, 40th, 45th, 47th, 49th, and 57th. This body, called the Midland Battalion, composed of 342 men and 34 officers, left for the front on the 6th April, under command of Lt.-Col. Williams, and was especially distinguished during the campaign, and finally had to mourn the death of its brave commander. On the 7th April the 7th battalion, London, Ont., "Fusiliers," 237 men and 20 officers, Lt.-Col. W. de R. Williams, was called out, and a few days later the Montreal Garrison Artillery, 296 strong, Lt.-Col. W. R. Oswald; the Halifax N.S., Provisional Battalion, 359 men and 30 officers, Lt.-Col. J. J. Bremner; "A" Company Quebec Cavalry School, 45 men, 3 officers, 33 horses, under command of Lt.-Col. Turnbull; and the Governor-General's Body Guard, Toronto, 78 men, 8 officers, and 72 horses, Lt.-Col. George T. Denison.

Winnipeg made a most creditable muster in the field. There were the 90th battalion, 334 men and officers (Lt.-Col. A. McKeand); the Winnipeg field battery (Major E. W. Jarvis); the Winnipeg Cavalry (Capt. C. Knight), about 25 strong; the 91st battalion (Lt.-Col. Thomas Scott, M.P.). Another battalion called the 92nd Winnipeg Light Infantry, numbering over 300 was organized by Lt.-Col. W. Osborne Smith, C.M.G. The two battalions last named, though raised in Winnipeg, were drawn from various points throughout the province of Manitoba. The other forces organized in the North-West were Boulton's Mounted Infantry, raised at Birtle by Major C. A. Boulton, 80 men, 5 officers; French's Scouts, raised at Qu'Appelle (Major John French), 25 men; Dominion Land Surveyors' Intelligence Corps (Captain J. S. Dennis), 50 men, 3 officers; Moose Mountain Scouts, raised at Qu'Appelle (Captain G. W. R. White), 51 men, 3 officers; Rocky Mountain Rangers, raised at Calgary

and McLeod (Major John Stewart), 150 men, 4 officers; Alberta Mounted Infantry, raised at Calgary (Major Paton), 50 men, 3 officers; a body of 50 scouts raised in Calgary, allied with the Mounted Police (Major S. B. Steele); a company of Rifles, Battleford, (Capt. W. H. Nash), 40 men, 3 officers; a company of Home Guards, Regina (Capt. D. L. Scott), 40 men, 3 officers; a company of Home Guards, Calgary, 50 men, 1 officer; a company of Home Guards, Yorkton (Major T. Chas. Watson), 50 men, 3 officers; a company of Home Guards, Qu'Appelle (Capt. T. W. Jackson), 48 men, 3 officers, a company of Home Guards, (Capt. Jas. H. Hood), 40 men, 3 officers, and the Prince Albert Volunteers, acting under Lt.-Col. A. G. Irvine.

There was great activity displayed in calling out, equipping and sending to the front such a large militia force. A force of over three thousand men, of all branches of the service, had been transported, the greater portion of them more than 1,800 miles, and the remainder 2,500 miles, within a month of the breaking out of the rebellion, and during the same time about 1,500 men had been placed in the field from Manitoba and the North-West. This, with the North-West Mounted Police force, formed the military strength of General Middleton's command actually in the field; but there were thousands throughout the provinces, in addition to those who had already gone to the front, who were ready to respond to the first call with the same promptitude that had been manifested by their comrades. It was spoken of at one time that, with the alarming rumours about the Indians and the many unmistakable signs of unrest which were evident among them, it might be necessary to throw at once an overwhelming force into the North-West; and had ten thousand additional troops been wanted they would have come forward as fast as the Canadian Pacific Railway could have carried them.

The Half-breeds' success at Duck Lake, magnified no doubt as the report spread, had a dangerous influence among the Indians throughout the entire North-West. The abandonment of Fort Carlton left an open line of communication between Battleford and Riel's headquarters at Batoche. Battleford is situated at the junction of the Battle river with the North Saskatchewan, one hundred and eighty miles north of the C. P. R. line, and within a radius of thirty miles were the reserves of large bands of Cree and Stoney Indians, numbering altogether about two thousand. A few days after the Duck Lake engagement these Indians began to move on Battleford, and the neighbouring settlers and people of the town, to the number of some

three hundred, thronged into the stockade on the point of land formed by the junction of the rivers. Lieut.-Col. Morris, in command of the Mounted Police and of the local company, in which all the able-bodied men in the place had been enrolled, at once set his force to build bastions and prepare for a siege. On the 30th March about a hundred Indians of "Poundmaker's" tribe appeared on the south bank of the Battle river, and commenced plundering the stores. They were soon after re-inforced by others, and continued plundering the town from day to day, but making no attack upon the barracks, which on the high bluff on the river side were impregnable without cannon. In plundering that part of the town lying nearest the fort the Indians frequently came within range of the seven-pounder gun, and it was vigorously used, and with good effect, upon several occasions.

At three o'clock on the morning of the 31st March an Indian entered the bed-chamber of Mr. George Applegarth, farm instructor of Red Pheasant's band, at Eagle Hills, about twenty miles south-west of Battleford, and warned him to flee for his life; that the Indians had risen and Battleford was taken, and that the only hope for his safety was to follow the trail to Swift Current on the C. P. R., one hundred and seventy-five miles distant. Applegarth put his wife and child into a "buck-board" waggon, and watching an opportunity when the Indians were engaged in plundering the stores, stole away unobserved on his run for life. He was immediately pursued, and for two days and a night was in constant danger of capture, until he caught up with Mr. Rouleau's party of refugees, who had left Battleford on the 29th. On the night on which Applegarth's life was saved by a friendly warning, the Stoneys of "Musquito's" band, on the reserve adjoining "Red Pheasant's," murdered Payne, their farm instructor, whom two days before they had assured of their loyalty. These and other Indians joined "Poundmaker's" band, and soon a force of five or six hundred Indians beleaguered Battleford, plundering and destroying the stores and the effects of the settlers in the town and neighbourhood.

But the most horrible incident of the outbreak was the Frog Lake massacre. Fort Pitt, a Mounted Police station on the North Saskatchewan, about one hundred and twenty miles north-west of Battleford, was garrisoned by twenty men under Sub-Inspector F. J. Dickens, a son of the great novelist, who had come to Canada and joined the N. W. Mounted Police. Thirty miles north-west of Fort

Pitt was the Indian Station and Mission of Frog Lake, at which there was a force of seven men. On the 30th March, Mr. T. T. Quinn, Indian Agent at Frog Lake, heard of the Duck Lake fight, and he and Mr. Dickens consulting together concluded that it would be wiser to withdraw the seven policemen from Frog Lake, as their presence would only irritate the Indians, and their number was too small for successful resistance in case of an attack. The settlers believed they would be safe if the police were gone, and accordingly hurried their departure. As they left they heard the whoop of the war-dancers in "Big Bear's" camp, and before the dawn of the following day these Indians came in a body to the Indian Agency and entered it. Quinn, who was a Sioux half-breed and a man of energy and daring, who had with his cousin Harry Quinn, passed through all the horrors of the Minnesota massacre, was assailed in his bed by two Indians, who would have murdered him then but for the intervention of his brother-in-law. The Indians forced Quinn to the house of Delaney, the farm instructor, where all the whites were being gathered. "Wandering Spirit," "Big Bear's" chief counsellor, went with a small party and ransacked the Hudson's Bay Company's store, in charge of Mr. R. B. Cameron, taking therefrom what ammunition the police had been unable to carry away. At this point "Big Bear" himself appeared on the scene, counselling his braves to take nothing but what they asked and received from Mr. Cameron, but the Indians were evidently beyond his control, "Wandering Spirit" being the actual leader. The whites were again removed from Delaney's to the Indian Agency, where "Wandering Spirit" demanded of Quinn, "who was the leader of the whites—if it was the Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company?" Quinn replied, "There is a man at Ottawa called Sir John A. Macdonald, who is at the head of affairs." "Give us beef," was shouted by the Indians, and at Quinn's request Delaney told them they might have one or two animals, and the Indians made off to secure them. The whites were still unapprehensive of serious danger, and the two priests, Fathers Fafard and Marchand, whose lives had been devoted to the Indians, went to their church, and calling their flock together began the celebration of the service of the day, which was Good Friday (April 3rd), little thinking of the sacrifice they and others would so soon be called upon to make. The Indians went to church in a body, taking with them their prisoners, including every white in the settlement excepting Cameron and the wife of Mr. Simpson, the H. B. Co.'s factor.

After the services in the church the priests addressed the Indians, warning them to commit no outrages nor excesses ; but though there was a short interval of quiet, it was soon disturbed by "Wandering Spirit," who ordered all the whites to march to the Indian camp. Quinn refused, saying determinedly, "I will not go," and "Wandering Spirit" immediately raised his gun, saying, "I tell you, go!" and shot Quinn through the head, who fell dead on the spot. Another Indian leader immediately after shot and killed Charles Gouin, who had turned towards the Indian camp while "Wandering Spirit" was speaking with Quinn. The white men and women had gone but a short distance towards the camp when the first shot was fired. At the fatal signal "Little Bear" shot an old Scotchman named Williscroft through the head. Young Harry Quinn, seeing Williscroft murdered, escaped, and plunging into the bush made his way to Fort Pitt, to bring the sorrowful tidings of the bloody morning's work, so far as he had witnessed it; but it was not yet done. The Indians now loaded their guns and prepared for a general massacre. They rushed upon Delaney, knocking down Father Fafard, who had attempted to protect him, and then shot both Delaney and the priest. Father Marchand, on running to the aid of his colleague in missionary labour, now to be in martyrdom, was shot and killed by "Wandering Spirit." Father Fafard was still writhing in the snow, and the Indians shot him and Delaney again, killing both. Gowanlock was shot through the body and died soon afterwards in the arms of his wife. Gilchrist fell dead by a bullet from "Little Bear," and Diel, who had tried to make his escape, was pursued by mounted Indians and killed. "Big Bear" had been with Mrs. Simpson when the firing began, and on hearing it he ran out shouting, "stop!" But by this time the bloody work was done, and the Chief's orders were easily complied with. Mr. Cameron, whose life had been spared, and Mrs. Simpson, walked together to the Indian camp, and Mrs. Delaney and Mrs. Gowanlock were brought in as prisoners, unharmed. John Pritchard and Pierre Blondin, two Half-breeds, bought them from their captors, Pritchard giving a horse and \$3 for Mrs. Delaney, and Blondin three horses for Mrs. Gowanlock. These two and Mrs. Simpson were placed in charge of Pritchard's family, and closely guarded by Half-breeds and Wood Crees, who had no sympathy either with the rising or the murders. Mr. Simpson, the factor, returned from Fort Pitt on the evening of the massacre, and was made a prisoner. The bodies of the dead were thrown into the houses, which were first

plundered and then burnt, the Indians giving themselves up to a few days of riotous rejoicing after their savage exploit.

Harry Quinn, who escaped from Frog Lake on the day of the massacre, arrived twenty-four hours later in a very exhausted condition at Fort Pitt, where on hearing of the alarming state of affairs, the police under Mr. Dickens immediately prepared for an attack. On the 13th a scouting party, consisting of Harry Quinn and constables Cowan and Loasby were attacked by the Indians. Cowan was killed, Loasby had his horse shot under him, but made his way to the fort, hotly pursued by the Indians, four of whom were killed by the fire opened on them from the fort. Quinn made good his escape again. Mr. McLean, the Hudson's Bay Company's agent went out to parley with the Indians, and was made prisoner. He sent word to his family and to the other civilians in the fort to place themselves under the protection of "Big Bear," who had solemnly guaranteed their safety, provided the police would evacuate the fort. The civilians, mostly women and children to the number of about twenty-five, accepted this arrangement, and the police having been requested to report at Battleford, had no longer any object in remaining, and accordingly they left the fort, having first destroyed the arms and ammunition they could not take away. They had a scow constructed, which proved somewhat dangerous, but they were enabled, despite the intense cold and floating ice in the river, to make their way to Battleford, which they safely reached on the 21st April.

As the news of the massacre of Frog Lake and the abandonment of Fort Pitt spread among the settlers all along the banks of the North Saskatchewan, they abandoned their homes and fled for safety to the fort on the Upper Saskatchewan to Edmonton or to some of the stations on the Canadian Pacific Railway, and for some time after the blaze from the fires set by the Indians to their houses after they had plundered them could be seen from the forts and stations still in the occupation of the police.

Such in brief was the situation in the Saskatchewan district, when General Middleton was massing his forces—the Half-breeds triumphant at Duck Lake, and for the time holding undisputed sway in the region around their headquarters at Batoche, Col. Irvine with his own and Superintendent Crozier's forces at Prince Albert, offering the only check in that quarter to a complete uprising of Indians and Half-breeds. Battleford besieged by Poundmaker's and other Indian bands and the country to the North-West of it at the mercy

of such fiendish savages as "Wandering Spirit," checked only by whatever moderation "Big Bear" could inspire, whose policy seemed to be to make a show of friendship for the whites in order to get hold of them as hostages, and keep them till the day of negotiation arrived.

General Middleton undertook the personal direction of the main body or first division of his forces intended to operate against the Half-breeds on the South Saskatchewan. The 90th and Winnipeg Battery had been pushed forward some forty miles north of Qu'Appelle by the 6th April. "A" Battery (Quebec,) on arriving at Qu'Appelle, was sent on to join them, followed by Major Boulton's Horse, half of C. Infantry Company, and the Tenth Royal Grenadiers. The latter left Qu'Appelle on the 10th, and came up with the main body near Clarke's Crossing on the 17th, making the distance of 196 miles in the remarkably short space of seven days. At this point some delay was rendered necessary, partly on account of the need of perfecting the arrangements for getting in supplies, and partly to determine the course to be pursued in the march from the point to the rebel headquarters, some forty-five miles down the river. General Middleton finally decided to divide his force and occupy both banks of the river. Meantime additional troops from the East continued to arrive. The Midland regiment reached Winnipeg on the 14th April, and was at once sent forward to join the first division under General Middleton.

It having been found difficult to transport supplies by the prairie trail, and the South Saskatchewan being open, the base of supplies was changed to Swift Current. The steamer *Northcote* arrived at Saskatchewan Landing, the port of Swift Current, on the 14th of April, and preparations were at once made for her trip down the river. About the same time Lieutenant Howard, an American, in charge of the two Gatling guns, from the Gatling Arms' Company of New Haven, Conn., arrived at Swift Current to join General Middleton's forces.

On the 23rd of April the camp broke up, and the whole force, divided into two nearly equal columns, advanced northward along both banks of the river, keeping as nearly as possible within supporting distance, and a scow was floated down the stream to be in readiness to ferry either column to the assistance of the other should occasion demand it. The column on the east bank was commanded by General Middleton in person, and consisted of 90 men of "A" battery

with two guns, 40 men of "C" Company, 50 men of Boulton's Horse, and the 90th Battalion, 300 strong, or 480 men in all. The column on the west bank was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Montizambert, with Lord Melgund as chief of staff. It was composed of 25 of French's Scouts, 20 of Boulton's Horse, 32 of "A" Battery, 52 of the Winnipeg Field Battery with two guns, and the Tenth Royal Grenadiers, 250 strong, in all 375 men. The first day's march of eighteen miles was made without any event of importance, and General Middleton's column camped within a few miles of a wooded ravine, which next day was the scene of the battle of Fish Creek. The morning opened bright and cheerful, and the march was resumed, Boulton's Horse furnishing the advanced guard, accompanying which was the General and his staff. On approaching the ravine shots were discharged therefrom at the advancing force. The scouts returned, reporting the position of the enemy on the wooded bluff leading into the ravine, which was also occupied by the rebels. Captain Wise, A.D.C., galloped back with an order for the batteries to come forward into action, and the main body to follow. The scouts were the first to engage with the enemy, followed by the sharpshooters of the 90th; then the "A" battery under Captain Peters, followed immediately by the members of "C" Company. Two companies of the 90th, under Major Boswell, were the next to come up and take a position to the right, while the other three companies extended to the left, making altogether soon after the engagement commenced a line of battle half a mile long. The rebels fought from the shelter of the ravine, and from an admirably arranged system of rifle pits, which had been made under the direction of the skilful Gabriel Dumont, whose ingenuity in planning either for attack or defence seemed equal to his bravery and personal daring when directing the movements of his men in the hour of battle. The troops engaged under General Middleton behaved with great coolness and courage, and the General himself showed perhaps rather too much of both qualities, for it is said that he exposed himself to the enemy's fire with too little consideration. A bullet passed through his cap when leading the men against the rebels where they made their first stand. Turning to the men behind him (the 90th), who were naturally trying to dodge the whizzing messengers of death as their chilling whistle sounded in their ears, he cried: "Hold up your heads, men! Had I been stooping that bullet would have gone through my brain." This was not very good logic, but it was very encouraging to the

troops to see their commander fearlessly occupying the place of danger, and directing his own efforts everywhere so as to make theirs the most effective with the least risk to themselves. The engagement continued until the afternoon. A portion of Colonel Montizambert's column crossed the river and came upon the field about four o'clock, when the fighting was practically over. Notwithstanding the utmost care exercised for the safety of the men the casualties were considerable; out of about 350 men actively engaged six were killed on the field, and forty-four wounded, four of them fatally. In addition to the General's hair-breadth escape, both his aides-de-camp, Lieutenant Doucet and Captain Wise, were wounded, the former in the arm and the latter in the ankle and shoulder. These officers had acted throughout the day in the most gallant and fearless manner, while the volunteers won the admiration of their commander-in-chief and his staff for their coolness and bravery. The men of Colonel Montizambert's column rather envied the others whose fortune it had been to bear the brunt of the battle.*

On the following morning not a rebel was to be seen. Fifty or sixty dead ponies, and the bodies of four dead Indians, were found in the ravine. Here also was revealed Gabriel Dumont's admirable arrangement of the rifle pits. In a report made by Dumont to the rebel chief, afterwards found among his papers, the rebel loss was

* The following is the official list of the killed and wounded:—

KILLED.—“A” Battery—Gunners G. H. de Manolly and W. Cook. *90th Battalion*—Privates A. W. Ferguson, James Hutchins, George Wheeler, and William Ennis.

WOUNDED SERIOUSLY.—“A” Battery—Gunners E. Moisan and C. Armsworth; Driver M. Wilson. *90th Battalion*—Private David Hislop, Corporal J. E. Lethbridge, Private C. H. Kemp, and *Lieutenant Charles Swinford. “C” Company, *Infantry School Corps*—No. 49, Private Robert H. Dunn, *No. 165, Private Arthur J. Watson. *Boulton's Scouts*—Troopers Val. Bruce, Perrin, J. Langford, C. King and *D'arcy Baker.

WOUNDED.—“A” Battery—Staff Sergeant S. W. Mawhinney, Acting Bombardier D. Taylor, Gunners A. Asselin, W. Woodman, A. Emerie, M. Ouellet, W. Langerell; Drivers J. Harrison and J. Turner. “C” Company, *I. S. Corps*—No. 59, Private R. Jones, No. 142, Private E. Harris; No. 26, Private E. J. McDonald, No. 71, Private Harry Jones; No. 28, Cl. Sergt. R. Cummings. *90th Battalion*—Private Miles Riley Jones, †Corporal John Code, Captain W. Clarke, Privates A. S. Blackwood, M. Caniff, E. Lowell, W. W. Matthews, and Joseph Chambers, Corporal W. Thacker, Private Chas. Bouchette, Corporals J. W. C. Swan and H. H. Bowden. *Boulton's Scouts*—Captain Gardner, Sergeant Alex. Stewart, Trooper F. H. Thompson.

Total—Killed or died of wounds, 10; Wounded, 40.

* Since died. † Died of wounds.

stated at eight killed and six seriously wounded ; but other reports place the number of rebels killed at eleven, and the wounded at eighteen. The battle of Fish Creek was followed by a brief period of comparative inactivity on the South Saskatchewan.

CHAPTER IX.

THE NORTH-WEST REBELLION, CONTINUED—RELIEF OF BATTLEFORD—INCIDENTS OF THE MARCH OF COL. OTTER'S COLUMN—GENERAL STRANGE'S ADVANCE FOR THE RELIEF OF EDMONTON—COL. OTTER'S ADVANCE ON POUNDMAKER'S RESERVE—THE BATTLE OF CUT KNIFE HILL—THE STEAMER "NORTHCOTE"—EXCITEMENT IN THE QU'APPELLE DISTRICT—DISPOSITION OF THE TROOPS TO REPRESS DISTURBANCE—THE MARCH ON BATOCHE—THE FOUR DAYS' FIGHTING—CAPTURE OF THE REBEL STRONGHOLD—THE LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES—SURRENDER OF RIEL—FLIGHT OF DUMONT—SURRENDER OF INDIANS AND HALF-BREEDS—THE HUNT FOR BIG BEAR—HIS CAPTURE—THE CLOSE OF THE REBELLION—SUMMARY OF THE LOSSES IN THE FIELD—LOUIS RIEL—HIS TRIAL AND CONVICTION—UNSUCCESSFUL APPEALS—HIS EXECUTION—DISPOSAL OF THE OTHER PRISONERS—EXECUTION OF THE INDIANS AT BATTLEFORD.

When the Queen's Own Rifles arrived at Winnipeg they were immediately sent on to Qu'Appelle, and thence to Swift Current, from which point the Second Division moved to the relief of Battleford, under command of Lieut.-Col. Otter. This division was composed of B Battery, Major Short, 112 men, with two 9-pounders and two Gatlings in charge of Lieut. Howard; the Queen's Own, Lieut.-Col. Miller, 285 men; The Ottawa Sharpshooters, Capt. Todd, 50 men; C. Company, Lieut. Wadmore, 43 men. They began their march on the morning of the 13th, and by the evening of the 14th they had reached the South Saskatchewan river, where the steamer *Northcote* lay awaiting their arrival with a despatch from General Middleton ordering Lieut. Howard, with one of the Gatling guns, to proceed by the steamer down the river to Clark's Crossing, there to join the First Division. The crossing of the river occupied three days, and the advance from the north bank began on the 18th. The distance from Swift Current to Battleford is 202 miles, and at this point only about 36 miles had been covered. The march proceeded steadily and uneventfully until the 23rd, when eighty of the Queen's Own were mustered for skirmish duty, as the column was about to enter the bush and broken land of Eagle Hills. In the afternoon the skirmishers were ordered to fall back and the guns were sent to the front. This movement had been ordered on account of the firing which was heard in advance of the column between four of the Mounted Police Scouts and a body of armed Indians. After a number of shots had been exchanged between the parties the Indians made off, leaving behind them a cart-load of provisions. On the

24th the Scouts, in exploring the reserve of the Stoney Indians, found the body of Payne, the murdered farm instructor, and also that of a young Indian woman, who, it was conjectured, had been killed while attempting to save Payne's life. On the evening of that day they sighted the town of Battleford, and the next morning arrived there after an hour's march. The night had been disturbed by shots between the Scouts and Indians, and the sky lit up by the flames from the burning of Mr Rouleau (the Stipendiary Magistrate's) house. In the morning the bodies of two dead Indians were found. On reaching Battleford the troops learned that two nights before Frank Smart, of Battleford, who was performing outpost duty, had been shot by an Indian. About 500 persons were crowded within the Fort when it was relieved. The distance, after crossing the South Saskatchewan river, of 166 miles from that point to Battleford, was made in five days, or at an average of 33 miles a day.

The alarm and devastation already described as prevailing at Battleford and the region beyond it, had their natural influence in the Edmonton district, from which reports of the threatening attitude of the Indians and Half-breeds were received early in April. The Mounted Police at Fort Saskatchewan were only able to defend that post, in which they had seventy-nine women and children, whom they could not abandon to go to the relief of the people of Edmonton. On the advice of Inspector Griesbach, commanding at Fort Saskatchewan, the Company of Edmonton Volunteers, which had just been formed, occupied the Hudson's Bay fort, in which they and their families took refuge. The 65th Battalion were sent to Calgary, where they arrived on the 10th April, and Major-General T. B. Strange, who had been engaged in ranching for the last few years in that neighbourhood, was commissioned by General Middleton to take command of the Third Division, which was formed at Calgary. On the 17th April the 92nd Batt. (Winnipeg) arrived, and upon the morning of the 19th General Strange despatched the advance guard, a body of scouts, with orders to seize the crossing of the Red Deer river, followed by 50 scouts under Major Steele and Capt. Oswald, and the right wing of the 65th under Lt.-Col. Hughes, General Strange himself in command. On the 25th the column camped on the shore of the Red Deer river, and a number of transport teams were sent back to the assistance of the second column, which was made up of the left wing of the 65th, 20 Mounted Police, with one 9-pounder gun, and the Alberta Mounted Rifles 50 strong, the whole under the command of Major Perry. The

first column forded the river without difficulty, but on the arrival of the second, three days later, it had greatly swollen, and fording it with waggons was impossible. A float was therefore constructed, and a crossing effected after a delay of three days. On the 30th the 92nd, under Lt.-Col. W. Osborne Smith, moved forward as the third column of General Strange's Division. General Strange, with the first column, arrived at Edmonton on the 2nd May, and found the whole settlement in a state of panic. Major Perry with the second column, arrived on the 5th, and Lt.-Col. Smith with the third on the 12th. The force then collected under General Strange's command numbered about 760 men. Col. Ouimet, who had, by permission of General Strange, paid a hurried visit to Montreal, returned to Calgary and rejoined his regiment at Edmonton, where he was left with four companies of the 65th in garrison; the other four companies, under Lt.-Col. Hughes, accompanying the 92nd down the river to Victoria, 74 miles distant, where, on the 18th, a field force of 120 horse, one gun and 340 infantry, was encamped. General Strange's immediate duty—the relief of Edmonton—having been accomplished, the future movements of his forces were directed to the relief of Fort Pitt, and the holding of "Big Bear" in check.

Col. Otter's troops, after their long and rapid march, had a few days of comparative rest. They encamped on the south shore of the Battle River, and entrenched themselves at "Fort Otter." The Indians had disappeared from view, but stray shots fired at pickets and sentries still gave evidence of their presence. Poundmaker's reserve, thirty-five miles distant, was their rendezvous, and Col. Otter, determined to deal the Indians a sudden blow by at once attacking them on their reserve. Accordingly on the 1st May he left Battleford with a force of 325 men selected from the several corps composing his command, with a gatling gun and two seven-pounders, and marched directly towards Poundmaker's camp. The march was continued during the day and resumed again by the light of the moon, about midnight. At early dawn they came upon a camping ground recently abandoned, and crossing it they followed the trail towards a creek under a high bank called Cut Knife Hill, when word was brought in by the scouts about five o'clock in the morning that the Indians were concealed in a *coulée* in front.

The mounted portion of the Police immediately dashed over the stream, and the guns were driven after them at a gallop, but the Indians had already opened fire from their places of concealment. A

desperate engagement ensued, which lasted about six hours, and in which Col. Otter and his troops displayed the greatest coolness and bravery. "Poundmaker" had evidently selected his ground, which had been the scene of a battle many years before, between the Crees under his leadership and the Sarcees under their Chief Cut-Knife, in which the latter was totally routed, and the Crees afterwards gave his name to the place to signalize their triumph, Poundmaker's force was found to be much larger than had been supposed. The two guns soon became unserviceable after the action had commenced, so that the gallant volunteers under Col. Otter had their first experience of battle under most trying circumstances. About half-past ten, it being impossible to dislodge the enemy from their cover without the guns, the order was given to retire. This order was not executed without further severe fighting. Having at length succeeded in reaching the camping grounds, through which they had passed in the early morning, it was determined to press on to Battleford as speedily as possible, lest the Indians might make an advance upon that point by the trail north of the Battle River. They accordingly returned to Battleford, reaching the camp about ten o'clock at night. As might have been expected the casualties were numerous—eight killed and fourteen wounded.*

The Indians claimed that their losses were trifling, but it was supposed that fifty or sixty of them had been killed, and this estimate was confirmed by a priest who had been among them.

There was some discussion as to the propriety of Col. Otter's expedition, which ended in this engagement, but its effect was unquestionably to break the spirit of the Indians and limit the area as well as the duration of the outbreak. Gen. Middleton, in his report to the Minister of Militia concerning it, said :

"Though Lieut.-Col. Otter made this attack under a misunderstanding of my orders on the subject, he and his men seem to have done their duty well

*The following is the official list of the killed and wounded :—

KILLED.—"*Mounted Police*"—Corporal, W. H. T. Lowry, Corporal Sleigh, Bugler Burke. *Ottawa Sharpshooters*—Private Osgoode, Private Jno. Rogers. *Battleford Rifles*—Arthur Dobbs. "*C*" *Company*—Bugler Foulkes, Teamster Charles Winder.

WOUNDED.—*Police*—Sergeant Ward. "*B*" *Battery*—Lieut. Pelletier, Sergeant Gaffney, Corporal Morton, Gunner Reynolds. "*C*" *Company*—Brigade Sergeant-Major Spackman. *Ottawa Sharpshooters*—Colour Sergeant Winter, Private McQuilken. *Queen's Own*—Sergeant Cooper, Private Charles Varey, Private Watts, Private G. E. Lloyd, Private J. S. C. Fraser. *Battleford Rifles*—Ernest Gilbert.

and are deserving of great praise, and had the force been larger the consequences might have been more decided."

The steamer *Northcote*, having on board Captain Howard and 200 men of the Midland Battalion, under Lieut.-Col. Williams, left Saskatchewan Landing on the 23rd April for Clark's Crossing, with two scows in tow, carrying about three hundred tons of supplies and ammunition, the gatling gun, and the field hospital stores. The field hospital staff, under the direction of Dr. Roddick, of Montreal, and Dr. Douglas, V.C., an old army surgeon, were also on board the steamer, Lieut.-Col. Van Straubenzie being in command of the expedition. On account of the lowness of the water the trip was slow and tedious, but the river rising about the first of May, better time was made, and on the 5th, General Middleton's camp at Fish Creek was reached, the medical staff having been landed at Saskatoon, and two companies of the Midlanders at Clark's Crossing, where they remained on garrison duty. A number of barges were also built at Swift Current for the supply service, the unavoidable delays in which had kept General Middleton's division inactive since the battle of Fish Creek. On the day after that event the remainder of the column under Lieut.-Col. Montizambert and Lord Melgund, was ferried across the river and the whole force remained inactive awaiting supplies and chafing somewhat under the delay.

The news of the Fish Creek engagement, which was transformed into a rebel victory, spread throughout the Qu'Appelle Valley and caused not a little uneasiness. The Governor-General's Body Guard, of Toronto, seventy-eight men, under Col. Denison, then in Winnipeg, were at once sent forward to Humboldt; the Quebec Cavalry troop, (Col. Turnbull) to Touchwood, and the Winnipeg troop to Qu'Appelle, where the 91st, under Col. Scott, were in garrison. Thus the 200 Cavalry which had been collected at Winnipeg were distributed by the end of April. During this period the American frontier was most efficiently guarded by Stewart's Rocky Mountain Rangers, a corps of about 100 cow-boys, which had been raised near Calgary. The period between the Fish Creek engagement and the fall of Batoche, was one of no little anxiety in the public mind. It was feared that the general Indian rising was unavoidable. But the prompt disposition of the forces under General Middleton's command, at the several points throughout the disaffected districts, rendered a combination of the rebel forces impossible, and also secured their easy dispersion or defeat in detail.

Supplies and ammunition being now plentiful, the wounded having been sent to the field hospital at Saskatoon, and the steamer *Northcote* having had her lower deck strengthened by a double casing of two-inch planks, and taken the men of "C." Company as a fighting crew on board, the entire force moved out of Fish Creek camp and commenced the advance on Batoche on the 7th May, the steamer accompanying the march of the column. Lt.-Col. Van Straubenzie was placed in command of the infantry division. The first night was spent in camp at Dumont's Crossing, and next morning the march was resumed and continued, at some distance from the river trail, till camp was formed for the night near the line of the Humboldt trail, and about ten miles from Batoche. Boulton's Horse, under Lord Melgund, advanced to within four miles of Batoche and selected the next camping ground. Capt. Freer, who had been appointed an *aide* to General Middleton, rode in from Humboldt and reported to the General, bringing with him a Scotch Half-breed named Tait, who claimed to have deserted the rebels, and represented that Riel had about 500 men under arms. He also furnished a rude, but what was afterwards found to have been a tolerably accurate, sketch of the works surrounding Batoche. On the 9th (Saturday), the four days' fighting commenced, the camp being left as it stood, under the guard of the armed teamsters, and the whole force advancing on Batoche. The rebels were nowhere to be seen, but a shell from a gun was put through the roof of a house, and half a dozen at once ran out and took shelter in the woods. The gatling then opened fire on a few tepees between the school-house and the parish church of St. Laurent, and the Indians who occupied them fled. The advanced guard moved up towards the church and fire was opened on the school-house, when a priest came to the door and the General's staff at once rode up. Four priests and five nuns had taken shelter there, and begged for protection, which was accorded them. The guns of "A" Battery were turned upon the rebel Council Chamber, and then for the first time the rebels gave evidence of their presence with a whoop and a yell, and opened fire, but their bullets went high. As the rebels were being pressed from different quarters they replied from the rifle pits on the banks of the river, and along the face of the slope, as well as in the two ravines which they occupied. The fire began to slacken in the afternoon and the force retired to a position about four hundred yards east of the church. The lines of an entrenchment were marked out, the waggons sent for and a zareba

formed. The men worked hard during the night with pick and shovel, throwing up shelter works. On the withdrawal of the troops the rebels occupied the church and the school-house, and kept up a desultory fire during the night. The losses on Saturday were one killed and six wounded.

Sunday and Monday were spent much after the same fashion, the result of the three days' fighting being three killed and fifteen wounded, and the acquisition of a tolerably accurate knowledge of the enemy's position, which was an exceedingly strong one, the natural advantages of the situation being everywhere improved by well constructed rifle pits and entrenchments. General Middleton was exceedingly careful of his men, and assuming that the rebels could less afford to waste ammunition than he, his plan appeared to be to keep "pegging away," from behind his entrenchments, until the enemy had exhausted their supplies, when they must surrender. On the morning of the 12th the General repeated the investment of the rebel position as on previous days, coming closer and making the fire warmer from the battery guns and the gatling. While this was going on two men appeared from the rebel lines waving a white flag. They were two of Riel's prisoners, Astley, already mentioned, and Jackson. They bore the following communication from Riel to General Middleton :

"SIR,—If you massacre our families we will begin by killing Indian Agent Lash, and other prisoners.

"LOUIS DAVID RIEL."

Jackson refused to return to the rebel camp, but Astley acted in a very different spirit. He thought he might still be useful to his fellow prisoners, and accordingly returned, bearing the following reply to Riel :—

"MR. RIEL,—I am most anxious to avoid killing women and children, and have always been so. Put women and children in some place and I won't harm them. I trust your honour not to put men with them.

"FRED. MIDDLETON,

"Major-General Commanding."

Early in the afternoon two companies of the Midlanders under Colonel Williams were extended in front of the rebel lines to the left, and the Grenadiers, 200 strong, under Lieut.-Colonel Grasett, to the right, the 90th being in support. The Midlanders and the Grenadiers, led by their respective commanders, the whole being led by Lieutenant-Colonel Straubenzie, then dashed forward with a

cheer, and drove the enemy out of their rifle pits in front of the cemetery and the ravine on the right. Under a heavy fire from the enemy on the other side of the river, the Midlanders and Grenadiers, led by Colonels Straubenzie, Williams and Grasett, pushed gallantly on until they held the bluff commanding the plain on which stood the village of Batoche. It was then that Lieutenant Fitch, of the Grenadiers, was killed. While the left was thus forcing the enemy, the 90th, Boulton's Horse, and Dennis' and French's scouts were extended to the right, and after a brief fire from the guns a general advance was made, with rousing cheers, and the whole of the houses were taken, the prisoners released, and Batoche won. The right and left of the line fell upon the doomed rebel stronghold at the same time. One of the first to enter the village was Captain French, who made a dash for Batoche's house. Shortly after he had gained an entrance he fell back dead from the second story window, with a bullet through his heart. To Colonel Williams belongs the honour of having personally released the nine prisoners confined in the cellar of a small house near Batoche's. The rebels fled from their rifle pits on the charge of the volunteers, and scampered off, looking only to their personal safety. Twenty-three of their dead and five of their wounded were found on the field. The total loss of the rebels was ascertained to have been, on the first day, 4 killed and 5 wounded; second day, 2 wounded; third day, 3 wounded; fourth day, 47 killed, 163 wounded; total, 51 killed and 173 wounded.

Nothing more clearly illustrates the prudence and care of General Middleton for the lives of his men than the contrast of the rebel loss with that of their victorious assailants. In spite of the skilful defensive works planned by Gabriel Dumont, and the strong natural position occupied by the rebels, who were all skilled marksmen, the losses on General Middleton's side were remarkably few, being on the 9th, 2 killed and 9 wounded; on the 10th, 1 killed and 5 wounded; on the 11th, 4 wounded, and on the 12th, 5 killed and 25 wounded; total, 8 killed and 43 wounded; besides 3 wounded on the *Northcote* on the morning of the 9th.*

* The following is the official list of killed and wounded during the four days :—

KILLED.—“A” Battery—Gunner Wm. Phillips. 10th Grenadiers—Lieut. W. Fitch and Private T. Moor. 90th Battalion—Privates R. R. Hardisty and James Fraser. Boulton's Scouts—Captains E. L. Brown and John French. Intelligence Corps—Lieutenant A. W. Kippen. Recapitulation—2, 9th May; 1, 10th; 5, 12th. Total, 8.

The next morning the rebels crowded into camp to give up their arms and sue for mercy. General Middleton made a list of the most prominent rebels, and all whose names did not appear thereon were dismissed to their homes with a warning that if any charges were afterwards brought against them they were liable to arrest. He retained thirteen prisoners, including Albert Monkman, who though one of Riel's prisoners, had been a member of his council, and the General held him as implicated in the rebellion. Parties of mounted men were sent out to scour the country, and if possible capture the leaders. On the 15th two scouts, Armstrong and Hourie, came upon Riel with two companions. Riel was unarmed, and gave himself up, producing General Middleton's letter, in which he had summoned him to surrender and promised to protect him until his case had been considered by the Government. Riel was brought into camp and handed over to General Middleton, who made due arrangements for the safety and protection of his prisoner. Gabriel Dumont made good his escape. He fled towards the American border, and after he had reached Montana, was arrested at Fort Assiniboine by American officers, but his release was immediately ordered by the authorities at Washington.

The steamer *Northcote*, which was to have co-operated with the land forces against Batoche, was furiously assailed by the rebel fire on the morning of the 9th, and had to steam down the river, anchoring in an almost helpless condition, two miles below the rebel lines. The steamer *Marquis*, from Prince Albert, with a contingent of Mounted

WOUNDED.—“*A*” Battery—Gunner Wm. Fairbank. *Royal Canadian Artillery*—Gunners M. Cowley and N. Carpentier, Dr. T. Stout. *10th Grenadiers*—Privates Brishane and Eager, Corporal Foley, Privates H. Millsom, A. Martin, Marshall, Barber, Cantwell, Quigley; Capt. F. F. Manley, Major G. D. Dawson, Capt. Jas. Mason, Staff Sergeant Mitchell, Bugler Gaghan, Privates Cook, Stead, and Scobell. *90th Battalion*—Corporal Wm. Kemp, Privates Ralph Baron, Mack Erricson, Alex. L. Young, Sergeant F. R. Jackes, Sergeant M. John Watson, Corporal James Gillies, Private F. Alex. Watson, Major A. Mackeand. *Midland Battalion*—Sergt. A. E. Christie, Lieut. G. E. Laidlaw, Private Wm. Barton, Corporal E. A. E. Halliwell, Capt. John Halliwell, Col.-Sergt. Wm. Thos. Wright, Private S. N. Daley. *Boulton's Mounted Infantry*—Private Wm. Hope Hay. *French's Scouts*—Privates G. R. Allen and R. S. Cook. *Intelligence Corps*—Garden, A. O. Wheeler.

WOUNDED ON THE “NORTHCOTE” DURING ACTION ON THE 9TH.—Civilians: Mr. Pringle, Medical Ambulance Corps; Mr. McDonald, boat's crew; Mr. Vinen, transport service. Wounded in the field, 40. Injured in the field, 3. Wounded on the boat, 3. Total, 46.

Police on board, arrived on the Monday evening, joining the *Northcote*, and the latter having been as far as possible repaired, both vessels steamed up stream, arriving at Batoche just in time to join in the rejoicings over its fall.

"Poundmaker" had clung to his camp at Cut Knife Hill for some time, and then moved eastward in anticipation of co-operating with Riel's victorious forces. But the news of the latter's capture had the effect of stopping any further movement on the part of himself or his followers. On the 24th May, General Middleton, who had gone to Battleford, was joined by the Second Division, and a couple of days later "Poundmaker" and his people arrived and gave up their arms, about one hundred and fifty Half-breeds following their example. The Indian Chief and several of his most criminal confederates were made prisoners, and the rest were dismissed to their reserves.

The capture of "Big Bear," and the dispersion of his hostile band was the last duty remaining for General Middleton to perform. "Big Bear" acted with considerable cunning. He took good care of his prisoners, and faced towards the north. The three Divisions of the army, under General Middleton, were united in his pursuit. The hunt involved a couple of engagements, one at Frenchman's Buttes, and another at Loon Lake, in neither of which was there any serious loss. As "Big Bear" retreated, his band became discouraged and gradually dispersed, the prisoners being allowed to depart. When General Middleton heard of the safety of the prisoners, and the breaking up of "Big Bear's" following, he abandoned the pursuit, and ordered the withdrawal of the forces to Fort Pitt, which he reached on the 20th June. Two days later the whole of "Big Bear's" captives, twenty-two in number, arrived at Fort Pitt, much fatigued, indeed, but without having suffered any ill-usage at the hands of the Indians.*

General Middleton now made arrangements for the immediate withdrawal of the troops, leaving some of the regulars for a time on garrison duty. Col. Irvine's force, which had been actively engaged

* The following is a list of the captives :—William McLean, Hudson's Bay Company factor at Fort Pitt; Mrs. McLean: Miss McLean, aged 18; Eliza, 16; William, 12; Katherine, 14; Angus, 10; Duncan, 5; Euphemia, 4, and an infant in arms; Geo. Mann, farm instructor at Frog Lake; Mrs. Mann and three children; James K. Simpson; W. J. Simpson; Malcolm Macdonald; Robert Hodgson; John Fitzpatrick, farm instructor at Onion Lake; Masson, his wife and four children.

in the hunt, succeeded in capturing "Big Bear" in the neighbourhood of Carleton, on the 2nd July, whither he had wandered with the remnant of his following. The capture was effected by a detachment of Mounted Police, under Major S. Gagnon. Col. Irvine arranged for the forwarding of the prisoners to Prince Albert, and thence to Regina, the capital of the North-West Territories, where the State trials were to be held.

The Halifax and other regiments, which had not been drafted northwards, performed important services in upholding a display of military strength which entirely prevented the arrival of any assistance of Indians, Half-breeds, or others, from the United States, whose support had been counted upon by the rebels. The return of the volunteers to their respective homes was made the occasion of great rejoicing, for every Canadian felt proud that within less than two months what threatened to have become a most formidable rebellion, was suppressed with comparatively little loss of life; and that with the exception of the horrible scenes at Frog Lake, the savage element had been kept well in check. The Half-breeds, no longer under evil counsels, soon resumed their peaceful ways of life; the Indians, with profuse professions of loyalty, returned to their reserves, and the whole district of Saskatchewan, which had been the scene of the rebellion in the early spring, was, before midsummer, as quiet and peaceful as any other portion of the Dominion.

The following is a summary of the losses in the field, during the rebellion, without taking into account the casualties on the line of march or the diseases contracted by the hardships of the campaign:—Duck Lake, killed 12, wounded 12; Fish Creek, killed (or died of wounds) 10, wounded 40; Cut Knife Hill, killed 8, wounded 14; Batoche, killed 8, wounded 46; Loon Lake, 3 wounded; total killed 38; wounded, 115.

If the reports furnished concerning the rebel losses may be relied upon, the number of their killed in the several engagements mentioned, and the conflicts in the neighbourhood of Battleford, and with General Strange's division, must have been about one hundred and forty, to which are to be added the victims of the Frog Lake massacre and the other Indian murders, and, also, the number of those who paid the just penalty of their crimes on the gallows, so that the rebellion may fairly be set down as the direct cause of the destruction of more than two hundred human lives, besides the waste of many millions worth of property, independently of the amount of the expenditure en-

tailed on the public treasury. It, however, developed the national spirit of the people, and it manifested the resources of the Dominion, and the capability of its public men to cope successfully with great emergencies. It proved to the world that Canada was not merely a scattered settlement fringing the border of a great nation ; but that it had all the elements of national life within itself, and was capable of putting forth a strength more than adequate to the overcoming of the danger with which it had been threatened.

The trial of Louis Riel took place at Regina, in accordance with the North-West Territories Act, 1880. The court opened on July 20th, before Mr. Stipendiary Magistrate Richardson and Mr. Henry Le Jeune as Associate Justice. The counsel for the Crown were Messrs. Christopher Robinson, Q.C. ; B. B. Osler, Q.C. ; R. W. Burbridge, Q.C. ; D. L. Scott and T. C. Casgrain : for the prisoner, Messrs. F. X. Lemieux, Charles Fitzpatrick, J. N. Greenshields and T. C. Johnston. He was indicted for high treason, and pleaded not guilty. Exception was taken by his counsel to the jurisdiction of the Court, and over-ruled by the Bench, and the trial proceeded, lasting several days, when the jury found him guilty. After the verdict had been communicated to the court, one of them stated that he had been requested by his brother jurors to recommend the prisoner to the mercy of the Crown, to which Mr. Justice Richardson replied that he would forward the recommendation to the proper authorities.

The evidence against the prisoner was conclusive. His counsel rested their defence mainly on the plea of insanity. Riel was allowed to address the jury after his counsel ; and again before sentence was pronounced he delivered a long address to the court. In both instances he repudiated the plea of insanity ; but he claimed that he was " the Prophet of the New World," that he had a mission, and contended that he should have a new trial, covering his whole career in connection with public affairs, and also a medical commission as to his sanity. He said that he " could have communicated with the Fenian organization."*

The exhibits produced in court, and the testimony of many witnesses established beyond doubt that he had determined on an attack

* According to the narrative of Mr. John Devoy, since published in the *New York Sun*, it would appear that as far back as 1878 Riel did appeal to the Fenian organization, and laid before its leaders in New York a plan for the conquest of the North-West country and the establishment there of an independent government.

on Carleton before the date of the fight at Duck Lake, and that unless Major Crozier surrendered, it was to be "a war of extermination"; that he had incited the Indians to rebellion, and that before the rising took place he offered to accept \$35,000 and leave the country. Of his religious vagaries it is scarcely necessary to speak. Whatever may have been their inspiring cause, they were put aside as soon as it was plain that they would no longer serve his purpose.

Mr. Richardson, the Stipendiary Magistrate, sentenced the prisoner to be hanged on the 18th of September. The case was taken in appeal to the Court of Queen's Bench, Manitoba, and the judgment confirmed. On petition of Riel's counsel, Messrs. Lemieux and Fitzpatrick, the Canadian Government arranged for an early meeting of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council to determine the question, whether leave would be granted to appeal the case to that court. Counsel was heard in favour of the petition, but their Lordships came unanimously to the conclusion that leave should not be granted to prosecute the appeal. Riel had been reprieved from the date first fixed for the execution to the 16th of October, and again to the 12th of November, and a further reprieve to the 16th was granted, to give time for his examination by medical experts, so that all doubt as to his mental condition might be removed.

On the 16th of November, the final sentence was carried into execution, in the yard of the Mounted Police barracks at Regina, Riel bearing himself with great calmness and fortitude. He had recanted all his peculiar religious notions or pretensions during his confinement, and made full submission to the church, attending thenceforward to his devotions with great fervour. The Rev. Alexis André, of Prince Albert, was his spiritual director during his imprisonment, and during the last few weeks he was assisted by the Rev. C. A. McWilliams, of Railton, Ontario, an old college class-mate of Riel's. On the advice of these gentlemen, Riel made no speech from the gallows, though personally very anxious to do so. He left some rhapsodical compositions in prose and verse behind him, all more or less bearing evidence of considerable ability and shrewdness. During the last few days he became fully reconciled to his fate, and at the end proved that he had the courage to die like a man and a Christian. His body was removed to St. Boniface and buried in the church-yard there, a few weeks after the execution.

There were in all seventy-three prisoners in the hands of the authorities, many of whom were discharged and others acquitted. W. H.

Jackson, of Prince Albert, who acted as Riel's secretary, was acquitted on the ground of insanity, and committed as a lunatic to the Selkirk Lunatic Asylum, from which he afterwards escaped and made his way to the United States. "Big Bear," "Poundmaker," and other Indians were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, as were also a number of the Half-breeds, who had been proved to have taken a prominent part in the rising.*

Eight of the Indians convicted of the murders at Frog Lake and elsewhere, whose trial took place at Battleford before Mr. Stipendiary Magistrate Rouleau, were executed there, on the 27th of November, they were "Iron Body," "Wandering Spirit," "Round the Sky," "Bad Arrow," "Miserable Man," "Little-Bear," "Man-without-Blood," and "Ikta." Three others were sentenced to death, but their punishment was commuted for imprisonment for life.

* A number of the Half-breeds who pleaded guilty to treason-felony were sentenced to the following terms of imprisonment:—Alexandre Cayen, Maxime Du-bois, Philip Guardupuy, Maxime Lépine, Philip Garnet, Pierre Vandal, Pierre Henry, Albert Monkman, Pierre Parenteau, James Sheark, and Baptiste Vandall, seven years' penitentiary. Alexander Fisher, Pierrie Guardupy and Moise Ouellette, three years. Joseph Arcand, Ignace Poitras, sr., Ignace Poitras, jr., and Moise Parenteau, one year in gaol.

CHAPTER X.

COMPLETION OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY—THE NORTH SHORE LINE—TRAFFIC OF THE ROAD, 1885—THE TEMPERANCE ACT, 1878—LIQUOR LICENSE ACT, 1883; JUDGMENT OF THE SUPREME COURT; OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL—THE FISHERIES QUESTION AND RECIPROCITY—THE CARRYING TRADE—COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE WITH FRANCE—DEPUTATION FROM JAMAICA—INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF ANTWERP, 1885—COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION, 1886—IMMIGRATION—IMPERIAL FEDERATION—RETURN OF THE CANADIAN VOYAGEURS—CANADIAN VOLUNTEERS FOR IMPERIAL SERVICE—REVISING OFFICERS—CENSUS OF THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES—UNVEILING THE STATUE OF THE LATE SIR GEORGE E. CARTIER—PRESENTATIONS TO HON. JOHN COSTIGAN AND SENATOR PLUMB—IMPERIAL RECOGNITION OF KINGSTON MILITARY COLLEGE—DISALLOWANCE.

The completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway within six years of the period allowed by the contract, was an event of surpassing importance in the records of the year. The "last spike" was driven by the Hon. Donald A. Smith, one of the Directors of the Company, at Craigellachie, in Eagle Pass, 340 miles from Port Moody, on Saturday morning, Nov. 7th, and the train which had come through from Montreal passed on to the Pacific terminus, the whole run having been made in exactly five days, averaging twenty-four miles per hour. Congratulations poured into the head office of the Company, and upon the Premier, from many quarters, the most distinguished being one from Her Majesty the Queen, communicated by His Excellency the Governor-General to Sir John A. Macdonald in the following letter :—

“ OTTAWA, 6th Nov., 1885.

“ DEAR SIR JOHN MACDONALD,— I have received by cable, through the Secretary of State, Her Majesty's commands to convey to the people of Canada her congratulations upon the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Her Majesty is pleased to add that she has watched its progress with much interest, and that she hopes for the future success of a work of such value and importance to the Empire. You will, I have no doubt, take steps in order to give publicity to Her Majesty's gracious congratulations. Let me conclude this note by expressing the hearty satisfaction with which I have learned that this great national work has been successfully accomplished. I am, dear Sir John, yours sincerely, (signed) LANSDOWNE.”

A copy of this letter was communicated by telegraph to Hon. Donald A. Smith, and elicited the following reply :—

TO HON. J. A. CHAPLEAU, Secretary of State.

“ NORTH BEND, *via* Donald, B.C., 7th Nov.

“ The announcement in your message just received is most gratifying to my col-

leagues of the Canadian Pacific Railway and myself, and our satisfaction is great in having this morning been able to lay the last rail, and pass over it with our through train from Montreal to Port Moody, where we expect to arrive at ten to-morrow (Sunday) morning.

“DONALD A. SMITH.”

The ceremony was unattended with any great display. Mr. W. C. Van Horne, Vice-President, Mr. Sandford Fleming, C.M.G., and a number of gentlemen connected with the enterprise, were all who witnessed it. But the press of the country generally gave ample expression to the public gratification at the early completion of the railway and the prospects of its soon being able to conduct a profitable trade. On the arrival of the party at Victoria, B.C., the members of the Board of Trade of that city presented an address of congratulation, to which Mr. Smith made a suitable reply. Mr. Van Horne also replied. He predicted that the enterprise would triumph over the “horde of croaking pessimists” who had prophesied its failure, and would get the trade of China and Japan, and the Australian colonies. Many congratulatory articles appeared in the English papers, especially regarding the importance of the road as an Imperial work, both in respect of the public service and the commercial interests of Britain in the east. The *Shanghai Mercury* and the *Hong Kong Daily Press* also called special attention to these features; and as a proof that the Home authorities were not slow to appreciate its value, it may be mentioned that ten days after the completion of the road a car-load of naval supplies was despatched from Halifax to Port Moody. A car-load of refined sugar was also shipped from the Woodside refinery, Dartmouth, N.S., to Victoria, B.C., by the all-Canadian rail route, thus verifying a prediction of Sir Charles Tupper, made before Confederation, that within twenty years after the Provinces were confederated, they would find a market for their sugar on the Pacific coast, and a railway through the Provinces to carry it there.

In pursuance of arrangements which had long been under consideration by the several parties interested, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company obtained possession and control of the North Shore Railway, thus enabling it to satisfy the aspirations of Quebec, and facilitate its own business by having a terminal point at that city as well as at Montreal. The commercial success of the Company during the year was phenomenal. As compared with the previous year the figures were:—

	1885.	1884.
Gross earnings	\$8,349,557	\$5,750,521
“ expenses.....	5,124,374	4,558,630
Net earnings	\$3,225,183	\$1,191,890

After meeting fixed charges the above left a surplus of about three-quarters of a million. These signs of prosperity raised its stock in the money market from 38, to which it had fallen in the early part of the year, to 66 at its close.

The Canada Temperance Act of 1878 (“Scott Act”), was voted on, during the year, in many cities and counties. (For results see Miscellaneous Statistics).

The judgment of the Supreme Court in the special case to test the validity of the Liquor License Act 1883 (McCarthy Act) and the Act of 1884, amending the same, was delivered on the 12th January. The case was submitted at the instance of the Dominion, the several Provinces, excepting Prince Edward Island and Manitoba, afterwards becoming parties thereto, in order to obtain an authoritative decision as to whether the liquor licensing power was vested in the Federal or the Local Governments. Two questions were referred to the court: (1) Are the Acts in whole or in part within the Legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada? (2) If a part or parts only are within such authority, what part or parts are so within the same? The case was heard before the full court in the previous September, the argument lasting five days. The opinion of their Lordships, certified to the Governor-General in Council, was that the Acts were *ultra vires* of the Legislative authority of Parliament, except in so far as they purported to legislate vessel licenses and wholesale licenses, and excepting so far as they relate to the carrying into effect of the Temperance Act of 1878. Mr. Justice Henry was of opinion that the Acts were *ultra vires* in whole.

The Dominion Government's appeal against this decision (*vide* Chap. II.) was argued before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council on the 11th and 12th Nov. The counsel in the case were Sir Farrer Herschell, Mr. G. W. Burbidge, Q. C. (Deputy Minister of Justice) and Mr. Jeune for the Dominion; Mr. Horace Davey, Q. C., and Mr. Haldane, for the Provinces; with whom were associated Hon. C. F. Fraser, for Ontario; Hon. L. R. Church, Q. C., for Quebec; and Hon. M. W. Tyrwhitt Drake, Q. C., for British Columbia. The report of their Lordships was presented to the Queen in

Council on the 12th Dec., and Her Majesty was pleased to approve thereof. After reciting the particulars of the reference, the report proceeded as follows :—"Their Lordships do this day agree humbly to report to Your Majesty as their opinion in reply to the two questions which have been referred to them by Your Majesty that the Liquor License Act, 1883, and the Act of 1884, amending the same, are not within the legislative authority of the Parliament of Canada. The provisions relating to the adulteration, if separated in their operations from the rest of the Acts, would be within the authority of Parliament ; but, as in their Lordships' opinion, they cannot be so separated, their Lordships are not prepared to report to your Majesty that any part of these Acts is within such authority." By this judgment, confirming the opinion of Judge Henry that both Acts were *ultra vires*, a question which had long been in doubt and which for several years caused much irritation and no small amount of litigation, was set at rest to the entire satisfaction of all the Provinces, and the great relief of the Dominion Parliament.*

Upon the termination of the Fishery clauses of the Washington Treaty, an arrangement between the two countries was arrived at, whereby the American fishermen might continue to enjoy the privileges of the treaty until the end of the season. This was regarded as very unsatisfactory by Canadian fishermen, as from the first of July they were met in United States ports with a heavy tariff, as the Washington Government, having no authority to suspend the law in their favour without the sanction of Congress, could not concede the request which had been urged by the Canadian Government for a refund of duties.

The summer passed with a good deal of grumbling in the Maritime Provinces. President Cleveland, in his message to Congress, recommended the appointment of a Joint Commission charged with the settlement of the entire question of the fishing rights of the Governments and their respective citizens, upon a just, equitable and honourable basis. He also recommended that this Commission might consider the whole question of commercial intercourse between the United States and Canada. The Boston Fish Bureau passed a resolution earnestly favouring an arrangement between the United States, the Dominion of Canada and the Colony of Newfoundland, for the reciprocal admission, free of duties, of the products of their respective

* See "Prohibitionists' Convention," Chap. XI.

fisheries. Preliminary negotiations were announced to have been in progress between the British and American Governments, and it was part of Sir John Macdonald's mission to England to urge the subject on the attention of the Imperial authorities. United States Secretary Bayard warmly seconded the President's views; but the latter's recommendations on the subject were coldly received by Congress. The Boston Chamber of Commerce adopted resolutions favouring the appointment of Commissioners for the settlement of the fisheries question, and also for the purpose of negotiating a reciprocity treaty with Canada; but the year closed without any prospect of an early arrival at a common understanding on either subject. (*Vide* Chap. II.)

Canadian trade relations with the United States were further restricted by an order issued from the United States Treasury Department, prohibiting the free entry of goods exported from one part of the United States to another, if transported through Canada, partly by rail and partly by water. This order was issued in consequence of the decision of the United States Attorney General on certain points submitted to him in regard to the law regulating such transportation, and no modification of it can be hoped for until the law is changed by Congress. Its effect was to seriously injure the business of the Canadian vessels engaged in the carrying trade between Duluth and other Lake Superior ports and Buffalo, Sarnia and Owen Sound. But it was still more injurious to the North-Western States, as it virtually deprived them of the benefit of competition on the lakes, and to a large extent forced their freighting business into more expensive channels. It is more of an issue between the Western States and Eastern freight lines between Canada and the United States, but it shuts out Canadian vessels, and deprives Canadian railways of a share in the business, of which they were formerly in the enjoyment, to the general advantage of both countries.

An important meeting was held in Montreal, in connection with the movement to extend commercial relations between Canada and France, at which Messrs. Agostini and Larcher, delegates of the *Chambres Syndicales de Paris* were present. Arrangements were made to furnish information on a series of questions, submitted by these gentlemen, and a committee appointed to arrange for an interview with Sir Charles Tupper, to enquire into the existing commercial and trade relations with France, with the view of bettering these relations between that country and Canada. M. Agostini subsequently visited

Ottawa, where he had an interview with Sir Hector Langevin and Sir Charles Tupper. He urged upon the Government to use its influence to obtain for the new French line of steamers, a portion of the freight brought over the Canadian Pacific Railway for European ports. M. Agostini visited the North-West, for the purpose of collecting information intended for publication in France.

In the ANNUAL REGISTER for 1884 (pp. 81-84), reference is made to a proposal, emanating from some quarter, that the British West India Islands should be admitted into the Dominion, and to certain proceedings taken in the Legislative Council of Jamaica, and in the Legislative Council of Antigua, looking to political and commercial confederation with Canada. As one result of the discussion on the subject which then took place, a deputation from the Legislative Council of Jamaica arrived in this country in the month of May, for the purpose of submitting a proposal to the Government for a commercial treaty between Jamaica and Canada. The deputation consisted of the Hon. H. H. Hocking, Attorney-General, Hon. Richard Gillard, Collector-General of Customs, the Hon. C. S. Farquharson, an elected member of the Legislative Council, and Mr. Charles Levey, a prominent merchant. Several interviews were had with the Privy Council ; and, subsequently, the members of the delegation visited leading trade centres and urged on the attention of mercantile men the important advantages to be derived from reciprocal trade relations with Jamaica. After hearing the delegation the following resolutions were adopted by the Boards of Trade of Montreal, Toronto, and Halifax, respectively :—

Board of Trade, Montreal.—"That the thanks of this meeting are hereby tendered to the Hon. Mr. Hocking and his *confrères* for the interesting information given by them regarding the trade with Jamaica and their proposal to have reciprocity between the two colonies ; that this meeting, without committing themselves at present, views with much favour any measure that will increase the trade between Jamaica and Canada, and that the matter be reported to the council of the Board of Trade and committee of management of the Corn Exchange Association for further information and action thereon."

Board of Trade, Toronto.—"While we would be glad to see the trade with Jamaica increased, we do not see how your board could recommend a differential tariff in favour of a country which can neither take from us our surplus exports nor supply us with the total imports required to the exclusion of other tropical colonies of Great Britain. The subject of increased trade with the British West India Islands is deserving of careful consideration, and your committee would suggest the propriety of the Government appointing a commission of two or three representative commercial gentlemen from Canada to visit the British West India Islands at an early date to thoroughly investigate, upon the spot, and report upon the opening of prospects for such an increase of trade therewith."

Chamber of Commerce, Halifax.—"That the Government be urged, in the strongest possible manner, the advisability of making such arrangements with the Government of Jamaica as may lead to an exchange of our natural products on a larger scale."

The Canadian exhibit at the Antwerp International Exhibition proved a most gratifying success. The total shipments from the Dominion weighed no less than eight hundred tons. The Canadian Pacific Railway's display of North-West products, and also its "Manitoba Farm," were objects of great interest and attracted much attention. The Exhibition was opened on the 2nd of May, in the presence of the King and Queen, and other members of the royal family. Mr. Vivian, the British Minister, presented Sir Charles Tupper, who was in attendance as British Commissioner to His Majesty, who immediately entered into conversation with him, expressing his gratification at the prominent manner in which Canada was participating in the Exhibition, and his strong desire for closer commercial relations between it and Belgium. The number of awards in favour of Canadian exhibitors exceeded the most sanguine expectations, amounting in all to one hundred and thirteen of the various grades, as follows: Three diplomas of honour (the highest award given); thirteen gold medals; thirty-one silver medals; thirty-eight bronze medals; and twenty-eight honourable mentions, besides the awards made to the Commissioners and assistants. Sir Charles Tupper was created a Knight Grand Cross, and Mr. F. J. Dore, the Secretary to the Canadian Commission, a Commander of the Order of Leopold.

At the close of the Exhibition, Sir Charles Tupper had the whole of the Canadian exhibit removed to London, to await the Colonial and Indian Exhibition to be opened there in May, 1886.* (*Vide* chap. IV).

* The following is a list of the Canadian exhibitors who were successful in obtaining awards at Antwerp, in 1885:—**DIPLOMAS OF HONOUR**—The Geological Survey of Canada, the Department of Agriculture, the Dominion Organ and Piano Company. **GOLD MEDALS**—The British North America Bank Note Co., J. Hoodless & Son, the National Manufacturing Co., Irwin, Hopper & Co., Lomer Rohr & Co., the Nova Scotia Government, Warnock & Co., the Massey Manufacturing Co., Canadian Pacific Railway, Forrest & Co., Turner, Beeton & Co., Gooderham & Worts, the Department of Marine and Fisheries. **SILVER MEDALS**—The Rolland Paper Co., the Huntingdon Organ Co., Owen McGarvey & Son, Upper Canada Furniture Co., W. Clendenning & Son, the Galt Knitting Co., Canadian Pacific Railway Co., W. A. Allan, Dufferin Mining Co., W. Hall, Johnson & Co., King Bros., Alfred R. Selwyn, Vancouver Coal Mining and Land Co., Charles Boeckh, New Brunswick Land and Lumber Co., Cant, Gourlay & Co., Creelman Bros., Warnock & Co., James Goldie, J. F. Hawks, M. B. Spain, Truro Condensed Milk

The arrangements for the Canadian display at this Exhibition, are on a truly magnificent scale. The space allotted to Canada covers about 61,000 superficial feet, while India will occupy about 59,000, and the largest of the other Colonies not more than 19,000. Besides the goods from the Antwerp Exhibition, preparations were made for sending over very large additions, so that it may be expected the Canadian exhibit of 1886, will eclipse that at any previous Exhibition.

The immigration for the year was nearly twenty-five thousand below that of 1884, the number of arrivals in 1885, being only 79,169, against 103,824 in the previous year. The Canadian Trades and Labour Associations reiterated their protests against "assisted" immigration in any form; the Ontario Government withdrew the "free passes" from Quebec to that Province, which had formerly been given to domestic servants, and the Department of Agriculture notified the High Commissioner in England, that from and after the 18th of April, the Dominion Government would cease to pay as formerly, the railway fares of labourers and domestic servants from the port of arrival to their destination. Sir Charles Tupper immediately notified the various steamship lines of this new regulation, and requested them to instruct their agents to warn intending immigrants to provide themselves with means to defray the cost of their journey from the port of debarkation.

A meeting attended by a large number of prominent and influential gentlemen was held at Montreal (May 9th) to promote the move-

Co., W. Clark, Ewen & Co., Golden Crown Packing Co., R. B. Noble, Ontario Canoe Co. BRONZE MEDALS—The Burland Lithographic Co., J. White, Owen McGarvey & Son, the St. John's Stone and Chinaware Co., Colin McArthur & Co., M. Staunton & Co., J. Carreau, A. G. Van Egmond, the Dominion Corset Weaving Co., the Penman Manufacturing Co., the Acadia Coal Co., Oppenheimer & Co., H. R. Ives & Co., Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Edson, Finch & Co., J. H. Hubbard, A. Stewart, the Dominion Leather Board Co., the Williams Manufacturing Co., C. Rochette, G. W. Robinson, H. Brent, Fish & Ireland, H. Hartney, Wm. Thompson, Whitlaw, Baird & Co., D. W. Hoegg, Joseph Spratt, Thistle Haddie Curing and Canning Co., Bourret, Turcotte & Co., the Crosgrove, Brewing and Malt-ing Co., Hiram Walker & Co. HONOURABLE MENTIONS—G. Gale & Son, New Brunswick Land and Lumber Co., Slart Brothers & Lanzier, W. E. Welding, W. Tallman & Son, C. V. H. Chittenden, Frank Prosper, C. Stemshorn (basket work), the Rosamond Woollen Co., Jas. Ince, Canada Consolidated Gold Mining Co., Berlin Felt Boot Co., Henry S. Poole, Oxford Copper and Sulphur Co., F. G. Bullock, Wm. Dalby, O. Gignac & Son, A. Pion & Co., J. D. Bryant, S. G. Kerr & Son, Andrew Myles, Joseph E. Seegram, Wm. D. Lawrence, Wm. Macdougall, Matthias Owen, C. Stemshorn (canoe), Edwin Cox & Co., Ottawa School of Art and Science.

ment in favour of Imperial Federation. Among those present were Hon. Senators Plumb, Nelson and Kaulbach; Messrs. Foster, Dalton McCarthy, Hector Cameron, Benson, Baker, Townshend and Allan, members of the House of Commons; Mr. J. Matthews, of Toronto, author of a work on the subject which attracted wide attention several years ago, and many prominent citizens of Montreal. Resolutions were adopted endorsing the resolutions passed at the conference in London in July, and at the inauguration meeting of the League in November, 1884. (*Vide* A.R., 1884, p. 79). It was also resolved:

“That a Canadian branch of the League be now formed, to be called ‘The Imperial Federation League in Canada,’ and that its object shall be to promote the discussion of means whereby the permanent unity of the Empire may be maintained and its practical efficiency increased, to further the development and interchange of the resources of the various parts, and to resist any measure tending to disintegration.”

Another resolution provided that the League should meet annually, and that the General Committee of the League should furnish a report at the next meeting to be held in Toronto. The General Committee was then appointed, and the co-operation of men of all political parties invited for the establishment of branches throughout the Dominion, which should have the power to elect representatives to the General Committee. Imperial Federation was also the subject of a question in the House of Commons (*Vide* chap. ii.), and the Reform Association of South Oxford passed a resolution disapproving of it, and affirming that when any change in the existing relationships of Canada is made it should be in the direction of complete self-government. A meeting of the Montreal branch of the League was held in November, at which there was a large attendance, the principal object being to hear an address on the subject by Mr. R. R. Dobell, of Quebec, who traced the growth of the movement and indicated the advantages to be expected from its adoption. A resolution was passed recommending that in any basis for Imperial Federation suggested there should be included a trade interchange between the component parts of the Empire upon terms more favourable than those extended to foreign countries, unless such countries established reciprocal trade relations with the proposed federation. As a step in the direction of the larger federation, it may be mentioned that before the close of the year the terms of federation were agreed to between five of the Australian colonies: Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, West Australia and Tasmania, and that the first meeting of the Federal

Council was to be held at Hobartown (Tasmania) on the 25th of January. The federal bond there reverses the terms of that which holds the Canadian provinces together, for in the Australian federation the colonies reserve their powers and delegate to the Federal Council whatever authority it possesses.

The Canadian *voyageurs* who joined the Nile expedition (*Vide A.R.*, 1884, p. 84) having completed the term of their engagement, and won many compliments for their important services in the navigation of the Nile, and the valuable aid they rendered in the Soudan campaign, were offered the option of a three months' re-engagement for further service in the Soudan. Lieut.-Colonel F. C. Denison, Lieut.-Colonel Kennedy, Surgeon-Major Neilson, Quartermaster Remington, and about a fourth of the men (*Vide A. R.*, 1884, p. 419) accepted the re-engagement, while the rest returned to their homes, arriving at Halifax in March. Demonstrations in their honour were held at Quebec, Montreal and Ottawa. The *voyageurs* who remained in the Soudan having completed their second term, arrived at London *en route* for home about the end of April. They numbered 81, and were under command of Lieut.-Colonel Kennedy, Lieut.-Colonel Denison having been detained at Cairo a short time by sickness. While in London Colonel Kennedy was stricken with small-pox, and despite the best medical skill and the most careful nursing he succumbed to the disease on the 2nd of May. The sad news of his death was at once transmitted to Canada through the War Office, Lord Hartington expressing his deep sympathy with the gallant officer's family, and his sense of the loss Canada had sustained in his untimely death. (*See OBITUARY*). The services of the *voyageurs* were handsomely acknowledged by formal resolution of both Houses of the Imperial Parliament and by the warmest commendations of the commanding officers. After the *voyageurs* had all returned from Egypt, General Lord Wolseley sent a special letter of thanks to the Marquis of Lansdowne, which was forwarded to the Governor-General through the War Office. After speaking in high terms of the officers, and "especially Colonel Denison," Lord Wolseley says: "I desire to place on record, not only my own opinion, but that of every officer connected with the direction and management of the boat columns, that the services of these *voyageurs* have been of the greatest possible value, and further, that their conduct throughout has been excellent." In the list of officers who had specially distinguished themselves in

the campaign are the names of Lieut.-Colonel Denison and Dr. Neilson; and Lord Wolseley also says, in a despatch to the War Office:

"The Dominion of Canada supplied us with a most useful body of boatmen, under the command of Colonel Denison, of the Ontario Militia. Their skill in the management of boats in difficult and dangerous waters was of the utmost use to us in our long ascent of the Nile. Men and officers showed a high military and patriotic spirit, making light of difficulties, and working with that energy and determination which have always characterized her Majesty's colonial forces."

In the distribution of honours, granted in recognition of special services rendered during the campaign, Canada was not forgotten. Lt.-Col. Denison being created a Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

It should also be stated that the *voyageurs* were included in the distribution of the medal granted for the campaign.

A correspondence took place in the early part of the year, between the Dominion and the Imperial Governments, as to raising a force of Canadian volunteers for service in the Soudan. Major-General Laurie and Lieutenant-Col. A. T. H. Williams tendered their services, the latter offering to raise a regiment if it would be accepted. The Dominion Government submitted these applications to the War Office. The Secretary of the State for War, in a despatch to the Governor General, expressed the great pleasure with which they had been received, and stated that though Her Majesty's Government were not then in a position to give directions for its immediate enrolment, they would inform him as soon as possible whether it would be in their power to avail themselves of a Canadian brigade at a later period of the year. The early collapse of the Egyptian campaign rendered such a brigade unnecessary, and the two gallant officers named found service—and one of them a grave—nearer home. (*See OBITUARY*).

The appointment of Revising Officers under the Dominion Franchise Act, was looked forward to with a good deal of interest, not merely because the position itself is one of judicial responsibility, but also because during the hot political warfare to which this particular feature of the Act gave rise, it was represented on one side, and denied on the other, that the appointees would be partisans to serve the interests of those who gave them office. These appointments were made in October, and the names on the list (which will be found in Dominion appointments) were such as to give general

satisfaction, as the vast majority of the gentlemen appointed already honourably filled judicial positions in their respective provinces.

The census of the three provisional districts of Assiniboia, Saskatchewan and Alberta, in the North-West Territories was taken under the authority of the Census Act, passed during the session, (*vide* chap. ii.) As to population it is a statement of the facts existing on the 24th of August, and all other information for the census year is given for the twelve months previous. The total population was of Assiniboia 22,083 ; Saskatchewan, 10,746 ; Alberta, 15,533 ; grand total, 48,362. According to religious professions there were :—Church of England, 9,976 ; Roman Catholics, 9,301 ; Presbyterians, 7,712 ; Methodists, 6,896 ; Baptists, 778 ; Lutherans, 209 ; Congregationalists, 145 ; other denominations, 231 ; Jews, 106 ; no religion, 641 ; not given, 4,464 ; and Pagans, 7,893. By origin or nationality there were Indians, 20,170 ; English, 8,397 ; Scotch, 6,788 ; Irish, 5,285 ; French, 1,520 ; Germans, 427 ; Italians, 316 ; Scandinavians, 136 ; Welsh, 86 ; Dutch, 77 ; other nationalities and “not given,” 312 ; and Half-breeds, 4,848 ; the latter subdivided as follows :—French Half-breeds, 3,387 ; Scotch, 762 ; English, 577 ; Irish, 65 ; undefined, 57. The total number of occupiers of land was 6,987 of whom 86 were tenants and the rest owners. The number of acres seeded in 1885 was 123,794.

The statue of the late Sir George E. Cartier, (*vide* A. R., 1884 p. 77, p. 212) was unveiled by Sir John Macdonald on the day of the opening of parliament in the presence of members of the government and a large concourse of members of Parliament and the public, Sir John Macdonald delivered a glowing eulogy on his late colleague, recounting the leading incidents in his political career. Sir Hector Langevin delivered an admirably conceived address in French.

The Hon. John Costigan and the Hon. J. B. Plumb were honoured by their friends in an especial manner. Early in the summer Mr. Costigan's friends and admirers presented him with a homestead at the seat of Government ; and toward the close of the season, while passing through St. John, N. B., his Irish Roman Catholic friends made him the recipient of a handsome gold hunting cased watch. Both testimonials were presented in recognition of his sterling qualities as a man, and in acknowledging of his public services, the last-mentioned being given more especially in acknowledgment of services rendered to his Irish Roman Catholic fellow-countrymen.

Senator Plumb was waited upon during the visit of Sir A. P. and

Lady Caron at his residence, Niagara, and presented by the citizens of the town with a gold-headed cane, and an address in acknowledgment of his services on behalf of the interests of the locality. The presentation was made, irrespective of political party considerations. After Mr. Plumb had replied to the address, Sir A. P. Caron made a short speech, and received a very hearty greeting from the people.

The Imperial War Department in appreciation of the merits of the Canadian Royal Military College at Kingston, offered for this year twenty-six commissions in the army to duly qualified graduates and cadets of that institution, in addition to the four commissions granted every year. (*See EDUCATION*).

The Governor General, by and with the advice of the Privy Council disallowed the following acts: To prevent Chinese Immigration, (British Columbia,) passed in 1885; Escheats and forfeitures (Manitoba) passed in 1884, and an ordinance of the North-West Council, passed in 1884, respecting exemptions from seizure for debt.

CHAPTER XI.

ONTARIO:—CIVIC ADDRESS TO THE HON. MR. MOWAT—THE LEGISLATURE—THE TORRENS SYSTEM OF LAND TRANSFER—FINANCIAL STATEMENT—NEW PUBLIC BUILDINGS—PROVINCIAL FISHERIES—RE-ADJUSTMENT OF THE REPRESENTATION—EXTENSION OF THE FRANCHISE—PROROGATION—BILLS ASSENTED TO—THE NIAGARA FALLS PARK—LOCAL ELECTIONS—THE BRIBERY CASE—CENTRAL PRISON COMMISSION—PROHIBITIONISTS' CONVENTION—REVISION OF THE STATUTES.

The year opened auspiciously for the Hon. Oliver Mowat, the Premier of Ontario. A month before, the City Council of Toronto had passed a resolution to the effect that his spirited defence of the territorial and legislative rights of the Province before the Privy Council had conferred great benefits on Ontario, and by consequence on the City of Toronto, its capital, and that an address should be presented to him in recognition of his public services. The address was presented on New Years' day in the City Hall before a large concourse of Corporation dignitaries and leading citizens. It reviewed in terms of befitting compliment Mr. Mowat's membership of the Corporation in former years, the administrative ability he then displayed, commemorated in the by-law still known by his name; his subsequent share in the public affairs of the country as a member of the Legislature and the Cabinet of Canada; as a delegate to the Quebec conference on the Confederation of the Provinces; as adorning a high position on the judicial bench; and as, since 1872, filling the leading station in the Province, that of Attorney-General and Premier of Ontario. The address concluded by expressing the warmest congratulations upon the solution arrived at in relation to a true definition of the boundaries of Ontario. Mr. Mowat made a long and interesting reply, reviewing the several topics mentioned in the address with the most kindly consideration for the feelings of his political opponents who had joined in paying him the compliment. At the conclusion the Premier held an impromptu reception, His Worship the Mayor presenting the aldermen and other gentlemen present, after which cheers were given for the Queen, Mr. Mowat and the Corporation, and the meeting dispersed.

The second session of the fifth Legislature of the Province was opened on the 28th of January by His Honour Lieutenant-Governor Robinson, with the customary speech from the Throne. He congratulated the Legislative Assembly on "the settlement, by the decision

of the Privy Council, of the western boundary of the Province, on the lines laid down by the award of the arbitrators, which had always been insisted on by the Province. After the decision of the Privy Council his proclamation had issued, in terms of the Act of the previous session, creating the provisional District of Thunder Bay, and also the Territorial District of Rainy River, legislation for the government of which would be submitted during the session. He expressed his congratulations on the judgment of the Privy Council as to the rights of her Majesty's subjects in the rivers and streams of the Province; and also as to the judgment of the Supreme Court regarding the validity of the License Acts passed by the Federal Parliament. He referred to the farmers' institutes in connection with the Agricultural College, to the proposed decrease in the appropriation for immigration purposes, to the need of increased accommodation for the insane, and to the franchise and other measures to be laid before the House. The address in reply was moved by Mr. Awrey (South Wentworth), and seconded by Mr. Hagar (Prescott). After speeches by Mr. Meredith (London), Opposition leader, and the Premier, the address was agreed to at one sitting. The following letter was laid before the House in response to an address of the previous session :—

" KENSINGTON PALACE, April 2nd, 1884.—SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the honour of the receipt of an address from the Legislative Assembly of Ontario sent by you to the Governor-General for transmission to England. I request that your Honour will be so good as to convey to the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly my grateful sense of the courtesy shown to the Princess and myself in this token of their remembrance of us. It will be our desire during all our lifetime to render what service we may to the people of Canada, knowing that we can never repay the kindness shown towards us during the years we had the happiness to represent the Queen in that great and free country. I remain, your obedient servant (Sd.) LORNE.

" His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario."

The Premier, under the title of " A Bill to Simplify the Transfer of Land," introduced the Torrens' system of land transfer as optionally applicable to the City of Toronto and the County of York. The measure was thoroughly discussed and met the general approval of both sides of the House. It became law, and Mr. J. G. Scott, Q.C., the Deputy Attorney-General of the Province, was appointed " Master of Titles " under it. Before the close of the year some fifty or sixty applications for registration under it had been made for valuable properties in the city and neighbourhood of Toronto, and the feeling in favour of its general adoption is growing throughout the Province.

The Treasurer of the Province (Hon. A. M. Ross), made his financial statement on the 13th Feb'y. The estimates for 1885 were: for current expenditure, \$2,314,230; on capital account, \$279,611; refund account, \$22,802; total, \$2,616,643. The receipts for 1884 were: Balance, \$400,621.51; Dominion subsidy, \$1,116,872.80; specific grant, \$80,000.00; interest, \$265,425.65; other sources of revenue, \$1,760,052.48; withdrawn from special deposit, \$1,720,410.42. Total, \$4,942,761.35. The expenditure for the same year was: On consolidated revenue fund account, \$2,595,834.34; open accounts (public works and public institutions), \$255,804.68; railway subsidies, drainage, land improvement fund, etc., \$356,250.75; for investments, special deposits, \$1,538,364.46; balance at banks, \$196,507.22. Total, \$4,942,761.35. He explained the causes which had led to the falling of the revenue below the estimates of the previous year, and pointed out that by their representations to the Dominion Government, Ontario had secured a recognition of its share of the increased debt assumed by the Dominion by the Act of 1873, on which the Province had claimed interest from the date of Confederation, which claim had been admitted, and thus an addition of \$2,800,000 had been added to the assets of the Province. He claimed that the Provincial surplus at the end of 1884 amounted to \$6,859,666. He explained the sale of annuities under the Act of the previous session (*vide* A.R. 1884, p. 118), to meet the payment of railway subsidies, showing that it had been effected at a rate equivalent to a fraction below four and a half per cent. interest, and contended that as it was payable in Canada the transaction was more favourable to the Province than would have been a loan floated on the English money market. He referred at considerable length to the unsettled claims of the Province against the Dominion, and mentioned, among others, a claim which he intended to press for indemnity from the Dominion for fishery licenses, as it had been decided by the Supreme Court that the Provinces had the right to license inland fisheries. This claim he estimated at over \$129,000. Then there was a claim against the Dominion Government for the revenue collected from the disputed territory, and the Province was equitably entitled to be reimbursed in part for the aid given to Provincial railways. He also contended that the only fair basis upon which the Dominion should pay the Provincial subsidies, was to increase it according to the increase of population. Mr. Creighton (North Grey) criticised the statement, and the debate was participated in by

other members. Mr. Gibson (Hamilton) moved a resolution to the effect that the present Parliamentary and Departmental Buildings were inadequate to the requirements of the public service. A long debate followed, and the resolution was finally carried by a vote of—yeas, 52; nays, 30; with an amendment added, proposed by Mr. O'Connor (South Bruce), that the House was prepared to consider any reasonable scheme for the erection of new buildings. Hon. Mr. Fraser, Commissioner of Public Works, subsequently introduced a bill raising the appropriation for Parliamentary and Departmental Buildings from \$500,000 to \$750,000, which was passed. Mr. Fraser introduced a bill, which became law, to regulate the fisheries of the Province. The measure had been introduced because of the decision of the Supreme Court that property in inland fisheries was within the jurisdiction of the several Provinces. Under that judgment the fisheries of the great lakes had not been included, and the bill had been framed so as not to raise any question with respect to them, but its provisions could be made applicable to them also if it were found that they came within Provincial control. Hon. Mr. Hardy (North Brant) introduced a bill for the readjustment of the representation, which was afterwards consolidated with the franchise bill and became law. It abolished the constituency of the Town of Cornwall, adding it to Stormont, and divided the three ridings of Leeds and Grenville into two. It abolished the division of Toronto into two ridings, giving the whole city three members, and each elector the power to vote for not more than two, thereby introducing the principle of minority representation. Muskoka and Parry Sound were made separate constituencies; Algoma was divided into East and West; Algoma and the two Ridings of Bruce into three, thereby adding two additional members to the Assembly, bringing the total up to 90. Various other changes of local interest were made with the view of equalizing the population of the constituencies, having respect to their municipal boundaries. Mr. Fraser introduced a bill to amend the law relating to the franchise (subsequently incorporated with the above as the "The Franchise and Representation Act, 1885"). It extended the electoral franchise to all male British subjects by birth or naturalization, over 21 years of age, who are resident in the Electoral District for which they claim to vote, and who are rated on the last revised assessment roll for not less than \$200 in cities and towns, and \$100 in incorporated villages and townships, as owner, tenant or occupant of real property; to

all having an income, or being a wage-earner, of not less than \$250 per annum, and being resident in the municipality; to joint owners and occupants where the assessment, if divided, is sufficient to qualify each separately, and to the sons of landholders (whether owners or tenants), if resident with their parents, and duly entered on the assessment roll. Provision is made whereby the assessors shall take down the names of all persons so qualified for the purpose of preparing the voters' lists. On the motion for the second reading Mr. Meredith moved an amendment approving the extension of the franchise, but condemning the property qualification, and affirming that manhood suffrage, with a proper system of registration, should be adopted, which was lost—yeas, 30; nays, 42. Supplementary estimates were submitted and passed, amounting to \$116,784.50.

The Assembly was prorogued on March 30th, by His Honour the Lieut.-Governor, who gave the Royal assent to the following bills, passed during the session :—

1. Granting to Her Majesty certain sums of money to defray the expenses of the Civil Government for the year 1885, and for other purposes therein mentioned;
2. To incorporate the City of Stratford, and for other purposes;
3. To amend the Act intituled "an Act to incorporate the Long Point Company";
4. To consolidate the debenture debt of the Town of Durham;
5. To incorporate the Turkey Point Company;
6. Respecting the debt of the Town of Napanee;
7. To amend the Act incorporating the Toronto Baptist College;
8. To amend the Acts relating to the Waterworks of the City of Hamilton;
9. Respecting the Woodstock Methodist Cemetery;
10. To authorize the sale of certain Lands belonging to the Presbyterian Church in the Township of Eldon;
11. To legalize a certain By-law of the Town of Paris;
12. To incorporate the Brockville, Merrickville and Ottawa Railway Company;
13. To incorporate the Parry Sound Colonization Railway Company;
14. To confirm the incorporation of the Bishop of the Diocese of Algoma;
15. To enable the Board of Examiners to admit A. J. B. Halford as a Provincial Land Surveyor;
16. To amend the Charter of incorporation of the Niagara Falls International Camp Meeting Association;
17. Respecting a certain Crown Grant to the School Trustees of Shuniah;
18. Respecting the Old Cemetery in the Town of Palmerston;
19. To enable Seaman Hullett McDonald to practise Dental Surgery in the Province of Ontario;
20. To authorize the Corporation of the City of London to borrow certain moneys;
21. To legalize and declare valid certain By-laws of the Town of Lindsay and a lease between the said Town of Lindsay and Richard Sylvester;
22. To amend the Act incorporating the Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral of St. Alban the Martyr, Toronto;
23. Respecting the Chatham Gas Company;
24. To extend the provisions of the Act empowering the Trustees under the Will of the late Joseph Bitterman Spragge, to sell certain lands in the Township of Blenheim and County of Oxford;
25. To amend the corporate powers of the County of Carlton General Protestant Hospital;
26. To incorporate the Niagara Falls Railway Company;
27. To amend the Acts incorporating the College of Ottawa;
28. Respecting a certain by-law and certain debentures of the Municipal Corporation of Owen Sound;
29. To

consolidate the floating debt of the City of St. Thomas ; 30. Respecting the Town of Sarnia ; 31. To consolidate the debt of the Town of Whithy ; 32. Respecting St. Paul's Cemetery in the Town of London East ; 33. To confirm a certain By-law of the Town of Niagara Falls, and for other purposes ; 34. To amend the Act incorporating the St. George's Society of Toronto ; 35. Respecting a certain By-law of the Village of Beamsville ; 36. Respecting the St. Catharines and Niagara Central Railway ; 37. Respecting the City of Toronto ; 38. Respecting the Royal Canadian Yacht Club ; 39. To enable the Trustees of St. John's Church, Cornwall, to sell certain lands in the Township of Cornwall, and for other purposes ; 40. To enable the Corporation of the Village of Essex Centre to borrow certain Moneys ; 41. To confer certain powers on the Trustees of the Will of the late John Lyons ; 42. To enable the Town of Trenton to develop the Water-power of the River Trent within its limits, and for other purposes ; 43. Respecting the Village of Parkdale ; 44. To incorporate the St. Clair, Essex Centre and Erie Railway Company ; 45. To amend the Acts relating to the Land Security Company ; 46. Respecting a certain By-law of the Village of Alliston ; 47. Respecting the Debenture Debt of the City of Guelph ; 48. To provide for the annexation of the Town of London East to the City of London ; 49. Respecting an Agreement entered into between the Town of Ingersoll and the North and West Oxford Agricultural Society ; 50. To amend the Act respecting the Agricultural College ; 51. To amend the Division Courts Act ; 52. Respecting the Registering of Chattel Mortgages, and Bills of Sale ; 53. To further amend the Registry Act ; 54. To confer on Notaries Public the powers of Commissioners ; 55. Respecting the District of Rainy River ; 56. To consolidate and amend the Public Schools Acts ; 57. For the expropriation of Lands for Public Cemeteries ; 58. To amend the Act relating to Joint Stock Companies for the erection of Exhibition Builings ; 59. Respecting certain sums of money ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be impounded in the hands of the Speaker ; 60. To regulate the Fisheries of this Province ; 61. To amend and consolidate the High Schools Act ; 62. To amend the Act respecting Mutual Fire Insurance Companies ; 63. Respecting Wages ; 64. To simplify Titles and to facilitate the Transfer of Land ; 65. To amend the Act to secure to Wives and Children the benefit of Life Assurance ; 66. Respecting the amount past due and payable by certain Municipalities upon the settlement made by Statute of the Municipal Loan Fund ; 67. To amend the Public Lands Act ; 68. To authorize payment of money in lieu of Railway Aid Certificates in certain cases ; 69. To regulate the election of Directors of Mutual Fire Insurance Companies ; 70. To amend the Liquor License Act ; 71. To make further provision respecting Private Asylums for Insane Persons ; 72. Respecting Assignments for the benefit of Creditors ; 73. To amend the Ontario Joint Stock Companies' Act ; 74. To amend the Ditches and Watercourses Act ; 75. Respecting the Study of Anatomy ; 76. To amend the Municipal Act in relation to Hawkers and Pedlers ; 77. For further improving the Administration of Justice ; 78. Relating to the Cost of Election Trials ; 79. To render negotiable by endowment certain warehouse receipts issued for Crude Petroleum ; 80. Respecting aid to Tile, Timber, and Stone Drainage ; 81. To amend the Laws relating to the Franchise, and the Representation of the People ; 82. Respecting the Education Department ; 83. For the better observance of the Lord's Day, by prohibiting Sunday excursions of a certain kind ; 84. To further amend the Assessment Act ; 85. To amend the Act to impose a tax on Dogs, and for the protection of Sheep ; 86. To make further provision respecting the Public Health ; 87. To amend the Voters' Lists Act ; 88. Respecting Appeals from Summary Convic-

tions ; 89. To amend the Act for Employing Persons without the Walls of Common Gaols.; 90. Respecting the Property of Insane Persons in Gaols ; 91. To Amend the Law as to Garnishing Debts ; 92. To amend the Act relating to the erection of new Provincial Buildings ; 93. Respecting Saw Mills on the Ottawa River ; 94. To promote the Detection of Crime ; 95. Respecting Municipalities of Algoma, Muskoka, Parry Sound, Nipissing and Thunder Bay ; 96. To amend the Act respecting the Registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages ; 97. To amend the Act respecting Joint Stock Companies ; 98. Respecting Barristers-at-Law ; 99. Respecting Police Magistrates ; 100. The Municipal Amendment Act, 1885 ; 101. For the preservation of the scenery about Niagara Falls.

In his closing speech His Honour made special reference to the Act last mentioned by hoping that nothing would interfere to prevent the establishment of a free Public Park, and the preservation of the natural scenery around Niagara Falls,* a project so earnestly pressed upon the public attention by a former Governor-General, Lord Dufferin. He also took occasion to say, that it might not be his privilege to meet them again in his present official capacity. During his term of office, the Legislative Assembly had been assiduous in the discharge of the duties devolving on it under the constitution; and it was his earnest hope that every parliament entrusted with the responsibility of legislating for the Province, would serve it as faithfully as those with which for five years he had enjoyed the high honour of being connected as the Provincial Representative of the Sovereign.

Elections were held shortly after the close of the session in Lennox, East Simcoe, East and West Algoma, and East Kent, the members returned being Mr. G. D. Hawley (re-elected) for Lennox ; Mr. Chas. Drury (re-elected) for East Simcoe ; Mr. R. A. Lyon (former M.P.P., for Algoma), for Algoma East; Mr. James Conmee, for Algoma West, and Mr. Robert Fergusson, for East Kent. The vacancy in East Kent, was caused by the death of Mr. McCraney, the former member ; West Algoma was a newly made constituency, and the other three vacancies had occurred through the action of the Courts. Government supporters were returned in every instance, so that the Ministerial majority was somewhat strengthened.

The report of the Commission on the bribery plot of the previous year (*vide* A. R. 1884, p. 119, *et seq.*), was presented to the Legislature early in the session. Two of the Commissioners (Mr. Vice-Chancellor Proudfoot and Judge Senkler), held that the charges were proven, and

* The Niagara Falls Canadian Park Commissioners, Colonel Gzowski, chairman, held various meetings and took evidence as to the value of the properties to be expropriated for the purposes of the park. (*Vide* A. R. 1884, p. 92).

the third (Judge Scott) held that the evidence only should be reported, and refrained from expressing an opinion. The Legislature took no action on the report, but passed a bill appropriating the money (\$1,800.00), which had been placed in the Speaker's hands to the uses of the Crown. We may add, that the trial of Messrs. Wilkinson, Bunting, Kirkland and Meek, took place at the York Assizes, opening at Toronto on the 30th of March, before Mr. Chief Justice Wilson, and resulted in a verdict acquitting all the accused.

Serious charges of cruelty, partiality and mismanagement had been preferred against Mr. Massie, Warden of the Central Prison, and before the close of the session the Attorney-General announced the intention of the Government to appoint a Commission for their investigation. Mr. Sinclair, County Judge of Wentworth; Mr. J. W. Langmuir, formerly Inspector of Prisons for the Province; and Mr. D. A. O'Sullivan, Barrister, of Toronto, were named for the purpose. The Commission took evidence as to the mode of discipline and management of the prison, and subsequently visited several of the more important of the State prisons and reformatories of the United States, and before the close of the year presented a valuable report, in which while the specific charges against the Warden were not held to have been sustained, certain irregularities and improprieties were pointed out, and means suggested for securing a more effective system of administration.

In September, a Prohibitionists' Convention was held in Toronto, attended by a large number of delegates from all parts of the Province. Among the subjects discussed were the promotion of the Scott Act agitation in places where it had not yet been adopted, the proper enforcement of the Act where it was in operation, and measures for securing prohibitory legislation. A plan of electoral action was adopted, proposing (1) the election of prohibitionists to all representative bodies, municipal, educational and parliamentary; (2) the formation of prohibitory electoral unions in each municipality, the members of which shall be pledged to support only known and professed prohibitionists. Among the other resolutions adopted was one severely condemning the Senate, and demanding its abolition or reform. Hon. Alexander Vidal, put in a good word for the body of which he was a member, pointing out that the country owed the "Scott Act" to the Senate. He contended that legislation did not rest so much with legislative bodies as with the people of the country, and expressed the conviction that prohibition would be the leading question at the next general election.

A Commission under the Great Seal was issued by the Lieutenant-Governor, on the 11th of December, for the revision of the public Statutes of the Province. The Statutes were revised in 1877, and the object of the new commission was to consolidate the Amending Acts, which had been passed in the intervening period, with the Acts already in the revised Statutes, and to present the whole body of the Statute Law of the Province in a compact and complete form by the Session of 1887. The Commissioners appointed were : Hon. Mr. Justice Burton (Chairman); Hon. Chancellor Boyd, Hon. Justices Rose, Osler, O'Connor, and Patterson; Attorney-General Mowat, Hon. A. S. Hardy (Provincial Secretary); Judge McDougall (County York); Hon. A. Morris, and Messrs. J. G. Scott, Q.C.; J. R. Cartwright, and F. J. Joseph (Secretary).

CHAPTER XII.

QUEBEC—A ROYAL COMMISSION—THE LEGISLATURE—FINANCIAL STATEMENT—WANT OF CONFIDENCE MOTIONS—PRACTICAL LEGISLATION—PROVINCIAL BOUNDARIES—BILLS ASSENTED TO—THE RIEL AGITATION—NOVA SCOTIA LEGISLATURE—NEW BRUNSWICK—THE LEGISLATURE—LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR—SIR L. TILLEY'S FAREWELL TO HIS CONSTITUENTS—BRITISH COLUMBIA LEGISLATURE—MANITOBA—THE LEGISLATURE—PROVINCIAL LOAN—MUNICIPAL COMMISSION—THE NORTH-WEST COUNCIL.

The affairs of the North Shore Railway caused a great deal of discussion in the Quebec Legislature (*vide* A. R., 1884, p. 129), and the Government promised to appoint a committee to investigate all matters of account, &c., in connection therewith. Accordingly, about the beginning of the year a Royal Commission was issued to the Honourable A. B. Routhier, a judge of the Superior Court, appointing him to hold an investigation into the administrative details of the constitution, working and sale of the Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental Railway, as well as the final settlement of accounts and other facts relating to the railway. Mr. Turcotte was appointed Secretary to the Commissioner. The preparatory work of the Commission occupied a long time, as it was not until the 23rd September that the Commissioner held his first setting for the examination of witnesses. An Act was passed respecting the expenses of the Commission, in which the Commissioner was allowed an indemnity of \$3,000, and his secretary \$1,800 a year.

The Legislature met on the 5th March, in the new Legislative Buildings, and his Honour, Lieutenant-Governor Masson, in the Speech from the Throne, with which he opened the session, cordially welcomed the members to the seat of Government on that the first occasion of his meeting them in his capacity of representative of Her Majesty. Among the subjects upon which measures were to be submitted, he referred to the codification of the Statutes of the Province since Confederation, the disposal of escheats and forfeitures, the management of lunatic asylums, the encouragement of agriculture, and the regulation of employment in factories. He was happy to say that the decision of the Supreme Court on the Liquor License Act, passed by the Federal Parliament, had been favourable to the Provinces. Reference was also made to the demand for an additional subsidy to the North Shore Railway—(a matter which was subsequently settled

by Dominion Legislation, and the transfer of the road to the Canadian Pacific Railway, as mentioned in previous chapters). Honourable Mr. Robertson, Provincial Treasurer, in his budget speech, regretted that the financial condition of the Province was not what they would like to see it, but it was improving. The ordinary receipts during the last fiscal year had been \$2,885,081, and the amounts received from trust funds, railways, proceeds of loans &c., brought the whole amount up to \$5,893,593. The expenditure upon ordinary public services amounted to \$3,125,124, and for all purposes including Parliament Building, Quebec Court House, railway subsidies, &c., to \$4,669,232, leaving a difference of \$1,224,361 in excess of gross receipts over gross expenditure. The excess of ordinary expenditure over ordinary receipts was \$240,000. The liabilities of the Province were \$20,995,348, and the assets \$12,290,580, leaving a balance of liabilities over assets of \$8,704,768, as compared with last year's statement of \$11,259,202. This reduction was effected by additional railway subsidies from the Dominion. He had not placed among the assets \$2,549,213, being the interest withheld by the Dominion from 1867 to 1873. It was a curious fact that the assumption by the Dominion of the surplus debt of the late Province of Canada, and the interest thereon from 1867 to 1873 was entirely due to the efforts of the Province of Quebec. The Province of Ontario, though it benefited more than Quebec, did nothing towards assisting in obtaining a recognition of the claim from the Dominion. He estimated the revenue for the year 1885-86, from all sources at \$3,042,722 and the whole appropriations for the same period would be \$3,545,929, of which \$555,383 would be paid out of loans, leaving to be provided \$2,990,545, and showing an estimated surplus for the next financial year of \$52,175.

Mr. Turcotte introduced a motion for an address to the Lieutenant-Governor, representing that the Legislative Assembly, whilst solemnly asserting its loyalty to the Queen, had learned with the deepest regret of the unfortunate events which had occurred in the North-West, and could not approve of the settlement of the disturbance by force of arms and bloodshed; that the rising had been brought about by neglect to settle the equitable claims of the Half-breeds, and had it not been for the evident neglect and incapacity of the Federal authorities, the insurrection would not have occurred. The motion went on to solemnly protest against the Federal Government as being responsible for the blood which had been shed, blaming especially the

culpable neglect of the Minister of the Interior, and the incapacity of the Minister of Militia, and closed by praying the Lieutenant-Governor to consider the advisability of recommending a vote of money to assist the families of the volunteers, and to send a copy of the address to the Secretary of State for the Dominion. The motion was debated for several days, and rejected by a vote of yeas 15 ; nays 41.

Several amendments were offered on motions for Committee of Supply. One was moved by Mr. Shehyn, censuring the Government for having failed in its pledge to put an end to annual deficits, in support of which he made a long speech, reviewing the whole financial condition of the Province, and condemning the general management of Provincial affairs. After a two days' debate it was rejected—yeas, 15 ; nays, 43 ; another, moved by Mr. Mercier, declaring that the expenses of the Province were increasing and the income diminishing, and that the Government could not continue their policy without the Province becoming bankrupt, was lost—yeas, 16 ; nays, 41 ; and among others was one by Mr. Stephens, regretting that, contrary to the Statute respecting the independence of Parliament, large sums of money had been paid to a firm of which a member of the Legislative Council was a partner, &c. After a long debate it also was voted down—yeas, 15 ; nays, 42.

The legislation of the session was of a practical character. A measure the nature of which could hardly be suspected from its title, reduced the sessional indemnity to \$6 per day for a session of not more than thirty days, and \$600 for the whole session if it should extend beyond that time. Formerly, at least during the past few years, the figures were \$8 per day, or \$800 for the session. Another provided for an equitable division of the population between Montreal West and Montreal Centre ridings, making the constituencies for the Local the same as for the Dominion elections. The Act to protect the life and health of persons employed in factories, makes general provision for the inspection of factories, workshops, etc., for their cleanliness, for the safety of the persons employed therein, and for the hours of labour of women and children, which shall not exceed ten a day. Children from twelve to fourteen years of age cannot be employed without a permit from their parents or guardians. The Act only comes into force on a day to be named in a proclamation to be issued by the Lieut.-Governor, and it may, therefore, like a similar one passed by the Ontario Legislature in 1884, remain a dead letter. The measure for the better management of Lunatic Asylums

provides for the appointment of physicians by the Lt.-Governor in Council, and otherwise gives the Government more direct control over them than it formerly possessed. It will probably tend to make their administration as satisfactory as it is possible to make it under the proprietary system. The Act respecting the Department of Agriculture and Public Works authorizes the organization of a permanent Committee of Agricultural and Industrial Exhibitions, under whose regulations exhibitions are to be held at least once in three years, unless the holding of such exhibitions is undertaken by joint stock companies. Pedigree books are to be established for Canadian cattle and Canadian horses, the Canadian breed in both cases to have the distinctive characteristics of the animals originally imported from France during the first years of the colony.

A select committee was appointed to take into consideration the northern and north-western boundaries of the Province, and the necessary measures to secure, within such limits, the territory to which it is entitled. A measure was also introduced by the Government for the better protection of the public health. It provided for the appointment of a Provincial Board of Health, the members to be nominated by the Lt.-Governor in Council, whose duty it would be to collect statistics respecting epidemic and endemic diseases, their prevention and cure, and also to frame regulations which may be enforced by the Lieut.-Governor in Council, during the prevalence of epidemic diseases. This bill did not become law.

The Legislature was prorogued on the 9th May, when His Honour the Lieut.-Governor gave the Royal assent to the following bills, passed during the session :—

1. Granting to Her Majesty the moneys required for the expenses of the Government for the financial years ending on the 30th June, 1885, and on the 30th June, 1886, and for other purposes connected with the public service ; 2. To amend the act 38 Victoria, chapter 7, intituled : " An act respecting the election of members of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Quebec " ; 3. To amend the act 32 Victoria, chapter 3, respecting the independence of the Legislature, and to extend to the Legislative Council the provisions of the act 47 Victoria, chapter 2 ; 4. To amend the act 33 Victoria, chapter 4, and the act amending the same ; 5. To amend chapter 75 of the Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada, with respect to the West and Centre divisions of the city of Montreal, for purposes of representation in the Legislative Assembly ; 6. Respecting the Law Officers of the Crown ; 7. To amend the laws respecting the Department of Agriculture and Public Work ; 8. To amend section 96 of " The Quebec License Law of 1878 ; " 9. To amend the Quebec License Law of 1878, as regards the storage of gunpowder and other explosives ; 10. Respecting escheats, and property confiscated to the Crown ; 11. Respecting the expenses of the commission entrusted with an investigation concerning

the Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental Railway ; 12. To facilitate the formation of "Fish and game protection clubs" in this Province ; 13. To amend the laws respecting the holding of the Superior Court ; 14. To amend the act 47 Victoria, chapter 8, respecting the holding of the Superior and Circuit Courts and the Code of Civil Procedure ; 15. To amend the act respecting District magistrates in this Province ; 16. To amend the act respecting the building of the Court House of Quebec, 45 Victoria, chapter 26 ; 17. To amend the Law respecting Jurors and Juries ; 18. To amend the act 47 Victoria, chapter 14, intituled : "An Act respecting notifications, protests and services ;" 19. To amend the act 47 Victoria, chapter 13, intituled : "An Act to render valid certain registrations and to amend certain articles of the Civil Code ;" 20. To amend the Civil Code and the Code of Civil Procedure ; 21. To amend article 494 of the Code of Civil Procedure of Lower Canada ; 22. To amend the Code of Civil Procedure, in so far as it concerns abandonment of property ; 23. To amend article 1054 of the Code of Civil Procedure, as amended by section 9 of the act 34 Victoria, chapter 4, section 31 of the act 35 Victoria, chapter 6, and section 9 of the act 47 Victoria, chapter 8, and also article 68 of the Code of Civil Procedure ; 24. To amend article 1323 of the Code of Civil Procedure ; 25. To authorize prothonotaries of the Superior Court to deliver certified copies of the registers of civil status in their possession, when the other duplicates have been destroyed by fire or otherwise ; 26. To extend certain provisions of the act 38 Victoria, chapter 15, respecting the Cadastre ; 27. To amend the act 38 Victoria, chapter 34, for the better regulation of burials ; 28. To amend certain articles of the Municipal Code ; 29. To add certain provisions to the act respecting Partnerships, being chapter 65 of the Consolidated Statutes for Lower Canada ; 30. To amend the acts respecting public instruction in this Province ; 31. To amend the act of this Province 43-44 Victoria, chapter 22, intituled : "An act to establish a pension and benevolent fund in favour of officers of primary instruction ; 32. To protect the life and health of persons employed in factories ; 33. For the relief of certain settlers upon Crown Lands ; 34. Respecting Lunatic Asylums in the Province of Quebec ; 35. To amend article 116 of the Notarial Code (46 Victoria, chapter 32) ; 36. To amend and consolidate the acts relating to the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec, and to the sale of drugs and poisons ; 37. To annex a certain portion of the municipality of the parish of St. Damase, in the county of St. Hyacinthe, to the municipality of the parish of St. Jean-Baptiste, in the county of Rouville, for municipal, school, judicial, electoral and registration purposes ; 38. To civilly erect the parish of St. Grégoire de Nazianze de Buckingham ; 39. To amend the acts respecting the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Montreal ; 40. To incorporate the Synod of the Church of England in the Diocese of Quebec, and for other purposes connected with the Temporalities of the said Church ; 41. To enable the Rector of St. Stephen's Church, in the parish of St. Stephen's in the Diocese of Montreal, to sell the lot of land on which the parsonage house is erected, and the said house and outbuilding ; 42. To incorporate the Chapter of the Cathedral of Three Rivers ; 43. To incorporate "*L'Hôtel-Dieu St. Valier*" at Chicoutimi ; 44. To incorporate the Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer ; 45. To incorporate *Les Religieuses Hospitalières de St. Joseph de l'Hôtel-Dieu d'Arthabaskaville* ; 46. To amend the act incorporating *La communauté des Sœurs des Saints noms de Jésus et de Marie*, and to confirm the title of the said community to the property upon which their convent at Hochelaga is built ; 47. To extend, define, and confirm the powers of the community "*Les Sœurs de la Congrégation de Notre-Dame*," of Montreal ; 48. To incorporate "The Farnham Orphan Asylum ;" 49. To amend the act 34 Victoria, chapter 59, intituled : "An act to incor-

porate the Montreal Young Men's Christian Association;" 50. To incorporate "*L'Union St. Joseph de St. Charles Borromée de Charlesbourg*;" 51. To incorporate the "*Union St. Joseph de St. Jean-Baptiste de Québec*;" 52. To incorporate "*La Société St. Jean-Baptiste de St. Césaire*;" 53. To incorporate "*La Société St. Jean-Baptiste de Farnham*;" 54. To incorporate "The Temperance League of the county of Arthabaska;" 55. To incorporate the "*Cercle National Français de Montréal*;" 56. To incorporate the "Retail Dry-Goods Merchants' Society of the Province of Quebec;" 57. To incorporate "*Le Canadien Snowshoe Club of Montreal*;" 58. To authorize the Victoria Skating Club to increase its capital stock; 59. To incorporate the "New England Paper Company;" 60. To incorporate the Montreal Union Abattoir Company; 61. To authorize "The Magog Textile and Print Company" to borrow money and issue debentures; 62. To amalgamate the V. Hudon Cotton Mills Company, Hochelaga, and La Compagnie de Filature Ste. Anne, Hochelaga, under the name of "The Hochelaga Cotton Manufacturing Company;" 63. To incorporate the "Montreal Botanic Garden Association;" 64. To incorporate the Eastern Townships' Agricultural Association; 65. To incorporate the De Léry Gold Mining Company; 66. To amend the act, 40 Victoria, chapter 29, intituled: "Town Corporations' General Clauses Act;" 67. To amend the charter of the city of Montreal; 68. To amend the various acts relating to the incorporation of the town of Sorel; 69. To amend the acts relating to the incorporation of the city of Sherbrooke; 70. To amend the act to incorporate the city of Hull, 38 Victoria, chapter 79; 71. To amend the various acts relating to the town of Lachine, and to better define and extend the powers of the Corporation of the said town; 72. To incorporate the town of Lachute; 73. To amend the act 42-43 Victoria, chapter 43, and to grant further powers to the Corporation of the village of "Côte Saint-Antoine;" 74. To incorporate the Montreal Park and Island Railway Company; 75. To amend the charter of the Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly Railroad Company; 76. To amend the acts relating to the incorporation of the St. Johns and Sorel Railway Company; 77. To amend the acts relating to the Missisquoi Valley Railway Company; 78. To confer certain powers upon the Quebec, Montmorency and Charlevoix Railway Company; 79. To amend the act 40 Victoria, chapter 34, intituled: "An Act to incorporate the Saint John Street Railway Company;" 80. To substitute voluntary for forced licitation, as regards certain property belonging to the estates of the late Damase Masson and his wife; 81. To authorize the resiliation and setting aside of a substitution established by a deed of gift by Catherine Poitras, in favour of the children of Ludger Plessis Bélair *et al*; 82. To authorize the sale of a property substituted under a deed of gift by the late Léon Robert; 83. Respecting the substitution created by the will of the late Jean-Baptiste Bruyère; 84. To authorize Tancred Rodolphe Barbeau to sell certain substituted immovable property; 85. To define the powers of the executors of the will of the late George H. Frothingham, Esquire, and for other purposes connected therewith; 86. To authorize the Bar of the Province of Quebec to admit Henri Arsène Germain amongst its members, after examination.

The agitation on the question of the execution of Louis Riel took substantial shape in the following telegram to Sir John Macdonald, despatched from Montreal on the 14th November:

"Under the circumstances, the execution of Louis Riel would be an act of cruelty for which we decline to be responsible Signed by C. J. Coursol, M.P.

for Montreal East; Alphonse Desjardins, M.P. for Hochelaga; D. Girouard, M.P. for Jacques Cartier; F. Vanasse, M.P. for Yamaska; L. H. Massue, M.P. for Richelieu; F. Dupont, M.P. for Bagot; A. L. Desaulniers, M.P. for Maskinongé; J. Bte. Daoust, M.P. for Two Mountains; J. G. H. Bergeron, M.P. for Beauharnois; J. W. Bain, M.P. for Soulanges; P. B. Benoit, M.P. for Chambly; Ed. Guilbault, M.P. for Joliette; G. A. Gigault, M.P. for Rouville; S. Labrosse, M.P. for Prescott; L. L. L. Desaulniers, M.P. for St. Maurice; F. Dugas, M.P., for Montcalm."

After the execution the agitation became a *furor*. A public meeting was held on the Champ de Mars, Montreal, on Sunday, Nov. 22nd, and the following resolutions were carried in a spirit of the wildest enthusiasm:

"Whereas the Half-breeds, both French and English, for a long time past had grievances, which were the occasion of the political offence for which their chief, Louis Riel, has been executed; Whereas, civilized nations have practically abandoned capital punishment for political offences; Considering, especially the fact that Riel had been recommended to the clemency of the Court by the six jurymen belonging to a race and creed different from his, and to whom the State had entrusted his trial, it became the duty of the Government to use clemency towards him; Considering, That three respites having been granted and the execution postponed three times, this duty became all the more imperative; Considering, Also the fact that Riel had surrendered at the request of General Middleton; Considering, That it is evident that the Government has made of this execution a simple subject of election calculations, that it has coolly computed how many seats would be won by hanging Riel, and how many would be lost by a policy of clemency and justice; that, finally, in view of giving effect to its calculations, it has sacrificed him to the hatred of fanatics, thus allowing them to stir up against one another the different races, who, in this country, live together under the protection of the British flag; Resolved, 1st. That in thus executing Louis Riel on the 16th of November, 1885, the Government of Sir John A. Macdonald has committed an act of inhumanity and cruelty unworthy of a civilized nation, and deserves the condemnation of all the friends of right and justice, without distinction of race or religion; 2nd. That the consent given by Sir Hector Langevin, Sir Adolphe P. Caron, and the Honorable Joseph A. Chapleau to that odious execution constitutes a betrayal of their trust, and specially deserves the reprobation of all the citizens of this Province; 3rd. That under the circumstances it becomes the duty of the electors of each constituency to exact from its representative in the House of Commons a formal pledge to defeat the Government of Sir John Macdonald by every constitutional means at their command; 4th. That in the opinion of this meeting the circumstances demand that all divisions of political parties, of races and of creeds be put aside and that all men who are so disposed, whatever may have been their former differences of opinion, should unite to accomplish the object indicated in the preceding resolutions"; The 5th resolution called upon all municipal councils to endorse the sentiments expressed in the foregoing resolutions.

Speeches were made by the Hon. Messrs. Mercier and Laurier, Messrs. Coursol, Desjardins and others, and the Ministers were denounced in unmeasured terms. Many of the counties responded to

the appeal made to them, and for a time it seemed as if Quebec was in open revolt. But protests against the agitation soon came from responsible quarters. The venerable Father Dowd, of St. Patrick's Church, took the very day of the Champ-de-Mars meeting to warn his Irish flock against the agitation instituted by the politicians. Two days later the Hon. H. G. Joly, the former leader of the Liberal party in the Province, resigned his seat for Lotbinière in the Quebec Assembly, because he would not identify himself with the agitation. His example was soon after followed by Mr. W. J. Watts, Liberal member for Arthabaska in the Quebec Assembly. The Bishops of the Province, wherever they had occasion to speak, rebuked the movement. The Cabinet Ministers representing the Province, with one exception, treated the whole affair with silence. The exception was the Hon. J. A. Chapleau, who published a letter on "The Riel Question," which for cogency of argument, vigour of style, and logical summing up of evidence could hardly be excelled. There can be no doubt but that Mr. Chapleau's letter pricked the windbag of the agitators. It was issued about the end of November, and before the year had closed the signs were not wanting that he had dealt the movement inaugurated at the Champ de Mars meeting a blow from which it would be hard to recover.

The Session of the Nova Scotia Legislature was opened on the 19th of February. The Lieutenant-Governor (Mr. M. H. Richey), in the Speech from the Throne, expressed the hope that the decision of the Dominion Government, on the request of Nova Scotia for a greater financial assistance would soon be received. Under the authority of the Act of last Session respecting a Provincial loan, he was glad to be able to announce that the money required had been obtained on favourable terms in their home market. A measure for the extension of the franchise would be submitted for consideration. Pending the adjustment of the claims of the Province upon the Federal Treasury, his Government had deemed it prudent to keep the expenditure within the means at their disposal, and in that they had been successful. Mr. J. A. Fraser introduced a resolution, proposing that the Province should withdraw from the Union with Canada, on the grounds that the terms of the British North America Act, combined with the tariff and fiscal laws were the principal causes of the unsatisfactory state of the finances and trade of the Province; that there was no prospect of any improvement while the Province remained in Confederation on the present terms, and that the course proposed was absolutely neces-

sary to Nova Scotia, in order that its railways and other public works and services might be efficiently maintained, its industries protected, and its financial interests placed upon a sound basis as before Confederation. Hon. Mr. Fielding, Premier, asked him to defer the matter as the Government were in hopes that an answer would be received to the address passed last session, and when it came they would be better able to deal with the question. The resolution was subsequently taken up and debated with much spirit for several days. Mr. Fielding moved an amendment to the effect, that should the Dominion Government fail during the present session to make provision for placing Nova Scotia in a better financial position in the Union, it would be necessary to consider the advisability of taking steps to secure the severance of the political connection between the Province and the Dominion. The amendment was adopted. The estimated ordinary revenue for the year 1885 was \$599,698, and the estimated ordinary expenditure, \$597,122, leaving a surplus of \$2,576. By the report of the Joint Committee on Public Accounts, the total expenditure for 1884 was \$2,412,372, and the receipts \$2,434,372. The chief items of expenditure were, Education, \$190,963; Bank of Montreal, \$1,300,000; Nova Scotia Railway, \$173,609; Bridges, \$206,021. The principal items in the receipts were:—Dominion Subsidies, \$412,789; Nova Scotia Railway, \$1,467,357; Mines, \$100,554; Provincial Loan, \$350,000. A bill to extend the Franchise was introduced by the Government and became law. A long discussion took place on an amendment in favour of manhood suffrage, which was lost, yeas 14, nays 19. A motion in favour of extending the franchise to women on conditions was lost, yeas 14, nays 15, and the second reading was carried by a vote of 23 to 10. By the bill the right of voting is given to every British subject, by birth or naturalization of the full age of twenty-one years, who owns or occupies real property to the value of \$150, the franchise being extended to sons living with their parents when the value of the property, if divided is sufficient to qualify each, and *bona fide* yearly tenants have the right to vote as well as the owner of the property. Persons having an income of not less than \$400 a year, whether from wages, investments or any other source, are also entitled to vote. A bill was passed doing away with the exemption on slack coal, and imposing a royalty on all coal, whether slack or screened of seven-and-a-half cents per ton at the mine. The royalty on screened coal was formerly nine and seven-tenths cents per ton. Two bills relating to agriculture were passed. One abolished

district exhibitions, and substituted annual county exhibitions, except every third year when a Provincial Exhibition only is to be held. By the second it was provided that teachers in common schools should give instruction in agricultural, chemistry, to qualify them for which a lectureship is established at the Normal School, and these teachers who take the course pass the examination, and afterwards teach the subject in their schools, will receive an extra salary of \$100 a year. The Legislature was prorogued on the 24th of April.

The Legislature of New Brunswick met for the despatch of business on the 19th of February. The Lieutenant-Governor, (Honourable R. D. Wilmot) in his speech referred with gratification to the visit in the previous autumn, of the Governor-General and the Marchioness of Lansdowne; he alluded to the continued depression, especially in the lumber trade, and predicted that the creditable display which the Province had made at the International Forestry Exhibition at Edinburgh, in 1884, would be of lasting benefit. He hoped that New Brunswick would make timely preparation for, and be fittingly represented at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition of 1886. A bill would be introduced to change the constitution of the Legislative Council. With respect to Provincial aid to railways the Legislature would be asked to consider whether the public interests involved in the building of new lines of railway should not be more efficiently guarded than is practicable under existing legislation.

The promised measure with respect to the constitution of the Legislative Council was laid before the Assembly. It provided that the Council should consist of not more than sixteen members, who were to be nominated in the first place at or before the dissolution of the present House of Assembly, by the Lieutenant-Governor, one member for each county. Thereafter all vacancies are to be filled by election, except when the vacancy arises at a time when one or more sessions of the Legislature may intervene before the general election, and in that case the Lieutenant-Governor will nominate the Councillor, who will then hold the seat until the dissolution of the Legislature. The election to fill future vacancies in the Council, is to take place at the same time as the general election of members of the Assembly, but the councillors are to be elected for eight years. The bill did not become law. Acts were passed to provide for the incorporation of joint stock companies by letters patent; to prevent the destruction of woods, forests and other property by fire; relating to the destruction of bears, the sum of \$2 to be paid for each bear killed, and

the act to remain in force until the 1st of May, 1886, and no longer ; to amend the act in aid of the construction of railways, by providing more stringent regulations as to the granting of subsidies ; to amend the Common School Act, as regards the appointment of members of the Board of Trustees ; to continue the Liquor License Act for one year ; to amend the Fisheries Act of 1884, by authorizing the issue of permits to fish in any waters adjoining ungranted Crown Lands not under lease ; to provide for short-hand reporting in the Circuit Courts, *nisi prius* Sittings and Court of Equity ; and the Appropriation Acts providing for the expenses of Civil Government, and the repair of roads and bridges and other public works and services. Seventy-two bills were passed during the session ; but with the exception of those enumerated and a few others making unimportant amendments to existing statutes, they were all of a private or local character. The session closed on the 6th of April.

Lieutenant-Governor Wilmot's term of office expired in February, but he continued to administer the affairs of the Province until November, when he was succeeded by Sir Leonard Tilley, whose retirement from political life is elsewhere recorded in these pages, (*vide*, chap. vii.) Sir Leonard was accorded a hearty reception by the people of New Brunswick, who gladly welcomed him back to the position he so worthily filled from 1873 to 1878. He was sworn into office in the Legislative Council Chamber at Fredericton on the 13th November, by the Chief Justice of the Province, in the presence of a large number of prominent persons, who had assembled to witness the ceremony. It may here be stated that in December the Liberal Conservative Club of St. John N. B. was presented by Mr. Rogerson with a bust of Sir Leonard, on which occasion Mr. C. A. Everett, M. P., who had known Sir Leonard from boyhood, delivered an address, in which he sketched his career, and spoke in very complimentary terms of his great public services. It may also be stated that before Sir Leonard entered upon his duties as Lieutenant-Governor, he sent a farewell letter to his constituents, addressed to Honourable T. R. Jones, M. L. C., Chairman of the Conservative Election Committee in St. John, in the following terms :—

“ST. ANDREWS, Nov. 9, 1885.—MY DEAR MR. JONES,—I understand there is to be a meeting of our friends in the city to-morrow night, to select a candidate for the vacancy caused by my resignation. I avail myself of the opportunity thus offered to address a few words to the electors who may there be present. When in 1882 the electors of the city returned me to Parliament for another term, I then intimated to them that it was probably the last time that I would be a candidate for

their suffrages, but I then hoped that I would be spared, and my health permit of my remaining in Parliament and in the Government until the next general election. But I had not taken into account the *wear and tear* to body and mind, to which I would necessarily continue to be subjected in the discharge of my parliamentary and departmental duties. My health was completely broken down last winter, but after a serious operation there was a hope that I might continue my work for a short time longer. I regret that my symptoms of late have been such that I have been forced to the conclusion that my only chance of a measure of health, and possibly a few more years of life, is in taking comparative rest and relief from the mental strain to which I have of late years been subjected. I feel certain that my many indulgent friends would cheerfully, in view of my long service, accord me that rest. It is difficult to find words to express the very great regret that I have felt, and still feel, at being compelled to take that course. I took great pleasure in the work of my department, and I flatter myself that I have been able to perform it in a way that was acceptable to a majority of the people. My relations with my constituents were pleasant, and I may be pardoned if I at this time remark that recent events have given evidence that my regard for them is reciprocated. To say good-bye to the men who have been so true and faithful to me for more than a third of a century is not pleasant, but it must be said. My colleagues in the Government have placed me in a position where my responsibilities are not great, but where I hope I may still be able to do something for my native Province and for my country. Thanking one and all for their unwavering confidence in the past, I still wish to be considered as their friend. By causing this to be read you will much oblige, Yours sincerely, (Sd) S. L. TILLEY."

The third Session of the fifth Legislature of Manitoba commenced on the 19th March. The Lieut.-Governor (Hon. J. C. Aikins) in the Speech from the Throne, congratulated the members on the abundant harvest, and noted the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway, north of Lake Superior, as an evidence of the energy of the company and the determination of the Central Government to connect their fertile prairies by an all-rail route with the seaboard. The establishment of telegraphic communication on Canadian soil between Manitoba and the Eastern Provinces marked a period in their history. He referred to several important measures to be submitted, and said the attention of the House would be invited to the consideration of means for the extension of railway facilities compatible with the urgent requirements of the pioneer settlers of the Province. A Liquor License bill and a bill to provide for voting by ballot at elections for the Legislative Assembly were introduced by the Government but subsequently withdrawn. Hon. Mr. Norquay, Premier, introduced a resolution respecting aid to railways, providing that the Province might grant a sum of money at the rate of \$1 per acre on the land subsidies granted by the Dominion and earned by the companies, on condition that the land be transferred to the Government in security for the money advanced; the money to be raised on debentures of

the Province, and the land to be held and sold by the Province in redemption thereof, the surplus if any to be handed over to the company, and the aided company to pay to the Government three per cent. of its gross earnings over the aided mileage of the road until the advance and interest are repaid in full. The motion was unanimously agreed to and a bill founded thereon became law. A bill "respecting Real Property in the Province of Manitoba" was the title of the measure introduced by the Government to establish what is known as the Torrens system of land transfer, or registration of titles. The Land Titles office is established at Winnipeg; the chief officer is called the "Registrar-General," and all the Registrars of the Province now or hereafter to be appointed are placed under his direction. A sum of \$9,000 was appropriated for the introduction of the system, and though its immediate adoption is not compulsory, it can be applied at once in any of the registration divisions of the Province, by the Registrars acting for and under the direction of the Registrar-General. Mr. Norquay in submitting the estimates of revenue and expenditure for the current year, remarked upon the improved financial position of the Province as the result of recent financial negotiations with the Dominion Government for better terms. For the first time in the history of the Province the expenditure had been brought within the revenue. He contrasted the receipts of the several Provinces from the Dominion Government, according to population, with the following results: Ontario received $62\frac{1}{2}$ cents per head; Quebec, 70 cents; Nova Scotia, $89\frac{1}{5}$ cents; New Brunswick, $\$1.41\frac{5}{8}$ cents; British Columbia, $\$4.20\frac{1}{2}$; Prince Edward Island, $\$1.51$, and Manitoba, $\$5.38\frac{1}{4}$, so that Manitoba was really treated the most generously of all. The total estimated revenue of the Province for the year was about \$537,000, and the expenditure \$473,000. Forty-two public and general Acts were passed during the Session which was closed on the 2nd May.

The Province successfully floated a loan on the London money market for £233,300 in five per cent. bonds placed at a minimum of $105\frac{1}{2}$. The offers ran all the way from that figure up to $110\frac{1}{2}$. The amount applied for largely exceeded the sum required, and all offers at and above £106 14s. were accepted in full.

A commission was appointed by the Government to consolidate the municipal laws of the Province. The Commissioners were Hon. Mr. Justice Taylor (Chairman), Mr. J. H. D. Munson, Winnipeg; Major Boulton, Birtle; Mr. C. D. Collins, Nelson, and Mr. T. A. Bernier, St. Boniface, with Mr. C. A. Sadler as Secretary.

The British Columbia Legislature was opened on the 12th January, when the Lieut.-Governor (Hon. C. F. Cornwall), in the Speech from the Throne, expressed his gratification with the general prosperity of the Province and its prospects for the future. The Canadian Pacific Railway had stimulated trade and promoted settlement within various districts on the mainland. The Island Railway had exercised the same beneficial influence by causing settlement to proceed with unprecedented rapidity. The establishment of the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Coal Harbour was another subject of congratulation, and the papers in connection with the land grant to the company would be laid before the Legislature. He had made strong representations to the Dominion Government on the subject of the Alaskan boundary of British Columbia. The rights and interests of the Province and the Dominion were both involved, and he had reason to believe that the Dominion Government would take the necessary steps to secure to the Province the valuable strip of country embracing an area of millions of acres along the north-west coast to which the country is, under the treaty of 1825, clearly entitled, but which is nevertheless claimed by the United States. The speech also referred to the large immigration during the preceding year, and to the rich mineral country in the Kootenay District opened up by the Canadian Pacific Railway, in which a large population would find employment. Hon. Mr. Robson, Minister of Finance, in his budget speech, said that by the policy of the Government in obtaining from the Dominion the return of every dollar expended upon dock construction, the deficits of the two previous years had been transformed into an asset of \$2,000. The revenue from land sales had altogether exceeded their anticipations, and he had every confidence that next year it would be doubled. The estimated expenditure for the current year was \$681,361, bringing it within \$38,788 of the estimated expenditure for the next year. The estimates for the financial year beginning July 1st, showed a surplus of \$70,000. With respect to the agreement between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Government, the Premier stated that the company had assented to the stipulation proposed by Mr. Duck, binding them to employ no Chinese on the extension of the railway line to Coal Harbour. The female suffrage question came before the Assembly, but the proposition to confer the electoral franchise on woman was thrown out by a majority of five. A bill "to prevent the immigration of

Chinese," under a penalty of \$50 ; imposing a fine of \$200 on the masters of vessels or others bringing them into the Province, and conferring arbitrary powers of arresting suspected parties without warrant," was passed by the Legislature and sanctioned by the Lieut. Governor, but disallowed by the Governor-General in Council on the report of the Minister of Justice. The Legislature was prorogued on the 9th March.

In Prince Edward Island the all-engrossing topic was that of communication with the mainland. At a largely attended meeting held at Charlottetown it was unanimously resolved to "insist upon the immediate fulfilment by the Dominion Government of that part of the terms of Confederation which relate to communication between the Island and the mainland, and that the Province receive compensation for the period during which those terms have not been carried out." Another resolution was passed urging the Legislature to appeal to the Imperial Government unless immediate and effective steps were taken to secure the efficient and continuous communication guaranteed by the terms of Confederation, and expressing disappointment at the "utter apathy of the Government at Ottawa" in regard to the matter. Hon. G. W. Howlan, Senator, brought the same subject before the notice of Parliament in a most interesting speech on a question addressed to the Government as to whether they would undertake the survey of the strait between Capes Traverse in Prince Edward Island and Tormentine in New Brunswick. He quoted eminent engineering authorities to show that a subway could be built at a cost of a little over \$2,000,000, which would establish "continuous communication," and he contended would also prove a satisfactory investment, as the traffic would pay the interest on the cost of construction. Sir Alexander Campbell did not promise the survey, but said the Government would give the subject their attention, and six or eight months later Mr. Howlan received a chart, prepared by Mr. McKinlay of the Public Works Department, showing the soundings made during the summer by Mr. Phillips Irving between the points named, indicating that the bottom of the strait is eminently favourable to the carrying out of his idea.

The Legislature opened early in March, and the principal subject referred to in the Lieutenant-Governor (Hon. A. A. Macdonald's) speech was that of communication with the mainland. Such action as the Provincial Government proposed in the matter would be submitted for consideration. There were seventeen bills passed during

the session, nearly all of a private or local character. The estimates for the year made a favourable showing as compared with those of 1884, when there was a deficit of \$42,395. The total receipts for 1885, including the balance due on piers, were estimated at \$260,967, and the expenditure at \$252,552, leaving a surplus of \$8,415. The principal subject of interest discussed during the session was the claim of the Province against the Dominion for not maintaining efficient steamers to keep up winter communication between the Island and the outside world. The Local Government, acting on the advice of the public meeting before mentioned, introduced a joint address from both branches of the Legislature to Her Majesty's Government, praying the Queen to compel Canada to fulfil the terms of union, which require the maintenance of the steam service for mails and passengers throughout the year, as well as to compensate the Province for the loss sustained by reason of the non-fulfilment of these terms in the past. The address was unanimously agreed to, and in his speech at the prorogation, which took place on the 10th of April, the Lieutenant-Governor said, with reference to it, "I sincerely hope that your appeal may result in the removal of the long-standing grievance, and one from which this Province has suffered most acutely."

The address was duly forwarded by Lord Lansdowne to the Colonial Secretary in the month of November, and we may here state, to complete the record, that in January, 1886, a deputation from the Island Government, composed of the Hon W. W. Sullivan, Premier, and the Hon. Donald Ferguson, proceeded to London for the purpose of supporting the prayer of the Memorial.

The seventh session of the North-West Council was opened on the 5th of November, and closed on the 18th of December. The elections were held a couple of months before, and resulted in the following returns: Regina, D. F. Jelly and John Secord; Qu' Appelle, Thos. W. Jackson and W. D. Perley; Broadview, Chas. Marshall; Moosomin, S. A. Bedford; Moose Jaw, J. H. Ross (re-elected); Lorne, O. E. Hughes; Edmonton, Dr. H. C. Wilson; St. Albert, Samuel Cunningham; McLeod, the Viscount Boyle. The Lieutenant-Governor (Hon. Edgar Dewdney) in his speech expressed his congratulations on the increased representation occasioned by the rapid advancement of the territories. Since the passing of the school ordinance last year sixty-five applications had been made for the formation of school districts. Of these, thirty Protestant and eight Roman

Catholic districts had been proclaimed. He referred to the rebellion, and would ask them to thank the Dominion Government and all parties concerned in its suppression. In the debate on the Address, in reply, Mr. Jackson accused the Lieutenant-Governor of having been derelict in his duty as Indian Commissioner, in not giving timely warning of impending troubles. His Honour denied the charge, and said many exciting rumours had been floated to get additional troops and more money into the district. Mr. Rouleau moved the rejection of the address and the substitution of another, which was lost, yeas 7, nays 10, and the address passed. The Lieutenant-Governor laid before the Council a report of the receipts and expenditure of the General Local Revenue Fund from 1st July, 1884, to 31st October, 1885, showing total receipts \$11,425.23; amount on hand July 1st, 1883, \$3,584.96; total, \$15,010.19. Total expenditure, \$8,245.90; balance on hand October 31st, 1885, \$6,764.29. The following ordinances were passed during the session :—

1. Respecting Section 21 of the N. W. Municipal Ordinance of 1884;
2. To amend and consolidate the Municipal Ordinance, 1884;
3. To amend and consolidate the School Ordinance of 1884;
4. Respecting schools;
5. To amend the administration of Civil Justice Ordinance of 1884;
6. Respecting duties of Clerks of Courts;
7. To regulate the procedure in appeals in capital cases;
8. Respecting exemptions from seizure;
9. To amend the Interpretation Ordinance;
10. Respecting Legal Profession;
11. Respecting Medical Profession;
12. Respecting Poisons;
13. Legalizing by-law of Town of Regina;
14. Legalizing by-law of Qu'Appelle Municipality;
15. To amend and consolidate Ordinance respecting infectious diseases of domestic animals;
16. To amend and consolidate Ordinances respecting fences;
17. To amend Ordinance No. 25 of 1884 respecting ferries;
18. To repeal No. 9 of 1883 respecting stolen horses;
19. To amend No. 4 of 1883 respecting partnerships;
20. To amend No. 1 of 1884 respecting herding of animals;
21. To amend and consolidate Ordinances respecting prairie fires;
22. To amend No. 2 of 1879 respecting dangerous lunatics.

PROGRESS OF EDUCATION IN THE DOMINION.

1885.

1. THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

There has been a good deal of educational activity in Ontario during the year 1885. The confederation of the Universities has been largely discussed, but on the whole very little substantial progress has been made in the direction of the desired consolidation. On one side there has been division and open hostility, on the other evident disinclination, if not covert dislike, to the scheme, and a tone in the discussion which savours of an echo of the heated and personal controversy of 1860—twenty-five years ago.* Apart from this, the Universities, Colleges, and Schools have exhibited increased intellectual life which will be briefly detailed in this paper.

THE UNIVERSITIES.

University of Toronto.—At the head of the university system of Ontario stands the University of Toronto, and University College. In this latter institution some new lecturers and tutors (holding Fellowships) have been appointed; the curriculum has been revised and extended in its range of subjects of instruction. The College Council in its report for 1885 says: "Since the re-organization of the University and College on their present basis in 1853, the degrees conferred in the Faculties of Arts, Law, and Medicine, on students trained in University College, have numbered in all 1,319, classified as follows:—LL.D., 10; LL.B., 52; M.D., 19; M.A., 244; B.A., 929; making a total of 1,319 degrees conferred on those who

*In his address on "University Day," Very Rev. Principal Grant thus referred to the spirit and tone of the discussions and conferences on this subject:—"The subject was looked at presistently from the standpoint of 'denominational grants' by writers who forget nothing and never forgive. Local and sectarian prejudices animated gentlemen who protested most loudly their special freedom from every kind of bias. Some, whose idea of a great concert is 'all the fiddles of the country in one big hall,' were willing to sacrifice the money and rights of other people and other places to any extent in order to have a 'great' university. To many the question at issue was between what they call state and sectarian universities respectively. To them every university has to be labelled 'Provincial' or 'Denominational.' They were placidly ignorant of the fact that such terms, far from giving any real information, are simply misleading: that Oxford and Edinburgh are denominational, yet national; that a living university has always the warrant for its existence in itself, and is to be judged by what it is actually doing."

have pursued their under-graduate studies in this College, and have proceeded to their respective degrees in the various faculties of the University." The university authorities, in their report for the year say:—During the year, 838 candidates underwent examinations in the different faculties as follows:—Faculty of Law, 35; Faculty of Medicine, 81; Faculty of Arts, 613; Faculty of Civil Engineering, 1; Local examinations for women, 108; total, 838. The following is a tabulated statement of the admissions to degrees and *ad eundem statum*, and the number who matriculated in the different faculties:—*Law*—Matriculation, 18; Degree of LL.B., 7; Degree of LL.D., 1. *Medicine*—Matriculation, 20; Degree of M.B., 14; Degree of M.D., 2. *Arts*—Matriculation, 189; *Ad eundem statum*, 6; Degree of B.A., 66; Degree of M.A., 8. *Civil Engineering*—Degree of C.E., 1. The number of students in attendance at the School of Practical Science in 1885 was as follows:—*Regular Students*—First year, 31; second year, 10; third year, 7; total, 48. *Special Students*—Mechanical Engineering, 4; Electrical Engineering, 2, Surveying, 5; total, 11. Total number of students in the Engineering Department of the School, 59. The number of graduates of the School is as follows:—1881, 1; 1882, 3; 1883, 3; 1884, 5; 1885, 5; total, 17. The students of the University publish a well-edited periodical called the *Varsity*, designed to be a reflex of opinions and views of the graduates and undergraduates. The chief subject of discussion this year has been the constitution of the University Senate, and the increased representation of the graduates in that body. In November last Vice-Chancellor Mulock, M. A., gave some \$2,000 to University College to found one or more scholarships therein. The Council decided to establish one, to be called the William Mulock Scholarship. Mr. Mulock has already founded one annual scholarship in the University in honour of his mother. It is designated the Mary Mulock Scholarship, and is valued at \$120. Mr. John Macdonald, merchant, Toronto, has founded the Macdonald Scholarship in University College. Annual value, \$50. The Marquis of Lansdowne gives a silver medal for competition in the College each year. Several prize scholarships are usually given to the College and University. The total income of the University is \$76,000; endowment, about \$1,000,000; amount invested in buildings, \$500,000. Scholarships have been founded by Hon. E. Blake, Q. C., Chancellor, and by the trustees of the George Brown memorial statue fund. During the year Dr. McCurdy was appointed assistant-lecturer on Oriental Languages in University College. He is a Canadian by birth. He had held the position of Professor of Oriental Languages in Princeton College, New Jersey, for seven years. ¶He resigned that position in order to pursue a further course of study in philology, and spent two years at the Universities of Gottingen and Leipzig, in Germany, before accepting the position in Toronto.

Victoria University, Cobourg,—Is the oldest University in Ontario, and was the first to confer a degree in Arts, viz., in 1846. The affiliated insti-

tutions are:—Albert College, Belleville; the Wesleyan College, Stanstead, Province of Quebec; the Wesleyan Theological College, Montreal, P.Q.; the Toronto School of Medicine, and the School of Medicine and Surgery, Montreal. Five gold medals and five silver medals are given at the end of the College course in each of the five departments:—Classics, Mathematics, English and Modern Languages, Natural Science, Philosophy, Logic and Civil Polity, to the best honour men who reach a certain standard. The gold medals are given annually by the following gentlemen: Rev. G. R. Sanderson, D.D.; W. E. Sandford, Hamilton; J. J. McLaren, M.A., LL.B., Toronto; G. A. Cox, Peterboro', and H. Hough, M.A., Toronto. The silver medals are given by S. H. James, M.A. The medals founded by H.R.H. the Prince of Wales are awarded to the two competitors who obtain the highest standing at a final examination in subjects named from year to year. Three prizes were founded some twenty years ago by Dr. J. Geo. Hodgins,—the Ryerson, Webster, and Hodgins prizes; the Walbridge prize was founded by A. N. Walbridge, M.A.; the Punshon prize was founded by Wm. Kerr, M.A., the Vice-Chancellor; the Wilson memorial prize by Bishop Wilson, and the Clark prize by S. Clark. A bursary of \$25 for elocution was founded by John Macdonald, merchant, Toronto. Several Districts in the various Conferences have established scholarships of the value of \$25 each, some of which are open to competition at matriculation, and others at graduation. Of the \$10,675 raised in the Dominion by the Educational Society of the Methodist Church in 1884-5 \$3,100 were given to Victoria College, viz., \$1,600 to the Faculty of Arts, and \$1,500 to the Faculty of Theology. The total income of the University is about \$20,000. Its invested capital is about \$200,000, and the value of its premises is \$70,000. The number of graduates and undergraduates is as follows:—Number of undergraduates and students in each year of Course. 1884-5: First year, 45; second, 40; third, 13; fourth, 24; in special subjects, 47; medical and theological students, 280; total, 449. Number of graduates up to end of 1885:—Arts, 463; medicine, 1,179; law, 88; Science, 10; theology, 54; music, 2; total, 1,796. Two periodicals, well edited, are issued by the students of Victoria University—*Acta Victoriana*, the College organ of the students, and *Kosmos*, the organ of the Science Association of the University, are highly creditable publications.

Trinity College University, Toronto.—This institution has made substantial progress during the past year. The establishment, by it, of a course, or series, of inter-collegiate lectures, on popular subjects, is a new and interesting feature in Canadian University life. Those given in Trinity College were well attended and highly appreciated. During the year the curriculum of the University has been carefully revised, and is extensive and comprehensive in its range. Like other provincial universities supported by religious bodies, it has received its endowments from private sources.

Those made to Trinity College are quite numerous and interesting in their character. From the calendar of the University for 1885-6 the following items are gathered :—In response to the pastoral letter of the late Bishop Strachan, founder of the University, issued in 1850, “about \$100,000 were subscribed in money, lands, and stock in building societies.” In the same year the Bishop went to England and received the following sums : £2,000 sterling from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel ; £3,000 sterling from the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, £500 sterling from the University of Oxford, and £4,000 from private parties. The S. P. G. also gave the site for the University—seven and a-half acres of land in the city of Toronto. In 1852-3 further subscriptions were obtained in England by the late Bishop Bethune, and in the United States by the Venerable Archdeacon McMurray, of Niagara. The latter collected \$10,000. In 1853 Dr. Burnside, of Toronto, gave \$24,000 to the College. In 1864 Archdeacon McMurray collected in England the sum of \$20,000, and Rev. W. S. Darling \$2,526. In 1865 Hon. James Gordon left \$2,000 to the College, and in 1866 Mr. E. Turner left to it \$8,000. In 1877 a Convocation Hall was erected, the cost of which was defrayed out of a legacy of \$4,000 from Mr. T. C. Street, and \$4,000 from the family of Mr. J. Henderson. In 1882 sufficient funds were raised to endow a chair in Divinity, and in Mental and Moral Philosophy. A chapel was also erected at the cost of \$10,000 by the Messrs. Henderson. In 1884 the Provost and Mr. Starr collected in England £9,500, conditionally on certain other sums being raised for the College. The total amount of endowment reaches the sum of \$300,000, including about \$25,000 in lands and the rest in securities. This record of generous giving is highly creditable to all parties concerned. The various buildings cost \$150,000, while the value of the site is estimated at \$200,000. The annual revenue of the University is about \$26,400. The total number of graduates of the University is as follows : In arts, 290 ; medicine, 403 ; law, 19 ; divinity, 14 ; music, 1 ; licentiates in Theology, 6 ; total number of graduates, 733. The number of undergraduates in 1885-6 is as follows: Arts—first year, men, 15, women, 8 ; second, men, 11 ; third, men, 5—39 ; Theology, first year, men, 2 ; second, men, 8—10 ; Law, second year, men, 13 ; third, men, 16—29 ; Medicine, second year, men, 45 ; third, men, 33 ; fourth, men, 35—113 ; Music, second year, men, 48 ; third, men, 3—51. Total number of undergraduates since 1854, 242.

The institutions affiliated with Trinity College University are as follows :—1. Trinity Medical School, Toronto ; 2. Women's Medical College, Toronto ; 3. Trinity College School, Port Hope ; 4. Bishop Strachan School for Girls, Toronto ; 5. Hellmuth Ladies' College, London, as a centre for musical examinations.

During the year a new divinity professor has arrived from England.

The students of the University publish a neat and spirited paper named *Rouge et Noir*.

Queen's University, Kingston.—Established 1841, has been highly prosperous during the year. Its chief officers have taken an active part in the discussion of the university questions of the day, especially that of the confederation of the university colleges of the Province. (To this subject I shall refer elsewhere).

In a most interesting address by Chancellor Fleming, delivered in April, the following extracts relate to college matters :

“For the first time in the annals of Queen's College the degree of Doctor of Science was conferred at the last convocation ; and for the first time in the history of the province, women were formally laureated with the degree of B.A. Hereafter our sisters and our daughters, when they merit academic distinctions, may be included in the list of graduates and appear on the roll of our alumni.”

The Chancellor then gave, in eloquent language, a sketch of the tercentenary celebration of the University of Edinburgh, which he attended by invitation. I make a few extracts as follows :

“On the day of their arrival in Edinburgh, the delegates were officially received by the Lord Provost, Magistrates and Town Council, and tendered the hospitalities of the city. Each delegate individually was most cordially welcomed. The following morning, in academic robes, they assembled in the old Parliament House. Within this ancient hall, consecrated by historic memories, there assembled a brilliant gathering of representative men from all quarters of the globe. They were clothed in official costumes of various shades and textures ; court uniforms, academic robes, many wearing decorations—not a few of them of ancient origin—the emblems of eminence, of position and official status This assemblage, headed by the Chancellor of the University, Lord Rector, Vice-Chancellor and Senatus Academicus of Edinburgh, . . . walked two and two to the Cathedral of St. Giles [to attend] a solemn commemorative service. Passing the sculptured archway, which forms the main entrance to St. Giles, a magnificent spectacle presented itself. Every available space of the interior was already occupied, except the seats reserved for the delegates and as we took our seats, every mind was profoundly impressed with the spectacle The service was Presbyterian. A printed form of prayers, specially prepared for the occasion, was placed into the hands of every worshipper. It began with the Old Hundred psalm The effect was singularly impressive, and as significant as impressive. Here, in this mediæval cathedral, were gathered men of many races and with much variety of creed—Anglican prelates, Roman Catholics, ministers of the Greek Church, the Presbyterians of Scotland, of America, of Australia, Methodists of the various branches, in a word, representatives of every phase of Christians, all joined audibly and heartily in the simple form of worship prescribed. The solemn service in St. Giles was in keeping with the deep religious feeling which the Scottish people endeavour to impress upon their institutions. Here delegates from the youngest to the oldest seats of learning ; from universities established but yesterday in Asia, Australia and America, to Bologna, dating as a great school, away back in the fifth century, all met in concrete form and united harmoniously in worship. No sight could be more imposing than that of the delegates thus assembled It was impossible, without emotion, to hear the multitude of voices mingling with the deep swell of the great

organ as it gave the melody, first, of the grand 'Old Hundred,' and at a later stage of the service the *Te Deum*.

"Scarcely second in interest . . . was the ter-centenary ceremonial . . . the official reception of the delegates [by the Chancellor of the University] . . . After the reception, honorary degrees were conferred on a large number of illustrious scholars and distinguished men of science . . . Among those so honoured was Sir William Dawson . . . Even in its outward aspect this ceremonial was memorable; . . . but the interest in it was immensely increased by the fact that of those who passed in review, many were renowned for literary achievements and intellectual activity which had exacted the homage of the world.

"The banquet which followed was magnificent under every aspect; 1,300 guests were present, and it was indeed a banquet in the highest sense of the word. The richest viands were in profusion . . . but the true richness and significance of the feast was in the circumstance that there were present the noblest intellects, the first mental powers, the best learning of the age . . . The various toasts . . . were responded to in fitting terms by Baron de Cenedo, of the Imperial University of Brazil, by M. Pasteur, whose fame everyone knows, by Rt.-Rev. Dr. Lightfoot, Bishop of Durham, whose speech was one of the ablest delivered; by Count Saffi, from the oldest university in Europe, Bologna, etc. . . ."

In regard to the question of confederation of Colleges in Ontario, Chancellor Fleming presented a report, in which it was stated that 349 replies had been received from friends and graduates of the institution in answer to the questions submitted to them recently—viz.: Whether they wished Queen's to go to Toronto? Whether they would assist her if she went there? And whether they would help to increase her efficiency if she stayed? The great majority of the correspondents declared they did not wish Queen's to go, but they would continue to help her here. A large number would not only give her nothing further in case of removal, but would withdraw their present aid. A very small minority favoured the scheme. Two men would give assistance if the college were removed. After reading the report the following resolutions were carried:—"That this meeting is of the unanimous opinion that the authorities of Queen's should determine that the University should forever remain at Kingston," and "That the University Council be requested to consider the advisability of forming an association whose duty it shall be in every possible way to further the interests and increase the efficiency of this University."

With this view and under the auspices of the Chancellor as chairman, a University Endowment Association was formed, with a number of local branches, for the systematic collection of funds. The objects of the Association were:—1. To increase the endowment of the University; 2. To found lectureships; 3. To found scholarships; 4. To found bursaries; 5. To found and endow new chairs; and 6. To further in every possible way the interests and promote the general usefulness of Queen's College and University.

The endowment of Queen's University amounts to \$225,000, and its

annual income to \$29,615 from the following sources :—1. Interest on endowment, \$13,644 ; 2. Annual subscription, \$7,380 ; 3. Fees, \$3,843 ; 4. Presbyterian church, \$2,298 ; 5. Temporalities Board, \$1,950 ; 6. Dominion Government, for Observatory, \$500—Total, \$29,615. The value of the building is \$135,000. Number of students in each year of course 1885:—First year, 90 ; second year, 80, third year, 74 ; fourth year, 67 ; special subjects, 43—Total, 554. Number of graduates:—Arts, 380 ; medicine, 385 ; law, 26 ; science, 5 ; theology, 51—Total, 847. The students of Queen's University publish a very neat and excellent *College Journal*.

Prof. Watson, of Queen's College, was offered, but declined, an appointment in Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

The College of Ottawa.—The courses of study are, 1. Classical ; 2. Theological ; and 3. Commercial. The total number of students in attendance is about 400. The annual income is somewhat over \$23,000, chiefly in fees. The endowment is \$15,000, and the capital invested in buildings, etc., is \$194,000. There is connected with this college a flourishing alumni association. The number of graduates is 49 ; undergraduates, 37.

The Western University, London, has virtually ceased to exist, so far as the Arts Faculty is concerned. Huron College formed the Divinity department. There is a flourishing Medical Faculty, but the affiliation of the said faculty was disallowed by the Minister of Education in 1886. In November, the resignation of Dean Boomer, as Vice-Chancellor and Provost, was read and accepted. Rev. Dr. Peach was appointed Chancellor, in place of Rt. Rev. Dr. Hellmuth retired. The principal of Huron College was appointed *ex-officio* Provost, so long as that college remained as a Faculty of the University.

UNIVERSITY CONFEDERATION IN ONTARIO.

The leading topic of discussion in educational circles during the year, has been the Confederation of the several Universities in Ontario. Conferences have been held, speeches delivered, letters and leaders have appeared in the newspapers, and pamphlets have been written on the subject. The scheme as finally agreed upon by the heads of colleges, and the Minister of Education is somewhat elaborate, and is fenced round with "checks and guarantees." In order to illustrate the light in which the scheme is viewed by the heads of the colleges concerned, I shall quote briefly what each one has said in regard to it.

Dr. Daniel Wilson, President of University College, Toronto, in his printed address at convocation said :

"In the protracted conferences of the representatives of various colleges carried on for the past two years, under the authority of the Minister of Education. . . a basis of agreement was finally arrived at. . . It is confessedly a compromise, as was inevitable where no statesman was prepared to undertake the framing of a wise and comprehensive scheme ; and like all compromises it has not entirely satisfied any one. It certainly does not commend itself to my unqualified approval.

. . . The proposal to break up the small staff of this college into two bodies, as a College Faculty and a University professorate—classified on no topical system, but confessedly arranged on a basis suggested by the still more inadequate equipment of certain confederating colleges, seems to me a scheme—whether expedient or not—can commend itself to no impartial mind as comprehensive or statesman-like.”

The Rev. Dr. Nelles, President and Chancellor of Victoria University, Cobourg, and an earnest friend to confederation, said in his printed address at convocation :

“The present scheme [of University Confederation] has valuable features, not embraced in any former plan, and seems to open the way, so far at least as Victoria is concerned, to a satisfactory settlement of this long-continued and injurious controversy. If I thought the scheme would be in any degree unfavourable to the great ends for which Victoria University was founded, then I for one would have nothing to do with the measure. But, as [conditionally] accepted by our Board of Regents on the ninth of January last, I find all reasonable security both for intellectual advantages and religious influences, with even greatly enlarged facilities for both the one and the other. The intellectual advantages are obvious enough, but as regards the religious advantages, it must be evident to those who look carefully at the matter that it affords an opportunity for supplying to our national university that religious teaching and influence on which church colleges have always laid so much stress, and the want of which they have deplored in Toronto University. . . . I have not agreed, and I do not now agree with those who think that the higher education of this country should be purely secular. I plead for a national university, but such a university for a Christian people should somehow employ, both in its lecture-rooms and in the personal character of its professors, the highest and most effective of all spiritual forces known among men—the power of the Christian faith; otherwise, with all her cold intellectualism, she will stand, like Niobe of old, through her irreverence and despair, at last hardened into stone, and holding, not indeed the New Testament, but ‘an empty urn within her withered hands.’ It is a profound and eminently Christian saying of Dean Stanley’s, that all high order of thought seeks to unite the secular learning and the sacred, while all thought of a low order seeks to separate them. . . . I have the honour of being one of the two students who first matriculated in Victoria University, in the year 1842, and I have had an official relation to the institution since 1850. My life’s best energies have been put forth in her venerable halls, and I will bear no part in doing injury or dishonour to the institution. But I am a Canadian as well as a Methodist, and I am a lover of all sound learning; and finding, as I believe, all important interests likely to be promoted by this scheme of academic federation, I am inclined to give it my support.”

The Very Rev. Dr. Grant, Principal of Queen’s University, Kingston, has taken strong ground against the proposed scheme of confederation, in which he is warmly sustained by the supporters of the University. In his address on University Day (Oct. 16th), he said :

“The so-called confederation scheme has not a single clause to secure the continued existence of the colleges we now have, much less a single word indicating a desire to improve them. It proposes to bring the existing colleges together but the

proposal is a ghost. It has not a particle of bone, flesh, nerve or skin. It is simply a bare invitation to colleges to throw aside their charters, associations, dignity, local strength, to uproot themselves at their own expense and move to Toronto, just as if it were as easy for a university to move one or two hundred miles as for a crab that travels with its house on its back. If, then, the colleges can accede to the scheme only at the sacrifice of the greater part of their funds at the outset, and in all probability of their continued existence as art colleges, how are you to get your 'first-rate literary education?'

After referring to the action of the representatives of Queen's University at the first conference on this subject, he said :

"At the opening of a subsequent conference, the substance of the scheme was submitted that was given to the public in January last. It outlined a plan that few university men could regard with enthusiasm, and even those most in favour of it acknowledged it to be a compromise based upon no intelligible principle. It was neither consolidation nor confederation, nor did it attempt to grapple with the problem of how to get a system adequate to the necessities of the whole Province . . . How generally and impartially the proposed scheme was submitted to the constituency of Queen's the chancellor explained at last convocation. How absolutely unanimous was the feeling shown with reference to it you all know. From professors, students and graduates, from city, county and province, from our friends in the other provinces, in great Britain and the United States, the response was the same. We have taken our stand. No matter what may be the action of the other universities, there shall not be absolute centralization of higher education in this country. Queen's will remain an autonomous university . . . Some of our best university men were at the outset in favour of a greater concentration of our scanty educational resources, and with these in my moments of despondency I sympathized ; but they demanded as prime conditions of their assent to any change full compensation for the losses that would be incurred in removal, and also that no invidious distinction should be made between the component parts of the new university. When there was any hesitation in granting these conditions they suspected the honesty of those who talked confederation, and when they found that the scheme lacked both, they rejected it with more vehemence than any body else. To these men the provision by which the arts curriculum was to be partly theological for as many candidates as chose, condemned the whole scheme. Such a provision was contrary to all their ideas of what a B.A. degree should represent. Others were from the outset opposed on principle to both the teaching and the examining concentration sought for. They pointed out that wherever and whenever the intellectual life of a country is vigorous, it has manifested itself in the establishment of colleges and universities of different types at every important centre ; that we have no equal in history of the best results flowing from a monopolizing of all highest educational work by one institution, and that here in particular the results would simply be a great consumption of red tape, hopeless stagnation in university matters."

The Board of Trinity College, Toronto, in an elaborate minute on the confederation scheme, said :

"That it is an essential pre-requisite to the success of any university confederation that all confederating colleges, including University College, should be placed upon a perfectly equal footing in their relation to the common university, and

that the following amendments to the proposed scheme are essential to the full carrying out of this principle:

"A.—Further provision for ensuring the equitable representation of the confederating colleges upon the Senate of the Provincial University, both as regards its *ex-officio* portion and also by the introduction of cumulative voting or some similar system in the election of representatives of the entire body of graduates in arts, as provided under the scheme.

"B.—That the Chairman of the University Professoriate be appointed by the Government.

"C.—That the work of University College and of the University Professoriate be carried on in separate buildings.

"D.—That in seeking legislation a complete Act should be obtained constituting a new Provincial University, instead of merely amending the existing Acts with reference to the University of Toronto.

"E.—That in the event of one of the universities named in the memorandum remaining outside the confederation, the graduates in arts of the universities actually confederating shall have between them the same representation upon the Senate as is assigned under the scheme to those of the three confederating universities.

"F.—That having regard to the sacrifice of their functions as degree-conferring and examining bodies which the confederating universities are asked to make under this scheme, as well as to the fact that in the event of the confederation working unsatisfactorily, they alone will suffer by the necessity of withdrawal, whilst University College and the institutions now affiliated to it will remain in full possession of the large State provision made in the University Professoriate, it is altogether unjust that the confederating universities should be asked further for the promotion of the general interests of higher education to defray from their own private resources the expenses incident to entrance upon the confederation, and that this corporation regards it as essential to the adoption of the scheme that equitable compensation should be given to all confederating colleges for the losses incident to their entering into the confederation, including in the case of the University all expenses incurred by the necessary removal of its college buildings to the immediate proximity of the Provincial University, as well as the loss of degree fees."

In addition to these utterances on the part of the heads of the universities concerned four pamphlets have been published on the subject by friends of Victoria College. One is by Rev. Dr. Dewart, editor of the *Christian Guardian*, entitled "*The University Question and Methodist Education*"; two by Rev. Dr. Sutherland, Missionary Secretary, *viz.*: No. 1, "*Shall our Higher Education be Christian or Infidel?*" No. 2, "*The Proposed Plan of College Federation.*" The title of the fourth pamphlet is: "*Should Victoria University join the proposed Federation of Colleges?*"

By arrangement made by the Minister of Education with the authorities of the Toronto University, of Trinity University, Victoria University and Queen's University, candidates for matriculation will have the opportunity of being examined at each of the High Schools in June and July at the same time as candidates for teachers' certificates, and the Universities will furthermore accept the results of the non-professional examination for teachers' certificates, so far as that examination covers the subjects required

for matriculation, so that candidates need only take the additional subjects for matriculation. They may, however, if not candidates for teachers' certificates, take the University papers all through. Applications for matriculation will be made as heretofore to the Registrar of the University at which the candidate proposes to matriculate. The papers will be laid before the candidates by the local presiding examiners, and the results returned by the Department to the registrars of the respective Universities. Victoria, Queen's and Trinity Universities have, in consequence, appointed a common examining board.

Knox College, Toronto.—At the opening of Knox College, in October, Rev. Principal Caven stated that :

“Since the establishment of the College, now in its forty-first year, 308 students had received their theological training therein. Were the numbers of those added who had taken partial courses, without stations definitely, he would be inclined to place the total numbers at about 450.” He also stated that “when the College encouraged increase of students in attendance, an increase which had falsified the predictions, was put up, it was said that it was absurdly large and would prove an unnecessary burden. So far was this from being the case that additions to the boarding-house were already urgently required.”

Dr. Caven further stated that the College had been recently affiliated with the University of Toronto, and that

“The four theological subjects which had been placed on the University curriculum would enable those students of Knox College who were so disposed, to complete the full course of literary and theological training in six years. . . . Another advantage of affiliation would be that the College would have a representative on the University Senate. . . . In his opinion the indirect influence thus gained by affiliation would be very great. . . . In accordance with the permission given by the last General Assembly the Board of Knox College had determined to add another professor to the staff. The subjects embraced in the new department would be Church History, Homiletics, and Pastoral Theology.”

The opening lecture on the occasion was delivered by Rev. Professor Gregg, D.D., on the history and progress of the Presbyterian Church in Canada. Referring to the subject of the early education of ministers, Dr. Gregg stated that when the Synod of Nova Scotia was organized in 1817

“It was felt that a native ministry was needed. But how were native candidates for the ministry to be trained? There was no Protestant College at that time in British America in effective operation but King's College, Windsor. This College was wholly under Episcopal control. One of its statutes, which is still in force, although vetoed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, was the following:—‘No member of the University shall frequent the Romish mass or the meeting houses of Presbyterians, Baptists, or Methodists, or the conventicles or places of worship of any other dissenters from the Church of England, or where divine service shall not be performed according to the liturgy of the Church of England.’ A more liberal institution was thus rendered necessary. The famous Pictou Aca-

demy was therefore established, and its classes opened towards the close of 1817, with 23 students in attendance. Dr. Thomas McCulloch, minister of Pictou, was the chief teacher of this Institution. He was a very extraordinary man. Besides attending to his duties as the minister of a congregation, he taught logic, moral philosophy, and natural philosophy. He also, at the request of the Synod, taught the Hebrew language and systematic theology. For conducting the theological classes he refused to receive any remuneration until some of his students were ready to be licensed. He then consented to receive £40 a year as theological professor. Such was the commencement of theological training in the Presbyterian Church in British North America. Since then there has been a wonderful progress in the number of theological colleges, professors, and students in Nova Scotia and in other provinces of the Dominion."

The *Knox College Monthly*, a very neat magazine, is issued by the College students.

Wycliffe College, Toronto.—The annual report of the Wycliffe College Council stated that during the previous year—

"The total number of the students, including the missionary and those not yet matriculated, was 26, several of whom were obliged to reside without the building, which was insufficient to provide the necessary accommodation. The rapidly increasing requirements of the work pressed upon the anxious consideration of the Council the necessity of enlarging the building at an early date. At this juncture the unexpected and noble gif of \$10,000 from one generous friend opened the way to the solution of the difficulty. This sum was available solely for the purpose of the extension. * * * The endowment of scholarships was one of the most practical and helpful ways in which the work could be assisted. There were now five scholarships with an aggregate endowment of \$6,944.39. During the past year two scholarships have been given. The family of the late D. Ridout had increased his gift of \$1,000 to \$2,000, which constituted what was now known as the 'Ridout Brothers' Scholarship.' The Hon. Edward Blake, Q.C., had generously given the sum of \$1,000, to be called 'The Bishop Cronyn Scholarship,' in memory of the first Bishop of Huron. The present library was altogether insufficient for the work. Mr. John Macdonald had offered \$200 upon condition that \$2,000 was raised at once to complete the library. Two persons had offered \$200 each in response to this offer upon the same conditions. . . . The Senate of the University of Toronto have recently affirmed the principle of options by virtue of which certain subjects taught in Wycliffe College would form a portion of the curriculum for the degree of B.A., and would constitute the basis upon which the College would be formally affiliated with the University, and representation upon the Senate be accorded to it.

The opening of the new library of the College took place in January, 1886. The chairman of the College Board, stated that the amount subscribed for the library was \$18,859; for the furniture (by the ladies), \$1,477; total, \$20,335; the cost of the library building was \$18,788, furniture, \$1,233; balance in hand, \$314. \$2,000 had been subscribed for the purchase of books. The total cost of the entire building, furniture, and books was \$51,637, and we are now entirely free from debt. The address on the occasion was delivered by Rev. Principal Sheraton, D.D., on the aim and purpose of Wycliffe College.

The Baptist College was affiliated with the University of Toronto in June. Provision has been made by Hon. Senator McMaster, the founder of the College, for the endowment of all the chairs of distinction; and in the meantime all the salaries of those employed in the College are paid by him.

Upper Canada College, Toronto.—During the last year J. M. Buchan, M.A., Principal of the College, died, after a short illness. George Dickson, M.A., of the Collegiate Institute, Hamilton, was appointed in his place.

NOTE.—No items in regard to other higher schools in Ontario have reached the editor.

Mr. A. W. Bannister, B.A., formerly of Albert College, Belleville, was, during the last year, appointed Principal of St. Francis College, P.Q.

The Grenada, W.I., *Government Gazette*, contains a notice of the appointment of Dr. E. F. Hatton, M.R.C.S.E., a Canadian graduate, and former resident of Peterboro', to be medical officer of the second district of the island.

Wesleyan Ladies' College, Hamilton.—At the close of this College in June, the ten young lady graduates each delivered a brief address, and were afterward admitted to their appropriate degrees. Their names are as follows:—Miss J. McClung, Toronto; Miss M. Kitchen, Cherry Valley; Miss A. S. Bean, Bright; Miss M. L. Holmes, Wingham; Miss S. J. Huff, Florence; Miss N. Keages, Hamilton; Miss N. M. Main, Hamilton; Miss M. McDonagh, Sarnia; Miss I. C. Wakefield, Thorold; and Miss I. S. Watson, Brampton. The two first secured the degree of M.L.A., the others M.E.L. The students of this College publish a well-written periodical entitled, *The Portfolio*. The Ontario Ladies' College, also Methodist, publish *The Sunbeam*. It is edited with care.

Alma Ladies' College, St. Thomas.—This College is so well-attended that it is proposed to erect an addition to the building as soon as funds are available.

Womens' Medical College, Kingston.—On the 12th October the annual session of this College was opened. Dr. Anglin delivered the inaugural address.

Dr. Alice McGillivray said that the Alumnae had formed themselves into an association, and agreed to subscribe \$10 annually towards the College funds, and the students had pledged themselves to do likewise when they graduated. Dr. Jenny K. Trout, of Toronto, sent a letter containing \$50—the scholarship won by Miss Oliver last year.

Womens' Medical College, Toronto.—Was re-opened on the 1st October, 1885. The address was delivered by Dr. Krauss. Mrs. Harvie, the treasurer, reported \$708 as the amount collected for the College during the year.

NOTE.—Reports of the operations of the other Medical Colleges in Ontario have not reached the editor.

Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont., closed for the year on the 30th June.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Army in India has made the following appointment: 2nd Batt. Cheshire Reg., Lieut. E. Thornton Taylor, of Montreal, late Sergeant-Major of the cadet corps R.M.C., who had passed the higher standard examination in Hindustani, to be Interpreter, *vice* Major G. F. Gleig.

PUBLIC AND HIGH SCHOOLS.

Public Schools.—The Minister of Education, in his report for 1885, states that 5,316 public schools were in operation during 1884. The attendance was 466,917 pupils—244,532 boys and 222,385 girls. The average attendance for the whole school year was 221,861,—not 50 per cent. The number of teachers was 7,085—females, 4,296, males, 2,789. The number of male teachers has only increased nine since 1876, while the female teachers have increased 891, or 25 per cent. The expenditure on behalf of the public schools was \$3,280,862, about \$7 per pupil on the roll, being an increase of but nine per cent on the expenditure since 1876. A remarkable falling off has occurred in the expenditures for maps, apparatus, etc., since 1876. In that year it was \$49,083; in 1884 it was only \$17,732. A corresponding falling off has taken place in the expenditure for sites and school buildings. In 1876, it was \$630,266; in 1884 it was only \$341,198, while the cost of rent and repairs has increased from \$488,786, in 1876, to \$625,905 in 1884.

High Schools.—The number of High Schools, including 17 Collegiate Institutes, in 1884, was 106; pupils, 12,737; average attendance, 7,302; total expenditure, \$385,426, or about \$30 per pupil on the roll.

Model Schools.—The number of County Model Schools reported in 1884 was 52, attended by 1,305 student-teachers, of whom 1,203 received certificates as third class teachers.

Teachers' Associations.—There were 64 teachers' county associations or institutes, with a membership of 5,189 out of the 7,085 teachers in the province. The receipts were \$9,423; expenditure, \$4,875.

Normal Schools.—The Normal Schools at Toronto and Ottawa were attended by 405 teachers in 1885. The pupils in the two provincial model schools during that year were 658; fees derived from them, \$11,352, being a falling off since 1882, when they reached the sum of \$13,783. The expenditure in 1885 for Normal and Model Schools was \$33,257 as against \$44,888 in 1882.

Art Schools.—Besides the Provincial Art School in Toronto, attended by 212 pupils in 1885, there are three local art schools: Kingston, 83 pupils; Ottawa, 133 pupils; London, 132 pupils; total, 560.

Mechanics' Institutes.—There were in 1884, 122 Mechanics' Institutes. Forty-three of these institutes conducted evening classes, attended by 1,170 students, representing nearly every trade and profession in the

country. Of these, 645 received proficiency certificates at the end of the term. Nineteen institutes conducted evening classes in writing, book-keeping, etc., attended by about 400 pupils. The number of volumes in the libraries of the institutes was 528,871. The expenditure was \$117,931; \$35,226 for books; \$5,790 for evening classes, and \$2,333 for lectures. There are reading-rooms, with papers and periodicals, in 68 institutes.

Arbour Day.—On the second Friday in May, 1885, 30,648 trees were planted in the various school section grounds of 37 counties and one district (Algoma). Flowers were only planted in two counties as reported, viz., Elgin and Simcoe.

Ontario Teachers' Association held its annual meeting in August, 1885. Papers were read on the following subjects:—"The Historical Development of Education," Dr. David Allison; "Education in Reference to Character," Very Rev. C. W. E. Body, M.A., D.C.L.; "A Plea for Science in Schools," J. C. Glashan; "The Study and Teaching of English," Wm. Houston, M.A.; "Permanency of the Teaching Profession," D. Fotheringham; "Reading as part of Elocution," Thos. Swift.

Ontario Music Teachers' Association held its first annual gathering in Toronto in December, 1885. Papers were read and discussion on them took place.

The *Montreal Gazette* of the 2nd of February contained the following editorial note:—A very high compliment has just been paid to the educational system of Ontario in the person of a gentleman who, for many years, has been identified with it; we allude to Dr. J. George Hodgins, the deputy Minister of Education. An international congress of education has been appointed to be held at New Orleans from the 23rd to the 28th February, in connection with the exhibition being held there. In the official programme the officers are thus designated:—"Honorary president, His Excellency Chester A. Arthur, president of the United States; honorary secretary, the Hon. J. George Hodgins, vice-Minister of Education, Ontario;" and then follows the list of working officers, the Hon. J. Eaton, United States commissioner of education, Washington, being president. This is a very decided compliment to Dr. Hodgins, all the more decided that it is richly deserved. We congratulate him upon this recognition of his life's labour in connection with the educational system of the sister Province of Ontario.

II.—THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

McGill University.—From the report of this university for 1885, we learn that

"The total number of students in attendance was 564: medicine, 271; arts, 223 (172 men and 51 women); applied science, 50; and law, 25.

" Besides these there are in the three affiliated colleges 111 students, viz. : 22 at Morrin, 12 at St. Francis, and 77 at the McGill Normal School. During the year there were conferred 80 degrees, 36 of M.D., 4 of M.A., 9 of B.C.L., 24 of B.A., and 7 of B. Ap. Sc. Normal School diplomas of academy grade, were granted to 9 teachers ; of model school grade, to 30 ; and of elementary grade, to 37 ; and school certificates as senior associate, to 1 ; associate in arts, to 30 ; and junior certificates, to 2.

" The total receipts of the year ending 30th June, were \$317,198, of which \$50,928 came under the head of ordinary revenue, the remainder being on account of special funds or investment account. The total ordinary expenditure was \$49,481.

" The library now numbers 25,000 volumes, besides the valuable professional library of the medical faculty of 10,000 more.

" The governors had secured the services of Mr. Paul T. Lafleur, B.A., gold medalist of this University, formerly of the Collegiate Institute, Ottawa, as lecturer in English and logic, and that they had in view the appointment of a laboratory assistant in chemistry.

" The classes for women under the munificent endowment of Hon. D. A. Smith (\$120,000) are now in full and satisfactory operation so far as the junior years are concerned. In the present session the total number of students is fifty-one. Of these, twelve are undergraduates, and nine are partials, taking three or more courses of lectures. The remainder are occasionals, taking one or two courses of lectures."

For the maintenance of this department of the University, Sir Wm. Dawson, the Principal, states that he

" Has received liberal donations, amounting in all to \$120,000 ; but on the express condition that the whole instruction, including the courses of lectures for all the four years, shall be entirely separate from those of the male students."

The *Globe* of the 4th January says, " Hon. Donald A. Smith, the generous donor, is strongly impressed with the conviction not only that the delicate refinement and modest reserve of true womanhood, must be endangered by the mingling in common mixed classes, and in college life with hundreds of young men, at the most critical period of life ; but he also sympathizes with Sir Wm. Dawson in the belief that diversified modes of instruction will be found necessary in adapting education to the different sexes."

The *Calendar* of the University for 1885-86 publishes a list of the subscribers to the memorial endowment of a chair in the Medical Faculty to commemorate the long services of the late Dean of the Faculty, Dr. George William Campbell. The total of the subscriptions amount to \$53,000.

On the 22nd October, the new building for the Medical Faculty was opened with appropriate ceremonies. During the year the name of Hon. Donald A. Smith was added to the list of governors, those of Rev. James Barclay, and Rev. Canon Norman, to the list of fellows.

Mr. G. F. Armstrong, who was for some time professor of engineering in the college, has been appointed to the Regius professorship of engineering in the University of Edinburgh.

Mr. J. A. Waddell, Bachelor of Applied Science of McGill University of 1822, has been appointed Professor of Mechanics at Tokio University, Japan.

The students of the University publish an interesting paper named the *McGill University Gazette*.

L'Université Laval.—This University has four faculties : Theology, Law, Medicine and Arts. The Professors in the Faculty of Theology are named by the Archbishop of Quebec, as Visitor of the University ; the Professors in all of the other faculties are named by the Council. It is proposed by the present Pope, Leo XIII, that the Faculty of Theology shall shortly be placed as that at Rome. The object of this concession is that all ecclesiastics of North America, instead of going to Rome to complete their theological studies, hereafter will, by the orders of the Council of the Holy See, receive the same degree at Laval.

Rev. Dr. Hamel, in his inaugural address, alluded to the above-mentioned fact, and spoke with great assurance of the ultimate success of the project.

It having been proposed to establish a branch of Laval University in Montreal, Rev. Mr. Marcoux, Vice-Rector of the University, on the 14th of October, purchased the lot of ground on the corner of St. Denis and Sherbrooke streets, as a site for the proposed University buildings. The property forming an area of about six and a half acres. The cost was \$83,000. It is proposed to expend \$500,000 on the new buildings. Work will be commenced next year. In the meantime the authorities of Laval have called for plans for this new branch. An offer is made of one thousand dollars for the design that will take the first prize, five hundred for the second, and two hundred for the third. The site has been paid for by a bequest of \$60,000 left by the late Mr. C. S. Cherrier, Q.C., and donations of \$10,000 each from Messrs. M. Kerouack and Foster, Montreal, from whose estate the purchase has been made.

Some faculties of the proposed branch of Laval University have been in existence in Montreal for some time. At the opening of law faculty in October, 1885, the Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau, Dean of the Faculty, spoke with much feeling in referring to the deaths of Mr. C. S. Cherrier, Q.C., and Hon. Judge Loranger. In conclusion, he said :

"Before long, the Roman Catholics of this great province will have no reason to envy the privileges for higher education of any of the Protestant communities. Here, as at Quebec, they would soon have their faculty of arts, as they had already their faculties of divinity, of law and of medicine. Then would be complete for them that grand social body—both one and multiple—that power of varied forms but single direction—their university."

The University at Quebec has lately established a Veterinary department in connection with the arts faculty. Hon. Justice Mathieu has accepted the position of professor of Administrative Law at Laval university, in place of Hon. T. J. J. Loranger, deceased. Rev. J. E. Marcoux, vice-rector of Laval university, received recently 600 volumes of the library of the late Hon. C. S. Cherrier, Q. C.

Bishop's College.—From an address of Mr. R. W. Hencker, D. C. L., Chancellor of Bishop's College University, at the *Alma Mater* dinner, we gather the following facts :

"In Divinity (excepting arts) there were conferred, since 1845, the following degrees :—D. D., 11 : B. D., 3 ; licentiate in theology, 18 ; total 32. In arts :—masters, 147 ; bachelors, 71 ; total 218. The law faculty conferred twenty-two degrees since it was established, one LL.D., masters in law 6, and bachelors in law 15. In medicine 116 degrees have been conferred and the honorary degrees number 29. There passed through the college undergraduates who had not taken degrees 55 in arts, 9 in law and 23 in medicine, making a grand total representation for the college of 491 degrees. The college has a capital of \$150,000, and it does not owe one cent."

On the same occasion, Bishop Williams, of Quebec (former rector), thus referred to two of the "old boys" of the school :

"Not long ago he visited the English admiral at Quebec and he found that his most trusted lieutenant was a Lennoxville boy. Again, it was a Lennoxville boy who, with his strong heart and keen eye, led the troops of Lord Wolseley across the desert to the victory of Tel-el-Kebir, and when young Wyatt Rawson was found wounded on the battle-field, his last words to Wolseley were, "General, did I not lead them straight.'"

At a meeting of the corporation in March, 1885, Rev. Dr. Roe, Vice-Principal, reported the result of his work in soliciting subscriptions for the endowment fund as follows :—

Subscribed for the Harrold fund.....	\$3,731
Subscribed for the Principal's salary endowment fund.....	6,702
Amount received in cash.....	5,438

It also appeared that by May 1st, 1885, the Harrold fund would amount to \$25,000, and the Principal's salary fund to \$12,000, including the conditional donation of Robert Hamilton, Esq., of \$5,000, which, when paid, and other donations, would bring up that endowment to \$25,000.

At a meeting held in Montreal in January, 1886, steps were taken to raise \$5,000, with which to build recreation room, chemical laboratory, and workshop in connection with Bishop's College and School, Lennoxville, and took practical shape. The new wing will be called the "Bishop Williams' Wing," in memory of the tenure of the rectorship by the present Lord Bishop of Quebec, from 1857 to 1863.

Vice-Chancellor Norman, in presiding at the convocation of the medical faculty, stated that Mrs. Davis had made the college her residuary legatee, and had also given a direct bequest of \$8,000, and her sister, Miss Davidson, had also given the latter sum, making a total of \$16,000.

The Principal of the College (DR. LOBLEY), having resigned his office to return to England, the Corporation of the College, at their recent annual meeting, elected the REV. THOS. ADAMS, M.A., to the post of Principal of the College and Rector of the School. Mr. Adams is nephew to

the celebrated senior wrangler and astronomer, who, simultaneously with Mr. Leverrier, the French astronomer, worked out and discovered, a few years ago, the planet Neptune.

Montreal College.—At a convention of the old pupils and friends of this college, held in September, about 500 old and new students were present. Among the former was Mr. Lapierre, who left the college 65 years ago. Addresses were made by Hon. Mr. Justice Dubuc, of Manitoba, and Rev. James Callaghan, of St. Patrick's Church. From the address of the latter we gather the following facts :—

“The Montreal College was founded in 1769, only a few years before France had ceded by the treaty of Paris her colonial possessions of Canada. England ruled supreme. Where once the gallant *fleur-de-lys* waved her graceful folds with undisputed sway, the victorious flag of Albion floated in the breeze on the shores and in the waters of the mighty St. Lawrence. . . . The foundations of our Alma Mater were laid with the sanction of the English Government and the approbation of the Seminary of St. Sulpice. . . . One of the principal features of our Alma Mater has been its practical usefulness. In its origin it affected a union between the French and English-speaking people notwithstanding the national antipathy of the two races and in its progress it gave to the different professions many distinguished scholars and honoured names : in painting, a Bourassa ; in sculpture, Charles Dauphin, a Michael O'Brien ; in architecture, a Perrault, a Leprohon, a Bourassa ; in music, a Eugène Beaubien, the author of the music of “*Oh, Canada, mon pays, mes amours*,” a masterpiece of national sentiment, a Martel, a Mazurette, a Desève, a F. Z. Bienvenu ; in literature, a Bourassa, a De Boucherville ; in poetry, a De Lille, a Derome, a Eustache Prud'homme, a Marceau ; in history, a Michel Bibaud, the first writer of Canadian history ; in antiquities, the Chevalier Latour ; in languages, a John Larkin, the author of the Montreal College grammars ; in oratory, Louis Joseph Papineau and Holmes. But the chief glory of our Alma Mater has been the honour of numbering among the old pupils four archbishops and fifteen bishops, eight of whom are founders of new dioceses. It has also given six senators, sixty members to the Local and Federal Parliaments, ten judges, three chief justices and four inferior magistrates. Its pupils have founded the colleges of Nicolet, Ste. Thérèse, Chambly, L'Assomption and St. Joseph, of Burlington.

Canadian College at Rome.—The establishment of a Canadian Theological College at Rome is now decided upon, and may be regarded as an event of exceptional importance by all friends of education. The institution is due to the enterprise and energy of the seminary of St. Sulpice, connected with the country, and especially with Montreal, since the foundation of the colony. The Superior of the college will, it is stated, be the Rev. Abbé Lecocq, P.S.S., of the Montreal Seminary. Rev Abbé Vacher, P.S.S., will, it is reported, be attached to the college as assistant procurer, Rev. Abbé Leclaire having been appointed procurer-in-chief.

The college is to be built entirely of stone and will face on the Corso. The plans of the edifice have been prepared by Mr. Bourgeau, of Montreal, and the total cost of the building is expected to reach almost

\$200,000. It is expected that within two years it will be open to Canadian theological students.

At the last convocation of the Gregorian University at Rome, the following priests of the Province of Quebec received the degree of Doctors of Theology: Jacques Dupre, Joseph Claver Bassette, Dominique Pelletier, Prosper Bennet and Alfred Archambault. Among the theological students who have received the degree of licentiate of theology in the university, is Mr. Auguste Taschereau, son of Honourable Mr. Justice Taschereau, of the Supreme court, Ottawa. M. M. Jacques Dupre and Antoine Malet received the title of Doctor at the University of St. Thomas.

Diocesan College, Montreal.—From the eleventh report of this institution, the following information is obtained :

During the session the total number of students was 18, and is distributed as follows :—Students taking the two full courses, viz., the arts course at McGill University and divinity, 6 ; students taking full McGill course after completion of divinity course, 1 ; students taking partial course at McGill University, 3 ; students preparing for McGill University, 7 ; students studying divinity alone, 1 ; students preparing for foreign work (included in above lists), 1. Ten studentships of the annual value of \$100 to \$140 each are at the disposal of the board. Six are limited to students born in Canada, viz., the six presented by the S.P.C.K., one is presented by the Bishop of Montreal, one by St. George's Y.M.C.A., two by the Cathedral ; exclusive of the building and grounds the endowment amounts to \$41,000. A legacy of \$6,000 was received from the executors of the late Mrs. G. A. Turner, bequeathed under certain conditions and entrusted to the care of three trustees.

Wesleyan Theological College, Montreal.—The last sessional report of this college calendar states :

"That there were 21 students during the last session, and there had been 120 since the establishment of the college, five of whom were in the North-West. Provision is made for the admission of students from the French Methodist Institute in the city, on passing the prescribed examination. In the college they received lectures in the French language throughout the course."

Presbyterian College, Montreal.—The session of this college was opened on the 7th October, (but no report of its operation during the year has reached the editor.)

The Rev. Professor Coussirat, B.D., B.A., of this college, and Lecturer in Hebrew and Oriental Languages in McGill College, returned from France in September. The Minister of Education, Fine Arts and Worship in France, has named Professor Coussirat *Officier d'Académie*, a high distinction.

Presbyterian College for Ladies, Montreal.—The trustees of the late Mr. Donald Ross, merchant, who bequeathed all his fortune—over \$100,000—before his decease, many years ago, to establish a college for the higher education of women when the accumulation of interest or other donations

would bring the amount up to \$400,000, have taken steps to commence operations at once, having obtained powers to do so from the Quebec Legislature. A bequest from the late Miss Scott of \$15,000 has been received by the trustees, and the Hon. D. A. Smith has offered a conditional donation of \$25,000.

A site has been selected on the slope of Mount Royal, and overlooks the city and its beautiful environs of river, hill, and dale. The principles of the institute will be entirely non-sectarian, but it will be under control of the General assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Canada and a board of trustees.

Stanstead Wesleyan College.—Rev. Dr. Kennedy, of Sackville, N.B., has been appointed Governor and Principal of Stanstead Wesleyan College. Mrs. Kennedy becomes head of the domestic department. The pupils in 1885 numbered 122. The endowment amounts to \$15,250, yielding an income of \$925. It is proposed to change the college to one for ladies only.

St. Mary's College, Montreal.—The *fête* of Rev. Father Turgeon, the rector of St. Mary's College, was celebrated in May. The ceremonies commenced by the presentation to their *Alma Mater* by the old students, of an oil portrait of Rev. Father Félix Martin, S. J. Hon. Judge L. O. Loranger, an old student, presented the portrait and a gold medal, to be competed for by the students in philosophy. Mr. Alfred Merrill then delivered a very appropriate address and presented to the college a portrait of the late rector, Rev. Father Frs. de S. Cazeau, S. J. Both of these oil portraits are the work of Mr. Eugène Hamel, an old student, for some years past established in Rome.

Miscellaneous.—Upon the recommendation of the Hon. Dr. Ouimet, Chief Superintendent of Education, the Lieut.-Governor has set apart the 5th and 19th day of May in each year as Arbor Days, for the eastern and western divisions of the Province of Québec. Normal Institutes for teachers were held at Lennoxville, Waterloo and Ormstown, during the year. Mr. D. R. Wilkie, Toronto, has presented to the Quebec High School for annual competition, a medal to be known as the "Wilkie Medal." The Protestant section of the Council of Dublin Instruction have arranged with the authorities of Bishop's College, that the holders of Normal School certificates who desire to pursue a university course, be admitted as matriculants of a second year's standing without further examination, and that three of such matriculants who have taken seventy-five per cent. of the total marks required by the Normal School, receive free tuition at the university for the third year's course. The 25th year of the establishment of the Seminary of Three Rivers, has been celebrated in a fitting manner. Abbé L. N. Bégin, director of the *Petit Séminaire de Québec*, has succeeded the late Abbé Lagacé, as Principal of the Laval Normal School, Quebec. The Archbishop of Quebec has received from Rome a gold and a bronze medal, bestowed by His Holiness, Leo XIII., to be given in his

name to pupils in the College of Ste. Anne, who may take first rank in the course of philosophy in that college. The Fraser Institute was opened in Montreal, in October, 1885, as a free library.

Public Schools.—(No report received).

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES.

King's College, Windsor.—In September, the staff of this the oldest Church of England university in the Dominion, was reconstructed as follows:—Rev. Isaac Brock, M.A., of Oxford, late of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, was appointed Professor of Theology, and acting president, until a definite appointment of president is made. Mr. Chas. G. Roberts, M.A., of Fredericton, was appointed Professor of English Literature and French. Mr. Hammond, who holds a B.A., of Harvard, and M.A., of Princeton, was appointed Lecturer in Classics, and German. He comes particularly well recommended from the American universities, where he has studied. Mr. Roberts, the author of "Orion" and other poems, and late editor of *The Week*, Toronto, was formerly principal of the Chat. ham Grammar School. The university opened on the 1st October. Twenty-seven students were in attendance, eleven of whom were divinity students.

Dalhousie College, Halifax.—In April, the annual convocation of this university took place; Sir A. G. Archibald presided. A pleasing event on the occasion was the granting of the degree of B.A., upon Miss Margaret Newcombe, of Cornwallis. This was the first time in the history of the college that a degree was conferred upon a lady. In June, Rev. John Forrest, professor of English literature, was appointed principal of Dalhousie College, *vice* Dr. Ross, recently retired. Dr. Ross has occupied the professor's chair in Nova Scotia higher educational institution for forty years, and was principal of Dalhousie for a very long time. During the year, Prof. J. G. Schurman, was appointed to a chair in Cornell University. The Halifax city council, have agreed to purchase for the sum of \$25,000 and a piece of city property, 400 x 425 feet, the old Dalhousie College building, which is located in the heart of the city. The governors of Dalhousie University will erect new buildings in the southwestern suburbs of Halifax, given them by the city as a part of the bargain. The idea is to put up buildings, at a cost of \$100,000, for the accommodation of 500 pupils, and to make it to the Maritime Provinces what McGill is to Montreal. With this view, ex-Chief Justice Sir William Young has given the governors the sum of \$20,000. Mr. George Munro, the well-known publisher, of New York, and a native of the province, has endowed the college to the extent of \$25,000—the largest sum ever given by a Nova Scotian to any institution. The late Mr. Alexander McLeod has also given the college a bequest of \$100,000. These gifts have

put the University upon a splendid financial basis, and the object of its professors and friends is to make Dalhousie to the Provinces what McGill is to Montreal. The number of students attending the institution in 1885 was sixty-five undergraduates and thirty-five general students in the arts department.

The following college papers are published in Nova Scotia : *King's College Record*, Windsor ; the *Dalhousie College Gazette* ; the *Acadia Athenæum*, Wolfville ; and *The Academy*, Pictou.

Public Schools.—It is twenty years now since Dr. (now Sir) Charles Tupper and Mr. (now Sir) A. G. Archibald carried a free School law through the Parliament of Nova Scotia. Rev. Dr. A. Forrester was the Chief Superintendent of Education at that time. He was succeeded by Theodore H. Rand, D. C. L., now principal of Woodstock College. Dr. David Allison is the present superintendent. The correspondent of the *Montreal Gazette*, gives the following particulars :—

“The eighteen counties of Nova Scotia, with a population of 475,000 are divided into ten school districts, each under the supervision of a permanent inspector, who devotes his whole time to the work. There were 1,839 school sections and 2,065 schools in operation in 1885. The total number of pupils registered during the year was 103,287. Of these 86,578 registered in summer and 82,472 in the winter term. The proportion of the population at school during the year was 1 in 42. The 2,127 teachers employed in the summer term were of the following grades :—

GRADE.	MALE.	FEMALE.
B. First class.....	190	92
C. Second class.....	174	688
D. Third class.....	202	719

“The total number of males employed was 593 as compared with 1,502 females—the girls predominating, nearly three to one. During the year 1,235 teachers were re-engaged in the same section, 655 removed to other sections and 210 new teachers were employed. The total amount expended on the public schools of the province was \$642,771. Of this amount \$188,400 was contributed by the Government, \$120,328 by counties, and \$334,000 by assessment on sections. The total expenditure for common schools is a little over \$6 per pupil on the roll. Besides this, the amount expended on private schools, Dalhousie, Acadia, Mount Allison, St. Francis Xavier and King's colleges, would be at least \$150,000, making a grand total of say \$800,000, or \$1.70 per capita. The average salary to first-class male teachers is only \$421 (the highest being \$688, paid in Halifax) and for females \$312 (the highest in Halifax being \$436). The average for second-class males was \$286, and females \$234, and for third-class \$205, and \$169. 538 licenses to teach were issued to young persons last year. Of these, 105 were graduates of the Normal school. A Provincial Normal School was established thirty-one years ago at Truro, under the principalship of Dr. Forrester. A new normal school building was erected a few years ago at a cost of \$40,000. Its pupils now number 200.”

THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Universities and Colleges.—Dr. Brydone Jack has resigned the presidency of the University of New Brunswick, and Dr. Thos. Harrison,

of Trinity College, Dublin, has been selected in his stead. Mr. S. W. Dyde, M. A., has been appointed Professor of Metaphysics in the N. B. University. He is one of the most gifted graduates of Queen's University, Kingston. He took a full honour course and won two gold medals, one for excellence in mental and moral philosophy and one for classics. His thesis for the degree of M. A., merited the compliments of the College Senate, and was printed by Appletons in the *Journal of Speculative Philosophy*, New York. Latterly, Mr. Dyde has been studying theology and the higher mathematics. The Senate of the university, following the example of the universities in Canada, has wisely extended the term of the collegiate course from three to four years. This will bring the New Brunswick university into harmony with the other universities of the Dominion and give to its degrees more of an equal inter-provincial value than they formerly possessed. The annual commencement exercises of 1885, of the Mount Allison educational institutions (the Methodist college of the Maritime Provinces), have been the most successful for years. Bishop Carman, of Ontario, preached the baccalaureate sermon. Miss Hattie L. Stewart, B. A., 1882, the first lady graduate in arts in the Dominion, took the degree of M.A., which was also the first degree conferred upon a lady by a Canadian college. One hundred and fifteen ladies attended the seminary. Rev. Dr. Kennedy, principal of the seminary, has been appointed principal of the Stanstead College, province of Quebec, and will be succeeded by Rev B.C. Borden. Three young ladies graduated as Mistress of the Liberal Arts, and eleven graduated in music. George J. Laird, M.A., late Professor in Mount Allison college, Sackville, N.B., son of the Rev. J. G. Laird, is now in Breslau, in Germany, where he intends pursuing a post-graduate course, especially in science. The college papers published in New Brunswick are the *University Monthly*, Fredericton, and *The Argosy*, Sackville.

Public Schools.—From the report of Chief Superintendent Crocker, we gather the following particulars: In the winter term, 1885, there were 1,549 schools in operation, increase 135; teachers, 1,695, increase, 193; pupils, 63,001, increase, 9,492.

The correspondent of the *Montreal Gazette* states that:

“The history of the public school system of New Brunswick dates from March, 1802, eighteen years after the province was separated, when an Act for creating and encouraging parish schools was passed, and the sum of £420 appropriated for their benefit. Until 1847 the public schools were under the control of the justices of the various parishes, who appointed trustees for their management. In that year, the Governor and Executive Council were constituted a Board of Education, and in 1852 the first superintendent was named. The Government grant for education last year was \$112,340, of which \$83,838 went to the common schools, the balance being appropriated to the superior and normal schools and salaries. The system of inspection was inaugurated in 1844, when four inspectors were appointed; from 1852 till 1858 there were fourteen— one for each county. Then a return was had to the old plan and the number reduced to four. In 1872 another change was made

and an inspector again appointed for each county. These in 1879 were supplanted, the province being divided into eight districts, with an inspector for each, a further reduction being made in 1884 to six districts. The growth in the number attending school has been steady, keeping pace with the improvement in the condition of the people. Thus in 1852 the proportion of the whole population attending school was 1 in 10.42, in 1872 it was one in 7.19, and in 1884 had increased to 1 in 5.84.

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Public Schools.—The Chief Superintendent's Report for 1885 shows that the number of public schools in operation was 435. The number of pupils enrolled was 21,983; daily average attendance during the year, 12,166; teachers, 494, as follows :—

	CLASS I.	CLASS II.	CLASS III.	TOTAL.
Male Teachers.....	41	92	138	271
Female do.	16	32	175	223
	—	—	—	—
	57	124	313	494

The total expenditure for education was \$145,598.60, (Government grant, \$109,316.85; district assessment, \$36,281.75), including \$5,396.30 for Prince of Wales' College and Normal School, and \$3,773 for Inspectors. The average salary of first-class teachers: Males, \$430; females, \$287. Second class: Males, \$282; females, \$221. Third class: Males, \$220; females, \$170. A Provincial Educational Institute was held in October, at which seven papers on educational topics were read and discussed. The attendance at the College and Normal School was 125.

Miscellaneous.—The late Rev. G. W. Hodgson, of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, has bequeathed the reversion of \$32,000 to King's College, Nova Scotia.

Robert Falconer, of Trinidad, a native of P. E. I., 18 years of age, has lately gained the West Indian Gilchrist scholarship, worth £100 sterling per annum, tenable for three years.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

Colleges.—Hon. Donald A. Smith has given \$3,000 to St. John's College for its General Endowment Fund. This will enable the College to claim £700 sterling from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel for the same object. Mr. Smith's gift is very welcome to the College, on account of the very close relationship now for more than half a century between the school at St. John's and so many of the officers of the Hudson's Bay Company.

Manitoba College, the educational institute of the Presbyterian church, now only bears a mortgage of \$9,600 upon it, instead of one of \$24,000 two years ago. This has been attained by the assistance rendered by liberal friends in Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton and Manitoba. It is stated

that one gentleman has made good his promise to give \$2,000. The College arts classes were in full operation, with excellent prospects. It was expected that between thirty and forty students of Manitoba college will appear at the University of Manitoba examinations in May, 1886, eleven of whom are expected to take their B.A. in June. There are about twelve theological students in attendance. *Manitoba College Journal*, a neat publication of 26 pages, is issued by the students.

A bill was introduced into the Legislature in April, 1886, to incorporate Wesley College, Winnipeg. Among the trustees are Lieut.-Governor Aikins, School Superintendent Somerset, Hon. C. P. Brown, and Hon. D. H. Wilson.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

At Qu'Appelle, Bishop's College has been formally opened by Bishop Anson. At the dedication services he indicated the special object he had in founding the college—the training of young men desirous of entering holy orders, but lacking the means to do so.

A committee from the different Methodist churches in the city was appointed to collect subscriptions. It was decided to issue scholarships in the college on the payment of a fee. It is expected that the college will be opened in the autumn of 1886. Wesley Hall, on Main Street, has been transferred to the college board.

A circular issued in August, states that the college of St. Boniface has been incorporated, and is affiliated with the university of Manitoba. Since the month named, it is under the direction of “the Fathers of the Society of Jesus, under the high patronage of His Grace the Archbishop of St. Boniface.” The college can accommodate 100 students.

A Military School for the province has been established at Fort Osborne. About 30 are in attendance.

Schools.—Mr. J. B. Somerset, superintendent of the Protestant Schools in Manitoba, reports 326 schools as in operation during the first half of 1884, attended by 11,708 pupils: 6,333 boys and 5,375 girls, with an average attendance of 6,526. The number of teachers was 369: 170 males and 189 females; first-class, 47; second-class, 118; third-class, 138; with interim certificates, 56. The expenditure for all school purposes from the Government grant during 1884, was \$40,682, including \$28,850 to schools, \$3,000 to the Normal School, and \$3,420 for inspection. The number of Roman Catholic schools, as reported by Superintendent Mr. T. Alfred Bernier for 1883, was 34, attended (during the half year ending in August, 1883,) by 1,951 pupils. The expenditure was \$7,400.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Public Schools.—Superintendent Pope, in his report for 1884-85, states that 76 schools were in operation, with an enrolled attendance of 4,027; average attendance, 2,130. The expenditure was \$71,161, including

\$62,203 paid for teacher's salaries. The total value of the school property in the province was \$123,109. The High School at Victoria is attended by 134 pupils.

EDUCATION OF THE INDIANS.

The total number of Indian schools in operation in the Dominion during 1885, was 168; attended by 4,789 pupils, as follows:

PROVINCE.	SCHOOLS.	PUPILS.
Ontario.....	71	1,952
Quebec.....	16	441
Nova Scotia.....	4	75
New Brunswick.....	5	113
Prince Edward Island.....	1	16
Manitoba and North-West Territories.....	62	1,823
British Columbia.....	9	369
Totals.....	168	4,789

GRADUATES OF THE SEVERAL UNIVERSITIES IN 1885.

University of King's College, Windsor, N.S.—(Founded by Act of Parliament, A.D., 1788.) *B.D.*, Rev. A. F. Hiltz, Rev. D. Smith; *M.A.*, Rev. G. H. Butler, Rev. K. C. Hind, Rev. J. Lowry; *B.A.*, R. W. Hobart, Rev. G. R. Martell, C. A. Saunders, A. T. Tucker; *B.E.*, A. H. Dimock; *B.C.L.*, J. J. Hunt.

McGill College and University, Montreal.—(Erected into a University by Royal Charter, 1821.) *B.C.L.*, Irving E. Struthers, (1st rank honours and Elizabeth Torrance gold medal and prize in International law), Arthur W. Smith, *B.A.*, (1st rank honours), Robert A. E. Greenshields, *B.A.*, (1st rank honours), Geo. F. O'Halloran, *B.A.*, Albert G. B. Claxton, Henry J. Hague, *B.A.*, Jas. Gladstone Jolly, J. D. Cameron, *B.A.*, H. J. Duffett, *B.A.*; *M.D.*, *C.M.*, R. H. Arthur, J. H. B. Allen, T. A. Baird, F. N. Burrows, G. A. Cassidy, W. S. Daly, Douglass Corson, J. H. Darey, *B.A.*, Henri Dazé, W. W. Doherty, John Elder, *B.A.*, D. W. Eberts, F. G. Finlay, F. McD. Harkin, E. O. Hallett, H. T. Hurdman, Smith Gustin, A. E. Hanna, A. C. Hawkins, R. T. Irvine, H. D. Johnson, W. H. Klock, J. W. McMeekin, M. C. McGannon, N. Mc Cormack, H. J. McDonald, D. L. McMillan, F. H. Powell, G. F. Palmer, A. M. Robertson, J. L. Shibley, D. G. Wishart, J. A. K. Wilson, E. G. Wood (Holmes gold medal); *B.A.*, Arthur Colquhoun (1st rank honours and Shakespeare gold medal), Wm. Lockhead (1st rank honours), Jas. A. McFarlane (1st rank honours and Prince of Wales gold medal), J. C. Martin (1st rank honours), Wm. G. Stewart (1st rank honours and Logan gold medal), Hugh S. McLennan (Lansdowne gold medal), G. J. A. Thompson, Hanbury Budden, Murray Watson, George A. Mc Lennan, J. H. MacVicar, P. M. Robertson, J. H. Higgins, Alex. Currie, W. T. Currie, A. S. Grant, Donald Cameron, Geo. F. Calder, Nathaniel

Rolph, J. A. Fergusson, H. J. Silver, W. A. Home, A. H. Walters, H. Campbell, M.A., Wm. H. Naylor, Wm. D. Lighthall, J. Herbert Darey, Henry M. Ami, W. W. Whyte (*ad eundem*) ; *B.A.S.C.* advanced course, H. V. Thompson (Lansdowne medal), ordinary course, Saml. Fortier, Jude J. T. Routhier, T. W. Lesage, E. M. Macy, Chas. Wm. Trenholme, B.A., (British Association gold medal), E. P. Mathewson ; *LL.D.*, the following honorary degrees conferred in 1884 were inadvertently omitted from last year's A. R. : Rev T. G. Bonney, D.Sc., Sir Frederick J. Bramwell, Ed. Frankland, M.D., D.C.L., Douglas Galton, C.B., D.C.L., Asa Gray, LL.D., James Hall, A. G. V. Harcourt, M.A., Sir J. H. Lefroy, C.B., K.C.M.G., Sir John A. Macdonald, K.C.B., D.C.L., H. N. Mosely, M.A., H. E. the Marques of Lansdowne, Sir Lyon Playfair, K.C.B., Sir H. E. Roscoe, Ph.D., LL.D., Lord Rayleigh, D.C.L., Sir R. Temple, D.C.L., Sir Wm. Thomson, LL.D., D.C.L., E. B. Tyler, D.C.L., LL.D., Daniel Wilson, L.L.D.

The University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada.—(Established by Royal Charter, 1827). *B.A.*, Andrew Bain, Mary B. Bald, A. R. Barron, J. J. Bell, Joseph Blackstock, Catharine Edith Brown, Margaret Nelson Brown (gold medallist in modern languages), J. M. Cameron (silver medallist in modern languages), Wm. C. Chisholm, Robt. R. Cochrane, Arthur Collins (gold medallist in metaphysics and ethics), Jas. A. Collins, A. E. Doherty, R. J. Duff, J. J. Elliott, J. W. Evans, A. J. Forward, H. R. Fraser, Ella Gardiner, J. L. Gilmour, H. J. Haviland, S. A. Henderson, G. H. Hogarth, J. G. Holmes, Gordon Hunter, W. H. Irving, H. E. Irwin, E. H. Johnston, J. B. Kennedy, E. B. Kenrick, Louis Kinnear, Jno. Kyles, Thos. H. Lennox, W. U. Logan (gold medallist in classics), Donald Mackay (silver medallist in metaphysics and ethics), Stephen Martin, M. S. Mercer, Geo. Mickle, G. E. Morphy, M. F. Muir, Duncan McColl, R. O. McCulloch, J. H. McGeary (gold medallist in mathematics), V. C. McGirr, A. C. McKay (gold medallist in physics), A. J. McLeod, Joseph Nason, J. W. Phelps, J. I. Poole, J. A. V. Preston, F. P. Ridell, H. Jas. Rossiter, Wm. Sanderson, Jas. Short, E. A. Sisley, Wm. A. Smith, F. H. Sykes, A. B. Thompson, Jas. C. Tolmie, W. W. Vickers, Wm. H. Walker (silver medallist in classics), Wm. M. Walker, Thomas Walmsley (gold medallist in natural sciences), Chas. Alex. Webster, Archd. Weir (silver medallist in physics), Henry Blois Witton (silver medallist in classics) ; *M.A.*, A. S. Johnson, A. C. Lawson. *LL.B.*, J. A. Allan, Wm. Burgess, W. F. W. Creelman, G. Delahey, Joseph Nason, Wm. S. Ormiston ; *M.B.*, F. W. Cane, Leeming Carr (silver medallist in medicine), J. D. Courtney, J. F. Grierson, H. N. Hoople (silver medallist in medicine), J. H. Howell (gold medallist in medicine), A. B. Kinsley, C. A. Krick, D. J. Minchin, Danl. Pool, M. R. Saunders (silver medallist in medicine), D. B. Staebler ; *M.D.*, Jas. Bray, W. W. Bremner ; *C.E.*, J. L. Morris.

The University of New Brunswick.—(Founded and incorporated by

Royal Charter, 1828 ; re-organized 1860). *B.A.*, T. H. Currie (mathematical scholar), Alder B. Boyer (Lansdowne gold medallist), E. S. Carter, N. C. Hansen, W. J. Clarke, Harris G. Fenety (alumni gold medalist), Joseph Hayes, E. J. Broderick, T. A. McGarrigle ; *M.A.*, W. J. Fowler, F. B. Meagher, A. C. B. Jack ; *B.S.*, Rev. J. R. Mace, *M.A.* ; *B.C.L.*, Geo. Herbert. Lee, *M.A.*

The University of Victoria College, Cobourg, Ontario—(incorporated by Royal Charter, 1836, re-organized as a university, 1841, re-organized 1884, by the consolidation of Albert and Victoria). *LL.D.*, Hon. Mr. Justice Rose, *M.A.*, *LL.B.* ; *D.D.*, Rev. Henry Evans, Rev. W. S. Griffin, Rev. W. R. Parker, Rev. E. I. Watkin ; *B.A.*, J. T. Lillie (Prince of Wales' gold medalist), J. H. Sanderson (Prince of Wales' silver medallist), F. C. Colbeck, W. H. Bruce, R. E. Fair (gold medal in metaphysics), G. M. Atkinson, G. S. Bean, R. P. Bowles, A. A. Bowers, H. H. Coates, G. H. Cobbledick, W. J. Chisholm, T. H. Follick, R. V. Fowler, J. J. Ferguson, T. A. Large, T. C. Nicholls, N. Williams, W. H. Williams, D. M. Schell (*ad eundem*) ; *M.A.*, F. A. Cassidy, J. H. George, C. Harper, L. Kennedy, W. G. H. McAllister, J. McLachlan, A. Miller, F. Sherin, C. H. Walderson ; *B.D.*, A. C. Courtice (gold medallist in theology), T. W. McVety, W. H. Warriner, J. C. Antliff (*ad eundem*) *LL.B.*, W. J. Ford, *M.A.*, H. A. McKeown, A. W. Strongman, *M.A.* ; *M.D. and C.M.*, Wm. T. Aikins, *LL.D.*, Jno. Barber, A. W. Bigelow, J. A. Burgess, J. R. Dales, *D.D.* Ellis, J. S. Freebourn, W. A. Goodall, H. Gendreau, L. P. Grandpré, S. M. Hay, A. R. Harvie, L. L. Hooper, H. J. Hamilton, C. J. O. Hastings, A. B. Knisley, E. E. King, C. E. Lawrence, John Marty, L. J. Mothersill, N. C. McKinnon, H. McGillivray, J. E. Pickard, W. T. Parry, Daniel Pool, Philip Park, B. B. Patullo, J. A. Rutherford, J. G. Sutherland, George Simonton, L. G. Smith. F. X. Tremblay, W. J. Teasdale, Thos. Verner, D. M. Williams, H'y A. Wright, Hiram A. Wright, W. H. Wright ; *M.D.*, L. C. Bussien, H. Brodeur, J. H. Chalifoux, J. D. Caisse, J. C. R. Charest, J. W. U. Catudal, D. Derosiers, L. G. E. Grignon, F. Jeannotte, J. Jetté, E. A. Laferrière, P. O. Lauzon, A. Laurendeau, J. O. Lambert, A. Morin, P. M. Martin, P. Monakey, J. Piedalue, J. C. Poissant, J. Sanche, F. Simard, A. Thibault, A. Toupin, E. Tourgeon, C. Ulrich.

The University of Acadia College, Wolfville, N. S. (founded A.D. 1838). *D.C.L.*, Prof. G. E. Foster, St. John, N.B. ; *D.D.*, Rev. G. E. Day, Yarmouth, N.S., Rev. T. A. Higgins, Wolfville, N. S. ; *M.A.*, W. B. Bradshaw, T. M. Black, Geo. F. Currie, Caleb R. R. Dodge, John March (*ad eundem*) ; *B.A.*, S. W. Cummings, Alice M. Fitch, J. A. Ford, H. S. Freeman, H. T. Ross, J. W. Tingley, S. E. Walker.

Dalhousie College and University, Halifax, N. S.—(founded 1821 ; University powers conferred 1841). *B.A.*, M. G. Allison, C. H. Cahan, Jno. Calder, A. J. Campbell, F. J. Coffin, A. W. Lewis, Ebenezer Mackay (Mackenzie gold medal), Neil F. McKay (Lansdowne silver medal), A. W.

Macrae, S. A. Morton, (Sir Wm. Young gold medal), Alfred Nicholson, Alex. Robinson (Lansdowne gold medal), Jas. F. Smith, Dugald Stewart; *B.Sc.*, Anne Amelia Stewart; *B.C.L.*, W. D. Carter, J. A. Chisholm, Walter Crowe, W. A. Henry, Hedley V. Jennison, Jas. Alex. Macdonald, B. A., A. E. Milliken, Henry McN. Robertson, Stanley R. Thompson, Arthur Gordon Troop, A. B., Wm. W. Walsh, Wm. W. Wells.

University of Queen's College, Kingston, Ont.—(incorporated by Royal Charter A.D. 1841). *LL.D.*, Jas. Maclellan, Q.C.; *D.D.*, Prof. John Currie, Halifax, N.S., Rev. Geo. Smellie, Fergus, Ont.; *B.D.*, A. R. Linton, B.A., Jno. Hay, B.A.; *D.Sc.*, Daniel McTavish, M.A.; *M.D.C.M.*, T. A. Bertram, C. W. D. Clark, Margaret A. Corlis, H. C. Cunningham, Hy. G. Dawson, A. W. Dwyre, H. B. Ford, E. Hooper, Wm. A. Kyle, Helen E. Reynolds, Hy. Roy, D. G. Russell, Wm. Spankie, B.A., Jas. A. Stirling; *M.A.*, J. C. Connell, Adam Shortt; *B.A.*, John H. Buchanan, A. D. Cartwright, Wm. Clyde, R. M. Dennistoun, W. J. Drummond, A. G. Farrell, M. H. Folger, Johnson Henderson, Josephine A. Hooper, J. D. Kennedy, Geo. R. Lang, H. V. Lyon, W. G. Mills, G. W. Mitchell, N. S. Mullan, A. E. McColl, Mal. McKinnon, Jas. H. Macnee, Colin A. Scott, J. R. Shannon, J. M. Snowdon, J. J. Wright.

University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, P. Q.—(Instituted by Royal Charter, A. D., 1852). *D.D.*, The Right Rev. Chas. Hamilton, Bishop of Niagara; *D.C.L.*, The Right Rev. W. S. Perry, Bishop of Iowa, Rev. C. F. Knight, Robert Hamilton (Quebec), Strachan Bethune (Montreal), Very Rev. J. Carmichael, Dean of Montreal; *M.D.*, F. R. England, Rev. J. B. Saunders, C. E. Parent, C. R. Gillard; *B.D.*, Rev. J. Debbage; *M.A.*, Rev. C. D. Brown, Rev. R. W. Brown, Rev. G. H. Porter; *B.A.*, C. E. Bett, G. H. Fooks, Rev. Lennox Williams (*ad eundem*); *L.L.B.*, R. F. Morris, C. Noel.

The Laval University (established by Royal Charter, 1852). *D.C.L.*, M. Achille Quadrozzi; *D.D.*, M. Clement F. Palin d'Abbouville, P.S.S.; *M.D.*, Joseph Houle, Gaston Smith, Louis LePage, S. Grandin, M. H. Brophy, Pierre Monat, J. H. Palardy, L. A. Gagné; *Bacheliers-ès-Sciences*, C. R. Paquin, M. J. N. Picher, Robert Brady; *Bacheliers-ès-Lettres*, Denis Boucher, Jules Constantin; *B.A.*, L. Alain, Claude Wheeler, Alp. Belle-Isles, Thomas Lefebvre, J. F. Lavoie, J. G. Boucher, C. Pouliot, J. A. Rochette, P. V. Faucher, S. Bernard, J. Richard, J. B. Choinière, Z. Mignerou, Louis Guertin, E. Gelinas (Prince of Wales prize); *B.C.L.*, J. A. Hébert, Charles Lanctot, J. O. Marceau, J. A. Brunet, L. P. Tremblay, E. S. Mathieu, P. Carrière, Geo. Lemay, Robert E. Bouchette, J. F. Dumontier, P. DeVarennes, G. E. Larue, C. H. Champagne, T. Apo. Corriveau (Lansdowne silver medal), Jas. Secretan Dunbar, George E. A. Jones (Lansdowne gold medal), A. A. Rhéaume, S. A. Germain, A. E. DeLorimier, Leon Gérin, J. A. Villiard; *Bacheliers en Théologie*, Angus Chisholm, Pierre Plante, Joseph Laberge, Rosario Morissette, S. L. J. Sirois, J. D. Rioux; *M.A.*, C. F. X. Prévost, Albert de Villiers, Alph. Lamothe, G. Paradis, P. Arthur David (*avec distinction*).

University of Trinity College, Toronto, (constituted by Royal Charter, 1852), *D.C.L.*, Right Rev. Charles Hamilton, Bishop of Niagara ; *B. D.*, Rev. Wm. E. Cooper ; *M.D.C.M.*, N. Allen, R. A. Barber, A. F. Baumann, H. I. Bingham, H. J. Caldwell, Frank Campbell, James Campbell, G. J. Charlesworth, J. A. Couch, P. A. Dewar, P. E. Doolittle, A. E. Edmison, John Evans, R. M. Fairchild, T. S. Farrar, John Ferguson, Angus Graham, W. J. Gunne, A. R. Hanks, J. G. Harper, H. H. Hawley, Robert Hislop, F. C. Hood, H. W. O'Conner, J. E. Jenner, D. O. R. Jones, H. D. Leitch, James Lindsay, A. T. Little, R. J. Lockhart, J. R. Logan (gold medallist in medicine), Robert Lucy, F. G. Lundy, W. V. Lynch, C. A. McBride, J. H. McCullough, J. J. Paul, W. H. Pepler, H. G. Roberts, T. H. Robinson, Stuart Scott, A. M. Shaver, J. U. Simmons, C. F. Snelgrove, C. E. Stacy, L. W. Thompson, D. C. Throop, Osborne Totten, Charles Trow, George Veitch, J. A. Watson, J. G. White, J. D. Wilson, A. F. Woodward ; *M.A.*, Rev. W. R. Clark, R. N. Hudspeth, Rev. C. L. Ingles (Wellington scholar), Rev. R. T. Nichol (Prince of Wales Prizeman for classics) ; *B.C.L.*, John Birnie (silver medallist in law), Peter Cameron, A. C. Macdonell ; *M.B.*, S. A. Wetherell ; *B. A.*, C. B. Beck, E. C. Cayley (Wellington scholar ; Burnside scholar), Henry W. Church, F. C. Macdonald, J. A. Ritchie, W. J. Rogers, J. McL. Snowdon (*ad eundem*), Rev. F. W. Squire, Rev. J. F. White (*ad eundem*) ; *Lic. Th.*, Rev. T. B. Angell, Rev. Thomas Harris, Rev. J. F. Snowdon.

Mount Allison Wesleyan College, Sackville, N.B. (organized by Provincial Charter, 1862), *B.A.*, C. W. Robinson, H. D. Ruggles ; *M.A.*, Rev. B. C. Borden ; *D.D.*, Rev. F. Woods, M.A.

Manitoba University, Winnipeg (erected into a University, 1877), *M. A.* A. M. Campbell, R. R. Sutherland, R. G. McBeth, A. Betournay, A. Bowerman (*ad eundem*), A. Ferguson, M. B. (do), A. McDiarmid, M. B. (do) ; *B.A.*, A. Cook, W. Nicolls, W. A. McIntyre (silver medallist in Natural Science), J. T. Huggard (Lansdowne silver medal), A. N. McPherson, F. B. Anderson, H. A. Stewart, A. W. Thomson, A. McLean ; *LL. B.*, L. Martel (*ad eundem*), G. E. Fortin (do), N. F. Beck (do).

The Royal Military College, Kingston Ont. (established under 37 Vic. [1874], chap. 36). The successful matriculants during the year were H. Armstrong, Halifax, N.S. ; G. H. M. Baker, Montreal ; F. H. Benn, St. John, N.B. ; C. W. Bermingham, Kingston, Ont. ; Basil H. Fraser, New Glasgow, N.S. ; E. T. B. Gillmore, Kingston ; Wm. A. Hamilton, Guelph ; J. C. Howard, Hastings, Ont. ; Marie L. E. Hudon, Montreal ; W. A. H. Kerr, Montreal ; W. K. Y. Macaulay, [Kingston ; Charles G. Murray, Halifax, N.S., Bartlett McLennan, Montreal ; Donald O'Brian, L'Original ; Godfray B. Patteson, Toronto ; Hazen Ritchie, Ottawa ; Henry S. Rogers, Peterboro' ; Wm. H. Rose, Morrisburg ; Robert Wm. Simpson, Westville, N.S. ; J. A. N. Smart, Hamilton ; D'Arcy E. Strickland, Lakefield, Ont. ; E. A. Whitehead, Montreal ; Herbert H. Williams, Quebec.

The following were the graduates with the total number of marks ob-

tained in each case :—Co. S. M. Charles F. Almon, 32,804 ; Sergt. Allan P. Bremner, 35,598 ; Lance Cor. E. J. Duffus, 31,847 ; Sergt. Chas. R. Hodgins, 32,036 ; Lance Cor. Arthur C. Macdonald, 32,807 ; Batt. S. M. James Alex. Moren, 46,859 (Diploma with honours ; bronze medal for general proficiency ; sword for good conduct and discipline) ; Corp. P. C. H. Primrose, 29,712 ; Co. S. M., Dudley H. Ridout, 51,550 (Diploma with honours ; gold medal for general proficiency). Cor. Thomas C. Skinner, 42,434 ; Co. S. M. W. T. Telly, 34,984 ; Cor. S. M. N. G. Von Hugel, 48,912 (silver medal for general proficiency).

Twenty-six commissions, (in addition to the four granted annually) in Her Majesty's Regular Army, were during the year offered to graduates and cadets of the college. "This fact," says the commandant (Col. Hewett) in his report, "exemplifies in a most practical and complimentary manner the value attached by the Imperial authorities to the R. M. College of Canada, and their confidence in the system adopted for its organization and government. It is the more gratifying as resulting from the opinions formed of the graduates, who, since 1880, inclusive, have annually obtained commissions, and who now represent the college in the different branches of Her Majesty's service, and are at present doing duty in Europe, Asia, Africa, and in America. Consequent on the fore-going, and including the regular annual commissions, the under-named graduates of the college were gazetted to commissions in the Imperial Regular Army, viz:—Lieutenants W. J. McElhirney, Royal Engineers ; J. M. Duff, do. do. ; W. G. Stairs, do. do. ; H. C. Nanton, do. do. ; P. H. du P. Casgrain, do. do. ; H. B. Strange, Royal Artillery ; P. G. Twynning, Royal Engineers ; A. C. de L. Joly, do. do. ; D. H. Ridout, do. do. ; W. G. von Hugel, do. do. ; J. A. Moren, Royal Artillery ; T. C. Skinner, Royal Engineers ; A. P. Bremner, do. do. ; W. T. Tilley, do. do. ; C. F. Almon, Royal Artillery ; C. R. Hodgins, do. do. ; E. J. Duffus, do. do. ; W. G. Warner, Infantry. The number of graduates eligible for, and desirous of obtaining commissions, being insufficient to meet the offer of the Imperial Government, the under-named cadets, who have not completed their full term of service, were gazetted to commissions, viz:—H. Sloggett, Royal Engineers ; G. S. Cartwright, do. do. ; G. M. Kirkpatrick, do. do. ; C. M. Maxwell, Royal Artillery ; G. S. Worsley, do. do. ; H. C. Smith, Infantry ; J. H. Laurie, do. ; C. A. Hensley, do. ; H. P. Leader, do. ; C. C. Luard, do. ; G. B. Laurie, do. ; E. O. V. Hewett, do. ; C. S. Cowie, do. ; G. D. Luard, do.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE—1885.

IMPERIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Royal Hospital, Chelsea.—Lieut.-Col. and Col. Edward Andrew Stuart, now commanding the 1st Regimental District (the Royal Scots, Lothian Regiment)—Major and Lieut.-Governor, *vice* Wadson, deceased; dated 13th March. On same date was placed on half-pay.

The Royal Scots Fusiliers.—Captain Wm. A. Yule—Major, *vice* Pollock; dated 2nd February.

Chancery of the Order of St. Michael and Saint George, Downing St., June 6th. To be an Ordinary Member of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Most Distinguished Order: Adams Geo. Archibald, Esq., C.M.G., late Lieut.-Governor of the Province of Nova Scotia, in the Dominion of Canada.

Memoranda.—Colonel Frederick D. Middleton, C.B., from Lieut.-Col., half-pay, commanding the Militia in the Dominion of Canada, with the local rank of Major-General—Major-General, *vice* Bolders; dated 1st July.

Chancery of the Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Downing St., 25th Aug. To be Ordinary Members of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Most Distinguished Order:

Joseph Philippe René Adolphe Caron, Minister of Defence and Militia for the Dominion of Canada.

Major-General Frederick Dobson Middleton, C.B., in command of the Militia in the Dominion of Canada, for services whilst in command of the Forces in the North-West Territory.

The Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own).—Major and Col. C. W. Robinson—Lieut.-Colonel, *vice* Nicholl; dated 7th August.

War Office, 25th Aug.—The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following promotions in, and appointments to, the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

* * *

To be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Most Honourable Order:

Arthur Lawrence Haliburton, Esq., C.B., Director of Supplies and Transport, War Office.

Chancery of the Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Downing St., 25th Aug. To be an Ordinary Member of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Distinguished Order:

Lieut.-Col. Frederick Charles Denison, of the Canadian Militia, having charge of the Canadian *Voyageurs* engaged in the late Nile Expedition.

War Office, Pall Mall, 1st September.—*Royal Engineers.*—The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets, from the R. M. College, Kingston, Canada, to be Lieutenants; dated 30th June: Wm. Grant Stairs, Herbert Colborne Nanton, Philippe Henri du Perron Casgrain, Dudley Howard Ridout, Norman Guy Von Hugel, Thomas Carlyle Skinner, Allan Pollok Bremner, Wm. Fairbairn Tilley, Harry Sloggett, George Strachan Cartwright, Geo. Macaulay Kirkpatrick.

The Royal Scots (Lothian Regiment).—Gentleman Cadet Chas. Stewart Cowie, from the R. M. College, Kingston:—Lieut., *vice* Stisted; dated 2nd Sept.

The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regt.).—Gentleman Cadet John Haliburton Laurie, from the R. M. College,

Kingston—Lieut., *vice* Wells ; dated 2nd Sept.

The Suffolk Regt.—Gentleman Cadet Henry Peregrine Leader, from the R. M. College, Kingston—Lieut., *vice* Poulton ; dated 2nd Sept.

The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regt.)—Gentleman Cadet Edward Vincent Osborne Hewett, from the R. M. College, Kingston—Lieut., *vice* Western ; dated 2nd Sept.

The Durham Light Infantry.—Gentleman Cadet Chas. Camac Luard, from the R. M. College, Kingston—Lieut., *vice* Shaw ; dated 2nd Sept.

The Royal Irish Rifles.—Gentleman Cadet Geo. Brenton Laurie, from the R. M. College, Kingston—Lieut., *vice* Bruce ; dated 2nd Sept.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers.—Gentleman Cadet Herbert Carington Smith, from the R. M. College, Kingston—Lieut., *vice* Thomas ; do. do., Charles Albert Hensley, from do. do.—Lieut., *vice* Griffin ; dated 2nd Sept.

Royal Artillery.—Captain, with the local rank of Major in B. N. A., Samuel G. Fairtlough—Major.

The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets, from the R. M. College, Kingston, to be Lieutenants ; dated 30th June :

Harry Bland Strange, James Alex. Moren, Chas. Francklyn Almon, Chas. Richard Hodgins, Edward Jno. Duffus, Cecil Manly Maxwell, George Stanley Worsley.

The Rifle Brigade (the Prince Consort's Own).—Lieut.-Col. and Col. C. W. Robinson has been placed on half-pay, for service on the Staff ; dated 7th Aug.

Admiralty, 22nd September.—The following Sub-Lieut. has been promoted to the rank of Lieut. in Her Majesty's Fleet : viz., Dudley Rawson de Chair ; dated 19th May.

The Northumberland Fusiliers.—Gentleman Cadet Geo. Dalbiac Luard, from

the R. M. College, Kingston—Lieut., *vice* Harding ; dated 7th Oct.

The Essex Regiment.—Gentleman Cadet Wm. Geo. Warner, from the R. M. College, Kingston—Lieut., *vice* Fletcher ; dated 7th Oct.

Memorandum.—Major S. G. Fairtlough, R. A., has been granted the local rank of Lieut.-Colonel whilst employed as an Instructor at the R. M. College, Kingston ; dated 27th July.

Foreign Consuls approved by the Queen.

Charles W. Wagner, Consul at Toronto for the United States of America ; Thos. R. Welch, Consul at Hamilton for do. do. ; James Murray, Consul at St. John, N. B., for do. do., (9th July) ; Michael H. Phelan, Consul-General at Halifax, for do. do. ; Alexander Bertrand, Consul at St. Johns, P. Q., for do. do. ; Henry M. Keim, Consul at Charlottetown for do. do. ; Gustavus Lucke, Consul at Sherbrooke for do. do. ; John M. Strong, Consul at Belleville for do. do. (23rd July) ; the Marquis de Ripert-Montclar, Consul-General at Quebec for the French Republic ; Guglielmo Wingfield-Bonny, Consul at Halifax for His Majesty the King of Italy (3rd August) ; Wendall A. Anderson, Consul-General for the British North American Provinces, to reside at Montreal, for the United States of America (13th August) ; Theodore W. Downs, Consul at Quebec for do. do. (7th September) ; John Devlin, Consul at Windsor, Ont., for do. do. ; James Whelan, Consul at Fort Erie for do. do. ; Ovidio Fréchette, Consul at Quebec for the Republic of Chili ; B. A. Scott, Vice-Consul at Chicoutimi, for the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay (29th October) ; Ferdinand Van Bruyssel, Consul-General for Canada, to reside at Quebec, for His Majesty the King of the Belgians ; James M. Rosse, Consul at Three Rivers, P. Q., for the United States of America (23rd November).

DOMINION APPOINTMENTS, 1885.

2 Jan.—N. Fafard, M.D., Montreal, P.Q., Medical Examiner, under C. S. Act.

9 Jan.—Chas. H. Clementi, Peterboro', Ont.,—Landing waiter in H.M.C.; Jos. D. Janisse, Sandwich East, Ont.,—Preventive Officer. do. do.

10 Jan.—Matthew Dowsley, Prescott, Ont.,—Landing waiter, searcher and clerk, do. do.

17 Jan.—Richard Powell, Barrie, Ont.,—Inspector leather and raw hides.

23 Jan.—Capt. P. Joyce, Descouse, N.S.,—Harbour Master.

3 Feb.—Albt. Clements Killman, Winnipeg, Man.,—Puisne Judge Ct. Queen's Bench, Manitoba, *vice* Smith, deceased. Jas. A. Gouin, Ottawa, —Postmaster, *vice* Currier, deceased.

11 Feb.—Richard Sutton, Winnipeg, Man.,—Landing waiter, H.M.C.

16 Feb.—Wm. McLean, Walkerton, Ont.,—Deputy Reg. Maritime Ct. Ontario; Wm. Sutton, Walkerton, Ont.,—Deputy Marshal, do. do.

7 March.—Robt. Edgar, Owen Sound, Ont.,—Deputy Marshal Maritime Ct., Ont.

9 March.—Hon. Andrew Stuart, —Chief Justice of the Superior Ct. of Quebec.

16 March.—Fred. Wm. Andrews, Quebec, —Puisne Judge of the Superior Ct., P. Q.

17 March.—Hy. Wm. Tuck, Q.C., St. John, N.B.,—Judge Supreme Ct. of N. B., *vice* Weldon, deceased.

23 March.—Thos. J. Banks, Barrington, N.S.,—Harbour Master, *vice* Newell.

11 March.—H. H. Smith, —Inspector Dominion Lands, N.W.T. *vice* Walsh, deceased.

16 March.—Walter Dobson, Dorchester, N.B., and J. W. Binney, Moncton, N.B.,—Measuring surveyors of shipping.

27 March.—C. Aimé Dugas, —Comm'r in extradition matters for P.Q.

4 April.—J. D. Sowerby, —Harbour Master, Oak Bay, P.Q.

12 April.—Geo. Hope Johnson, —Commr under 32-33 Vict., Cap. 24.

24 April.—Major J. D. Irving, —Brigade Major No. 12 Mil. Dist. (P.E.I.) *vice* Lt-Col. R. G. Freeland, retired.—Darby Bergin, M.D.,—Surgeon-Genl.; Thos. G. Roddick, M. D.,—Deputy Surgeon-Genl.; —Hon. M. Sullivan, M.D.,—Purveyor (these temporary appts are made in connection with force on duty in N. W.T.).

28 April.—Geo. M. Elliott, Napanee, Ont.,—Collector of Customs.

30 April.—Sir Wm. J. Ritchie, Kt., —Deputy of the Governor-General.

30 April.—Geo. P. Nelson, Truro, N.S.,—Collector of Customs.

11 May.—Robt. Thompson Livingstone, Simcoe, Ont.,—Judge Co. Ct. Norfolk, Ont., *vice* McMahon, deceased; Henry McKay, Montreal, —Shipping Master, *vice* Geo. Smith, deceased; David Cleveland, Alma, N.B., —Sub-collector of Customs; Gilbert Brewster, Harvey, N.B.,—Sub-collector Customs; Chas. Wm. Anderson, Waterside, N.B.,—Preventive Officer, H.M.C.

16 May.—Hugh McMillan, Port Hastings, N.S.,—Port Warden.

26 May.—Robt. Thompson Livingstone, Local Judge High Ct. Ontario.

23 May.—P. W. Matthews, —Coroner. Keewatin Dist.; L. N. Catellier, Chicoutimi, —Harbour Master.

26 May.—Jacob Cann, Maitland, N. S., —Harbour Master.

3 June.—Hon. Sir N. F. Belleau, K. C.M.G.,—Administrator of the Govt. of Quebec, during absence of Lieutenant-Governor.

5 June.—E. W. Brookfield, Crowland, Ont.,—Collector of Customs.—H. B. Beard, Q.C., Woodstock, Ont.,—Deputy Judge Co. Ct., Oxford, Ont.

6 June.—His Honour Edgar Dewdney, Jas. F. McLeod, C.M.G., Hugh Richardson, C. B. Rouleau, and Lt.-Col. A. G. Irvine, —Commrs *per ded. pot.*

10 June.—Alex. Finkle, Woodstock,

Ont.,—Judge Co. Ct., Co. Oxford, *vice* McQueen, deceased, and Local Judge High Ct. Justice, Ont.

17 *June*.—Fred. Montizambert, Quebec, W. N. Wickwire, Halifax; W. S. Harding, St. John, N.B.; Hy. Kirkwood, Pictou, N. S.; W. H. Hopkirk, Charlottetown, P.E.I.; Wm. McK. McLeod, Sydney, C.B., A., Rowand, Quebec; P. A. S. Gauvreau, Rimouski, P.Q., Wm. Jackson, Victoria, B. C.,—Justices of the Peace within their Quarantine Dists.

L. N. Cattellier,—Shipping Master, Chicoutimi, P.Q.

23 *June*.—Dan. M. Sharp, Port Credit, Ont.,—Preventive Officer, H.M.C.

30 *June*.—G. W. Burbidge, Deputy Min. of Justice—one of H.M. Counsel learned in the Law.—Henry James, Belleville, Ont.,—Medical Examiner under C. S. Act.

1 *July*.—Lt.-Col. John R. Oliver, R. A., of the R. M. College.—to have the rank of Colonel.

2 *July*.—Geo. Hope Johnston, Commr under 32-33 Vic.—John McCullough, Deseronto, Ont.,—Commr of Police.

11 *July*.—Almond Joslin, Wolfe Island, Ont.,—Preventive Officer, H.M.C.

13 *July*.—Henry W. Mutch, Charlottetown, P.E.I.,—Shipping Master, *vice* McKoughan, deceased.

15 *July*.—W. D. Antrobus,—Commr under 32-33 Vic., and Commr of Police for B.C.; Séverin au Coin, Chetichamp, N.S.,—Preventive Officer, H.M.C.; John Gordon, jr., Brudenell, P.E.I.,—Harbour Master; Wm. Fergus Taylor, Sarnia, Ont.,—Harbour Master.

20 *July*.—Lt.-Col. Jno. B. Taylor,—Commandant School of Mounted Infantry, Winnipeg.

28 *July*.—Chas. E. Kerr, Wallace, N. S.,—Harbour Master; L. D. Chaisson, Rollo Bay, P.E.I.,—Harbour Master, *vice* C. Deagle, deceased.

30 *July*.—Jeremiah Travis,—Stipendiary Magistrate N.W.T.; Louis A. Prud'homme, Winnipeg, Man.,—Judge of the Co. Ct. Central Div. of Jl. Dist., Manitoba.

3 *Augt.*—George Roy, Provencher,

Man.,—Registrar Dist. of Edmonton, N. W.T.

5 *Augt.*—Thomas White,—Member of the Queen's Privy Council, and Minister of the Interior, *vice* Sir D. L. Macpherson, resigned.

Augt 6.—Alfred Duclos Decelles, and Martin J. Griffin, Ottawa,—Joint Librarians of Parliament.

8 *Augt.*—Edward Jessup, Prescott, Ont.,—Collector of Customs,—Napoléon Renaud,—Asst. P.O. Inspector, Montreal.

15 *Augt.*—Capt. L. Buchan,—Capt. of School of Infantry, Winnipeg; Alf. Codd, M.D., Surgeon of do.

19 *Augt.*—John S. Rayworth, Moncton, N. B.,—Landing waiter, H.M.C.

20 *Augt.*—Ferdinand Robidoux, Shediac, N.B.,—Sub-collector H.M.C.

3 *Sept.*—Joseph E. Macdougall, Junior Judge of York,—Judge of County Ct., of York, Ont., *vice* Boyd, resigned; also Local Judge of the High Court of Justice for Ontario; Lt.-Col. James F. Macleod, —Commr of Police for British Columbia, also Commr under 32-33 Vic., Cap. 24; Chas. B. Rouleau and Jeremiah Tavis,—Commrs to act judicially in Extradition matters, N.W.T.

7 *Sept.*—Sir W. J. Ritchie,—Deputy Governor General.

15 *Sept.*—Edward Morgan, Newmarket, Ont.,—Junior Judge of Co. Ct. York, *vice* Macdougall, promoted; also Local Judge of High Ct. of Justice of Ont.

17 *Sept.*—Joseph E. Macdougall,—Judge of the Maritime Ct. of Ont., *vice* Boyd, resigned.

24 *Sept.*—Angus McIsaac,—Judge of Co. Ct. Dist. No. 6, N.S., *vice* Campbell, deceased; Jeremiah Travis, Commr *per dcd. pot.*

25 *Sept.*—Hon. J. H. Pope,—Minister of Railways and Canals, *vice* Tupper, resigned; Hon. John Carling, Minister of Agriculture, *vice* Pope; Hon. Sir Alex. Campbell,—Postmaster General, *vice* Carling; Hon. John S. D. Thompson,—Mem. of Queen's Privy Council for Can,

and Minister of Justice and Attorney-Genl. of Can., *vice* Campbell.

26 Sept.—Joseph N. Ritchie, Halifax, N.S.,—Puisne Judge of Supreme Ct. of N.S., *vice* Thompson, resigned; Wm. Barrett, Walkerton, Ont.,—Junior Judge of Co. Ct. of Bruce, Ont.; and Local Judge of High Ct. of Justice; John Alex. Mackenzie, Sarnia, Ont.,—Junior Judge of Co. Ct. of Lambton, Ont., and Local Judge of High Ct. of Justice of Ont.

25 Sept.—Lieut.-Col. A. G. Irvine, Lieut.-Col Wm. M. Herchmer, S. B. Steele, and Wm. D. Antrobus, Comms under Act 32-33 Vic., Cap. 24.

2 Oct.—John Ramsden, Humberstone, Ont.,—Receiver of Wreck for Welland, Ont., *vice* Sloan, deceased; Saml. Jonathan Lane, Q.C., Owen Sound, Ont.,—Junior Judge of Co. Ct. of Grey, Ont., and Local Judge of High Ct. of Justice of Ont.

7 Oct.—Peter Flynn, Niagara Falls, Ont.,—Collector of Customs.

8 Oct.—Robert Stuart Woods, Q.C., Chatham, Ont.,—Junior Judge of Co. Ct., Kent, Ont., and Local Judge of High Court of Justice of Ont.

9 Oct.—Alfred St. G. Hawkins, Listowel, Ont.,—Outport Collector H. M. C.; George J. Chadd, Wellington, Ont., do. do.

13 Oct.—Elzéar Pelletier, Fraserville, P.Q., do. do.

16 Oct.—Wm. F. Davidson, Port Arthur, Ont.,—Measuring Surveyor of Shipping; certain medical gentlemen are appointed to form Medical Boards for the purpose of investigating claims on the part of active militiamen in the respective districts who received wounds or injuries or contracted disease while on service in the N. W. T. The following are the Presidents of the several Boards: Dr. W. A. Brown, London, Dr. H. H. Wright, Toronto, Dr. F. Fowler, Kingston, Dr. J. A. Grant, Ottawa, Dr. G. E. Fenwick, Montreal, Dr. Colin Sewell, Quebec, Dr. J. O'Donnell, Winnipeg.

19 Oct.—Ascher Farrow,—Measuring Surveyor of Shipping, Goderich, Ont.;

B. H. Smith, Nanaimo, B.C.,—Receiver of Wreck, Nanaimo, B.C., *vice* Peck.

23 Oct.—E. J. Parke, London, Ont., J. H. Morris, Toronto, Edward Martin, Hamilton, C. R. Atkinson, Chatham, Ont., S. H. Blake, Toronto, Alexander Bruce, Hamilton, Wm. Douglas, Chatham, Ont., Wm. N. Miller, Toronto, Wm. A. Foster, Toronto, J. F. Smith, Toronto, James P. Woods, Stratford, J. W. Beynon, Brampton, Hugh McMahon, Toronto, John Idington, Stratford, Wm. Laidlaw, Toronto, Wm. A. Reeve, Toronto, Robert Cassels, Ottawa, Donald Guthrie, Guelph, J. H. Fraser, London, Ont., Henry Becher, do., Edmund Meredith, do., A. J. Christie, Ottawa, Colin Macdougall, St. Thomas, Ont., Henry H. Strathy, Barrie, James T. Garrow, Goderich, J. H. Macdonald, Toronto, E. H. Smythe, Kingston, Wm. G. Falconbridge, Toronto, James Masson, Owen Sound, A. P. Poussette, Peterborough, Chas. H. Ritchie, Toronto, C. O. Z. Ermatinger, St. Thomas, Hon. C. E. Hamilton, Winnipeg, N. F. Hagel, do., and D. L. Scott, of Regina, —respectively Her Majesty's Counsel Learned in the Law.

27 Oct.—J. M. Courtney, Superintendent of Insurance *pro. tem.*

29 Oct.—Lieuts. Geo. H. Ogilvie and O. C. C. Pelletier,—Lieutenants Regt. of Canada Artillery; Capt. James C. Macdougall, Lieut. Robt. Cartwright, Capt. James Alex. Bremner, 2nd Lieut. E. Chinic,—Lieutenants Infantry School Corps; Lieut. A. E. Doucet, Capt. J. C. G. Drolet and Lieut. James K. Oswald,—Lieutenants of Mounted Infantry, Winnipeg.

31 Oct.—Hon. Sir Samuel L. Tilley, K.C.M.G., C.B.,—Lieut.-Governor of New Brunswick.

3 Nov.—Geo. Bollum, Enmore River, P.E.I.,—Harbour Master for Egmont Bay, *vice* A. McArthur, deceased; Angus McGillvray, Parrsboro, Member of Pilotage, district of Parrsboro, N. S., *vice* T. J. Carroll, deceased.

7 Nov.—Hon. J. C. Allen, Hon. A. R. Wetmore, Hon. A. L. Palmer, Hon.

G. E. King, Hon. J. J. Fraser and Hon. W. H. Tuck, of New Brunswick, —each and every one of them Commrs. *per ded. pot.*

27 Nov.—William Fitzgerald, M.A., Toronto,—Supt. of Insurance, *vice* Cherman.

5 Dec.—Arthur P. Sherwood,—Commr. of Police, *vice* Keefer, deceased.

9 Dec.—Samuel Boyd, Hinchinbrooke, P.Q.,—Outport Collector H.M.C.

10 Dec.—Hon. Archd. Woodbury McLelan,—Minister of Finance, *vice* Tilley resigned; Geo. Eulas Foster,—Mem. of the Queen's Privy Council and Minister of Marine and Fisheries, *vice* McLelan;

Judge R. T. Livingstone, — Surrogate Judge of the Maritime Ct. of Ontario.

18 Dec.—L. A. Catellier,—Deputy Registrar-General of Can., under 48-49 Vic.; John C. Collier, Point Edward, Ont., Sub-Collector H.M.C.

21 Dec.—Rt. Hon. the Marquis of Lorne,—Hon. Comr. for Canada at Colonial and Indian Exhibition, London, and Prest. of the Canadian Commission; the Rt. Hon. Viscount Monck, Hon. Commr. do. do., and Vice-Prest. of the Can. Commission, and also any Mem. of the Privy Council for Canada visiting Eng. until close of Exhibition, Hon. Commrs. for Canada.

The following gentlemen have been appointed Revising Officers under the 13th Sec. of "The Electoral Franchise Act."

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

1. Addington, W. H. Wilkison, Co. Judge. 2. Algoma, E., Hon. W. McCrea, do. do.; W., John M. Hamilton, do. do. 3. Bothwell, Archibald Bell, do. do. 4. Brant, N.R., S. J. Jones, do. do. 5. Brant, S.R., S. J. Jones, do. do. 6. Brockville, H. S. Macdonald, do. do. 7. Bruce, N.R., W. Barrett, Junior Judge. 8. Bruce, W.R., J. J. Kingsmill, Co. Judge. 9. Bruce, E.R., J. J. Kingsmill, do. do. 10. Cardwell, T. A. McCarthy, do. do. 11. Carleton, Wm. Mosgrove, Barrister. 12. Cornwall and Stormont, R. B. Carman, Junior Judge. 13. Dundas, R. B. Carman, do. do. 14. Durham, E.R., T. M. Benson, do. do. 15. Durham, W.R., T. M. Benson, do. do. 16. Elgin, E.R., D. J. Hughes, Co. Judge. 17. Elgin, W.R., D. J. Hughes, do. do. 18. Essex, S.R., C. R. Horne, do. do. 19. Essex, N.R., C. R. Horne, do. do. 20. Frontenac, C. V. Price, do. do. 21. Glengarry, R. B. Carman, Junior Judge. 22. Grenville, S. R., H. S. Macdonald, Co. Judge. 23. Grey, S.R., S. J. Lane, Junior Judge. 24. Grey, E.R., S. J. Lane, do. do. 25. Grey, N. R., Henry McPherson, Co. Judge. 26. Haldimand, M. C. Upper, do. do. 27. Halton, Thomas Miller, do. do. 28. Hamilton, William Bell, Bar-

rist. 29. Hastings, W.R., T. A. Lazier Co. Judge. 30. Hastings, E.R., E. B. Fralick, Junior Judge. 31. Hastings, N.R., E. B. Fralick, do. do. 32. Huron, W.R., B. L. Doyle, do. do. 33. Huron, E.R., B. L. Doyle, do. do. 34. Huron, S.R., I. F. Toms, Co. Judge. 35. Kent, R. S. Woods, Junior Judge. 36. Kingston, W. H. Wilkison, Co. Judge. 37. Lambton, W.R., John A. Mackenzie, Junior Judge. 38. Lambton, E.R., J. A. Mackenzie, do. do. 39. Lanark, N.R., W. H. Radenurst, Barrister. 40. Lanark, S.R., W. S. Senkler, Co. Judge. 41. Leeds and Grenville, N.R., H. S. Macdonald, do. do. 42. Leeds, S.R., H. S. Macdonald, do. do. 43. Lennox, C. V. Price, do. do. 44. Lincoln and Niagara, E. J. Senkler, do. do. 45. London, J. H. Fraser, Barrister. 46. Middlesex, E.R., Wm. Elliott, Co. Judge. 47. Middlesex, N.R., Wm. Elliott, do. do. 48. Middlesex, W.R., Wm. Elliott, do. do. 49. Middlesex, S.R., J. F. Davis, Junior Judge. 50. Monck, M.C. Upper, Co. Judge. 51. Muskoka, W. C. Mahaffy, Barrister. 52. Norfolk, S.R., R. T. Livingstone, Co. Judge. 53. Norfolk, N.R., R. T. Livingstone, do. do. 54. Northumberland, W.R., G. M. Clark, do. do. 55. Northumberland, E.R., G. M. Clark, do. do. 56. Ontario, N.R.

G. H. F. Dartnell, Junior Judge. 57. Ontario, S.R., Z. Burnham, Co. Judge. 58. Ontario, W.R., Z. Burnham, do. do. 59. Ottawa, Robt. Lyon, Junior Judge. 60. Oxford, N.R., A. Finkle, Co. Judge. 61. Oxford, S.R., A. Finkle, do. do. 62. Peel, A. F. Scott, do. do. 63. Perth, N.R., E. S. Smith, Barrister. 64. Perth, S.R., E. S. Smith, Barrister. 65. Peterborough, W.R., R. Dennistoun, Co. Judge. 66. Peterborough, E.R., R. Dennistoun, do. do. 67. Prescott, Peter O'Brian, Barrister. 68. Prince Edward, R. P. Jellett, Co. Judge. 69. Renfrew, N.R., John Deacon, do. do. 70. Renfrew, S.R., M. O'Driscoll, Barrister. 71. Russell, James Daniell, Co. Judge. 72. Simcoe, N.R., W. F. A. Boys, Junior Judge. 73. Simcoe, S.R., W. F. A. Boys, do. do. 74. Simcoe, E.R., J. A. Ardagh, Co. Judge. 75. Toronto, West, J. E. McDougall, do. do. 76. Toronto, Centre, J. E. McDougall, do. do. 77. Toronto, East, John Boyd, Barrister. 78. Victoria, N.R., Adam Hudspeth, do. 79. Victoria, S.R., W. W. Dean, Co. Judge. 80. Waterloo, N.R., A. Lacourse, Junior Judge. 81. Waterloo, S.R., A. Lacourse, do. do. 82. Welland, George Baxter, do. do. 83. Wellington, N. R., G. A. Drew, do. do. 84. Wellington, C.R., A. C. Chadwick, Junior Judge. 85. Wellington, S.R., G. A. Drew, Co. Judge. 86. Wentworth, N. R., J. S. Sinclair, do. do. 87. Wentworth, S.R., J. S. Sinclair, do. do. 88. York, N.R., E. Morgan, Junior Judge. 89. York, E.R., E. Morgan, do. do. 90. York, W.R., John Boyd, Barrister.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

1. Argenteuil, G. E. Bampton, Advocate. 2. Bagot, H. Lippé, N. P. 3. Beauce, A. Pacaud, Advocate. 4. Beauharnois, Louis Gervais, N.P. 5. Bellechasse, E. M. Mackenzie, do. 6. Berthier, Pierre Tellier, do. 7. Bonaventure, G. F. Maguire, Advocate. 8. Brome, J. M. Lefebvre, N.P. 9. Chamblay, P. Brais, do. 10. Champlain, D. T. Trudel, do. 11. Charlevoix, M. Bouchard, Advocate. 12. Chateauguay, I. J. L. Derome, N. P. 13. Chicoutimi,

A. R. Hudon, Advocate. 13½. Saguey, F. H. O'Brien, do. 14. Compton, J. J. Mackay, N.P. 15. Dorchester, J. B. E. Fortin, do. 16. Drummond, E. J. Hemming, Advocate. 16½. Arthabaska, L. N. D. D'Argy, N.P. 17. Gaspé, J. X. Lavoie, Advocate. 18. Hochelaga, J. J. Beauchamp, do. 19. Huntingdon, J. K. Elliott, do. 20. Iberville, E. G. Peltier, do. 21. Jacques-Cartier, Léon Forest, N. P. 22. Joliette, Adolphe Fontaine, do. 23. Kamouraska, P. V. Taché, Advocate. 24. Laprairie, L. A. Roberge, N.P. 25. L'Assomption, P. Blouin, do. 26. Laval, A. E. Léonard, do. 27. Lévis, F. X. Couillard, do. 28. L'Islet, J. T. Lavery, Advocate. 29. Lotbinière, L. LeMay, N.P. 30. Maskinongé, L. E. Gallipeault, do. 31. Mégantic, A. Schambier, do. 32. Missisquoi, Hon. G. C. V. Buchanan, Judge Superior Ct. 33. Montcalm, J. Laporte, N.P. 34. Montmagny, H. Hébert, do. 35. Montmorency, J. A. Charlebois, do. 36. Montreal West, J. S. Archibald, Advocate. 37. Montreal East, Hon. Michel Mathieu, Judge Superior Ct. 38. Montreal Centre, H. J. Kavanagh, Advocate. 39. Napierville, C. Bédard, N.P. 40. Nicolet, H. Tourigny, do. 41. Ottawa, G. L. Dumouchel, do. 42. Pontiac, J. T. St. Julien, Advocate. 43. Portneuf, N. E. Lacoursière, N.P. 44. Quebec East, H. A. Turcotte, Advocate. 45. Quebec Centre, V. W. Larue, do. 46. Quebec West, Laurence Stafford, Advocate. 47. Quebec County, Jules Larue, do. 48. Richmond, Hon. W. H. Webb, Q.C. 48½. Wolfe, F. A. Brien, N.P. 49. Richelieu, Hon. C. Gill, Judge Superior Ct. 50. Rimouski, Hon. H. C. Pelletier, Judge Superior Ct. 51. Rouville, C. Pepin, N.P. 52. St. Hyacinthe, A. O. T. Beauchemin, Advocate. 53. St. John's, A. N. Charland, do. 54. St. Maurice, Jules Milot, N.P. 55. Sherbrooke, J. Lefebvre, do. 56. Sherbrooke, J. A. Archambault, do. 57. Soulanges, A. M. Pharand, do. 58. Stanstead, J. B. Gendreau, do. 59. Témiscouata, B. Dionne, Advocate. 60. Terrebonne, B. Nantel, do. 61. Three Rivers, L. P.

Guillet, do. 62. Two Mountains, Antoine Fortier, N.P. 63. Vaudreuil, F. de Salles, O. Turcotte, N.P. 64. Ver-A. H. Bernard, do. 65. Yamaska, Hon. L. O. Loranger, Judge Superior Ct.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

1. Annapolis, A. W. Savary, Co. Judge. 2. Antigonish, H. H. Bligh, Q.C., Barrister. 3. Colchester, N. J. Layton, do. 4. Cumberland, W. A. D. Morse, Co. Judge. 5. Cape Breton, J. H. Hearn, Barrister. 6. Digby, A. W. Savary, Co. Judge. 7. Guysborough, A. H. McGillivray, Barrister. 8. Halifax, B. H. Eaton, Q.C. 9. Hants, Charles Edgar DeWolfe, Barrister. 10. Inverness, J. L. McDougall, do. 11. Kings, Geo. A. Blanchard, Co. Judge. 12. Lunenburg, D. M. Owen, Barrister. 13. Pictou, John McGillivray, do. 14. Queens, G. T. Moore, do. 15. Richmond, W. R. Cutler, do. 16. Shelburne, F. C. Blanchard, do. 17. Victoria, S. L. Purvis, do. 18. Yarmouth, J. W. Bingay, do.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

1. Albert, Hon. W. Wedderburn, Co. Judge. 2. Carleton, J. G. Stevens, do. do. 3. Charlotte, J. G. Stevens, do. do. 4. Gloucester, T. S. DesBrisay, Barrister. 5. Kent, Hon. B. Botsford, Q.C.,

Co. Judge. 6. Kings, Hon. W. Wedderburn, do. do. 7. Northumberland, W. Wilkinson, do. do. 8. Queens, Hon. J. Steadman, do. do. 9. Restigouche, W. Wilkinson, do. do. 10. Sunbury, Hon. J. Steadman, do. do. 11. St. John (City and Co.), Hon. Charles Watters, Q.C., do. do. 12. St. John (City), Hon. Charles Watters, Q.C., do. do. 13. Victoria, D. B. Gallagher, Barrister. 14. Westmoreland, Hon. B. Botsford, Q.C., Co. Judge. 15. York, J. A. Van Wart, Barrister.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

1. Lisgar, Alex. Haggart, Barrister. 2. Marquette, Joseph Ryan, Co. Judge. 3. Provencher, L. A. Prudhomme, do. do. 4. Selkirk, D. M. Walker, do. do. 5. Winnipeg, W. D. Ardagh, do. do.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

1. Cariboo, Eli Harrison, Co. Judge. 2. New Westminster, A. J. McCall, Barrister. 3. Vancouver, Hon. H. P. P. Crease, Judge Supreme Ct. 4. Victoria, Edwin Johnston, Barrister. 5. Yale, Hon. G. A. Walkem, Judge Supreme Ct.

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

1. Kings, D. O'M. Redden, Co. Judge. 2. Prince, T. Kelly, do. do. 3. Queens, G. Alley do. do.

ONTARIO.

3 Jan.—Alfred Frost,—Local Master, Supreme Ct., Grey, *vice* Masson; George Inglis,—Local Regr High Ct., Grey; J. J. Gearin,—Clk. 5th D.C. Welland, *vice* G. Keefer; Lanson Theal,—Bff. 5th D. C. do.; Wm. Nicoll,—Clk. 2nd D.C., Wellington, *vice* W. Leslie; Jas. A. Waterworth,—Bff. 5th D.C., Middlesex, *vice* D. Gibb; Adolphus McKay,—Bff. 4th D. C. Prescott & Russell, *vice* J. L. McKay.

21 Feb.—Wm. D. Lyon,—Stp. Magte. Rainy River Dist.; Frank Burnett, Brandon, Man.,—Commr. for taking affdts.; Wm. McArthur,—Clk. 6th D.C., Huron;

Wm. Fitzpatrick,—Bff. 9th D.C., Lambton, *vice* P. McLean.

28 Feb.—Wm. Doran, Toronto,—Stip. Magte., Nipissing, *vice* J. Doran, deceased; P. S. Griffin, Port Arthur,—Bff., 1st D. C., Thunder Bay, *vice* Bourke.

7 March.—E. G. Hughes,—Bff. 3rd D.C., Co. Carlton, *vice* Alexander.

14 March.—Coll. Sinclair, M.D., Associate Coroner, Elgin.

21 March.—Henry Gordon, Port Perry,—Police Magte.; A. C. Bowerman, Picton,—Associate Coroner, Prince Ed-

ward ; Gilbert C. Bastedo,—Clk. 6th D. C., Halton, *vice* W. S. Bastedo.

28 *March*.—Frederick Hague, Montreal,—Commr. for taking affidts. ; J. M. Cotton, M.D.—Associate Coroner, York ; Geo. Mitchell,—Bff., 1st D.C., Renfrew.

18 *April*.—Jno. Welsh,—Commr. for taking affidts. ; Peter McSweyn, Woodville,—Clk. 1st D.C., Victoria, *vice* Millar ; Chas. Williams, Hamilton,—Bff. 1st. D.C., Wentworth, *vice* Nixon ; John McCallum, Aldborough,—Bff. 7th D.C., Elgin, *vice* Smelz.

25 *April*.—M. E. Bernier, St. Hyacinthe,—Commr. for taking affidts ; Robert Allan,—Clk. 7th D.C. Renfrew, *vice* Foran.

2 *May*.—James Boyd, Vankleek Hill,—Police Magste. ; William Bodon,—Bff. 7th D.C., Victoria, *vice* Graham ; Harmon W. Weeks.—Bff. 7th D.C., Prince Edward, *vice* Weeks ; John McPherson, Carleton Place,—Bff. 3rd D.C., Lanark, *vice* McPherson.

9 *May*.—John McLennan, Sheriff of Victoria, *vice* G. Kempt, deceased ; G. H. Bowen, M.D.,— Coroner, Utd. Co's. of Leeds and Grenville ; do. do. do. Co. Frontenac.

30 *May*.—Frank Ap' John, Rat Portage,—Registrar, Rainy River Dist. ; J. S. Loomis, Clk. 6th D.C., Hastings, *vice* Rawe ; Frederick Leas,—Bff. 1st D.C., Victoria, *vice* Campbell.

6 *June*.—Ezra H. Williams,—Bff. 8th D.C., Prince Edward, *vice* Rose.

13 *June*.—Geo. F. Cairns,—Police Magste., Smith's Falls.

20 *June*.—John Huff,—Bff. 6th D.C., Hastings, *vice* Bull.

18 *July*.—John Fisher,—Local Reg. H.C., Reg. Surr. Ct., Clk. Co. Ct. Northumberland & Durham, *vice* R. D. Chatterton.

25 *July*.—Thos. K. Beatty,—Clk. 2nd D.C., Peel, *vice* Shane ; Robert Rush,—Bff. 1st D.C., Algoma, *vice* Dawson.

8 *Aug*.—Thos. A. Findlay,—Clk. D. C., Rainy River, *vice* Ap' John.

15 *Aug*.—John McQuarrie,—Sheriff, Rainy River Dist.

22 *Aug*.—Thos. Fraser,—Clk. 2nd D. C., Peterborough, *vice* Butterfield.

29 *Aug*.—Dr. Wm. Allan,—Associate Coroner, Northumberland & Durham ; Wm. Hunter,—Bff. 1st D.C. Wentworth, *vice* Williams.

5 *Sept*.—Lewis M. Biden,—Commr. for taking affidts. ; Isaac Springstead,—Clk. 3rd D.C. Lincoln, *vice* Pearson.

19 *Sept*.—J. H. Dougherty,—Bff. 2nd D. C., Wellington, *vice* Ingram.

26 *Sept*.—W. J. Scarfe,—Sheriff of Brant, *vice* Kitchen ; Robert Mark, M. D.,—Associate Coroner, Carleton ; Wm. R. Cooke, London, Eng.,—Commr. for taking affidts.

3 *Oct*.—E. F. B. Johnston,—Deputy Attorney General and Clk. of Executive Council, *vice* J. G. Scott, resigned ; Fisher Munro,—Police Magste. ; Charles Pettit Pitcher, M.D.,—Associate Coroner, Wentworth ; Wm. Hy. Hamilton, M. D.,—do. do. Thunder Bay Dist. ; Daniel Driscoll,—Clk. 8th D.C. Wellington, *vice* Jordan ; Uri Marshall,—Bff. 1st D.C., Leeds & Grenville, *vice* Hunter.

10 *Oct*.—John Rielly, Bff. 2nd D.C., Carleton, *vice* Wilmot.

24 *Oct*.—Cyrille Tessier, Quebec,—Commr. for taking affidts. ; Alex. Dawson, Winnipeg, Man.,—do. do. for taking affidts. ; Jno. M. Hutchinson, M.D.,—Associate Coroner, Huron ; Robert E. Hamilton,—Clk. 5th D.C. Dufferin.

31 *Oct*.—John M. Mitchell, London, Eng.—Commr. for taking affidts. ; F. H. S. Ames, M.D.,—Associate Coroner, Lambton.

9 *Sept*.—David Robertson,—Bff. 9th D.C., Northumberland & Durham.

14 *Nov*.—R. B. Maw,—Clk. 6th D.C., Parry Sound, *vice* Carr ; Wm. Russell Cook, London, Eng.,—Commr. for taking affidts. ; W. M. Thompson, Police Magste., Port Arthur ; Thos. Van Bridger,—Clk. 4th D.C., Prescott & Russell.

5 *Dec*.—Alex. Graham.—Bff, 5th D. C., *vice* T. Graham ; W. J. Hill,—Bff. 1st D.C., Muskoka, *vice* Westover.

12 *Dec*.—Coryndon Matthews, Plymouth, Eng.,—Commr. for taking affidts. ; Duncan C. Leitch, M.D.,—Associate Coroner, Elgin.

QUEBEC.

23 Jan.—Rev. L. N. Bégin, Principal Laval Normal School, Quebec, *vice* Rev. P. Lagacé, deceased.

26 Jan.—Paul Chénard, St. Pierre, Man., and Philéas Cloutier, St. Norbert, Man.,—Commrs. for taking affidts.

24 Feb.—Antoine Majorique Rivard, M.D.,—Sheriff of Dist. of Jolliete, *vice* B. H. Leprohon, deceased.

26 Feb.—François Xavier Praxède Larue—called to the Legislative Council, *vice* Hon. L. Panet, deceased.

28 Feb.—J. A. Chênevert, Sorel,—Collector Provincial revenue, Dist. of Richelieu, *vice* A. Roy, deceased.

4 April.—George McSorley, St. John, N.B.,—Commissioner under Art. 30, Code Civil Procedure.

11 April.—John Pennock, Ottawa, and Wm. C. Irving, Pembroke, Ont.,—Commrs. under do. do.; Jas. F. Morkill,—Collector Prov. Revenue, Sherbrooke, *vice* J. Griffin, deceased.

6 May.—Jos. P. Gagnon, St. Jérôme, Chicoutimi,—Clk.; Magistrate's Ct.; Napoléon Michaud, Saint Octave de Métis,—Clk. Magistrate's Ct.

12 May.—Hon. Edmund Jas. Flynn, LL.D.,—Solicitor General.

13 May.—Edmond A. Brasset, Amherst,—Clk. Magistrate Ct.; Jos. Fournier, St. Simon (Rimouski),—Clk. Magistrate's Ct.

9 June.—Hon. J. W. Longley, Halifax, N.S.; Philip H. Coxé, and James Hume Dodgson, London, Eng.; Napoléon A. Belcourt, Ottawa,—Commrs. to take affidts.

16 July.—Joseph Pierre Carreau, St. Johns,—Registrar of St. Johns, *vice* G. A. Marchand, deceased.

18 Aug.—F. X. Blouin, Rivière au Renard,—Clk. Circuit Ct., *vice* J. G. Gregg, deceased.

4 Sept.—Vincent Paul Lavallée, St. Felix de Valois,—called to the Legislative Council, *vice* the Hon. L. F. R. Masson.

9 Sept.—John Short, and Hubert C. Cabana, St. Francis,—Joint Prothonotaries of Supr. Ct., Clk. of Circuit Ct., and Clk. of Crown and Peace.

14 Sept.—Edmond Alfred Brasset, Amherst,—Registrar and Clk. Circuit Ct., *vice* Borne, com. revoked.

3 Oct.—Charles Edouard Giasson, L'Etang du Nord,—Collector of Prov. Revenue, *vice* E. A. Brasset.

6 Nov.—Henry Topping, Escoumains,—Clk. Magistrate's Ct.

24 Nov.—Wm. Hassan, Huntingdon,—Clk. Circuit Ct., *vice* Morrison.

22 Dec.—Joseph A. Valin, Ottawa, Ont.,—Commr. for taking affidts.

NOVA SCOTIA.

12 Jan.—Hon. Robt. Boak, Hon. L. G. Power, Hon. J. W. Longley, J. H. Harvey,—mems. N.S. Library Commission.

19 Feb.—Albert Peters,—Clk. of the Leg. Council, *vice* J. C. Halliburton, deceased.

24 Feb.—Hon. I. Le Blanc, Maj.-Genl. J. W. Laurie, Col. W. E. Starratt, C. E. Brown, J. Longworth, D. Matheson, Jno. McKeen,—mems. Central Bd. of Agriculture.

2nd Mch.—Hon. D. McN. Parker, M. D., A. C. Page, M.D., A. D. Macgilrary, M.D.,—mems. Provl. Medical Board.

5 Mch.—Saml. N. Miller, M.D.,—a Coroner for Annapolis.

1 Apl.—Geo. Gibson, M.D., Margaretsville,—a Coroner for Annapolis.

2 Apl.—J. H. Dodgson and P. H. Coxé, London, Eng.,—Commrs for taking affidts.

17 Apl.—M. E. Bernier, N.P., St.

Hyacinthe, P.Q.,—Commr. for taking affdts.

29 *Apl.*—Chas. Cushing, Montreal,—a Commr. for taking affdts.

6 *May.*—N. Ayer, M.D.,—a Coroner for Cumberland.

3 *June.*—Joseph S. Harris,—Sheriff of Pictou, *vice* G. S. Harris, deceased.

2 *July.*—Geo. Lawson, LL.D.,—Secy. Bd. Agriculture; F. C. Elliott,—mem. Bd. of Public Charities.

29 *Aug.*—H. P. Blanchard, Victoria, B.C.,—Commr. for taking affdts.

3 *Sept.*—Ed. Gilpin, Halifax; James Hudson, Pictou; H. S. Poole, Stellar-

ton; Wm. Hall, Springhill; Wm. Routledge, Reserve Mines; David McKeen, Glace Bay; W. Sutherland, Westville; Jno. Gannon, Glace Bay,—mems Bd. of Examiners of Colliery Officials.

21 *Oct.*—A. F. Riddell, Montreal,—a Commr. for taking affdts.

24 *Oct.*—Hon. Wm. Annand,—Agent-Genl. for N.S. in London, Eng.

29 *Oct.*—Alex. McIntosh, M.D.,—Judge of Probate, for Antigonish.

24 *Nov.*—Chas. F. Rockwell,—Prothonotary, and Clk. of the Crown, and Clk. of the Co. Ct. for Kings.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

2 *Feb.*—W. C. H. Grimmer,—Deputy Clk. of Co. Ct. Charlotte.

11 *Feb.*—G. C. Bompas, and T. W. Bischoff, London, Eng.,—Commrs. for taking affdts.

24 *Mar.*—Fred. Pemberton Thompson, Fredericton,—called to the Leg. Council.

25 *Mar.*—J. H. Dodgson, and P. H. Cox, London, Eng.,—Commrs. for taking affdts.

1 *Apl.*—Jos. Cunard Barberie, Dalhousie, and Edwin Arnold Vail, Sussex,—Called to the Leg. Council; Isaac Allen Jack,—Recorder of the City of St. John.

8 *Apl.*—Following Sheriffs apptd to undermentioned Counties:—J. A. Harding, City and Co. of St. John; Alex. A. Sterling, York; F. R. Jenkins Dibblee, Carleton; Jas. Tibbits, Victoria; J. F. Rice, Madawaska; Robt. A. Stuart, Charlotte; C. H. Clowes, Sunbury; W. S. Butler, Queen's; N. Freeze, Kings; Asael Wells, Albert; Robt. A. Chapman, Westmoreland; Antoine Girouard, Kent; John Shirreff, Northumberland; L. R. Doucette, Gloucester; H. Phillips, Restigouche; C. H. Lugin, Sec'y Bd. Agriculture, *vice* J. L. Inches, resigned; Chas. Cushing, N. P., Montreal,—a Comr. for taking affdts.; A. H. Straton,

—Judge of Probate, York, *vice* G. F. H. Minchin, deceased; F. B. Gregory,—Regr. of Probates, *vice* Straton; G. A. Dibblee,—Coroner for Charlotte; M. C. Atkinson, M.D.,—do. for Carleton; W. Murphy,—do. for Victoria; Fred. Harrison,—Regr. of Deeds, etc., for Sunbury, *vice* Jonas Clark, resigned; Jas. Outhouse, and Roland Keith,—Coroners for Westmoreland; John Bamford,—Coroner for Northumberland.

27 *May.*—Thos. Walker, M.D.,—A mem. of the Med. Council, *vice* Bayard, resigned; N. T. Greathead, Boston, Mass.,—a Commr. for taking affdts; M. S. Benson,—a Coroner for Northumberland; J. A. Hayward, do. do. Sunbury; M. F. Keith, M.D., A. Z. Key, M.D., and J. B. Grant—Coroners for York; S. F. Wilson,—a Coroner for Kings.

26 *June.*—J. H. Barry,—Clk. of the Co. Ct. for York, *vice* W. Wilson.

9 *July.*—H. B. Rainsford,—Clk. of the Peace, *vice* W. Wilson.

14 *Aug.*—Thos. Harrison, LL.D.,—Presdt. of the Univ. of New Brunswick, *vice* W. B. Jack, D.C.L., resigned.

15 *Aug.*—Thos. Gardner, Glasgow, Scotland, and M. E. Bernier, St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.,—Commrs. for taking affdts; W. W. Hay,—a Coroner for Carleton;

Hon. G. S. Turner,—a Commr. of the Provl. Lunatic Asylum; Wm. H. Fry, F. H. Risteen, and P. Devine,—Official Stenographers to the Courts; H. A. Sormany,—a Coroner for Gloucester.

27 Nov.—Hon. D. McLellan,—Presdt. of the Bd. of Agriculture; F. W. Brown, D. T. Johnston, J. L. Inches, G. L. Colwell, J. J. Anderson, and J. E. Fair-

weather,—Mems. of the said Bd.; W. R. Cooke, London, Eng., and A. Howell, Toronto,—Commrs. for taking affdts.; R. C. Skinner,—Judge of Probate for City and Co. of St. John, *vice* C. N. Skinner, resigned.

22 Dec.—Maj. W. D. Gordon,—A D. C., and Lt.-Col. J. R. Armstrong,—Extra A.D.C. to the Lieut.-Governor.

MANITOBA.

4 Feb.—Chas. Ed. Hamilton, Winnipeg,—a mem. of the Ex. Council, and Atty.-Genl., *vice* Miller, resigned.

27 Feb.—Chas. A. Sadleir, jr.,—Clk. of the Leg. Assembly, *vice* T. Spence, resigned.

6 Mch.—W. Lord Ross, Montreal,—Commr. for taking affdts.

4 May.—Mrs. Mary Anne Kennedy, Winnipeg,—Regr. for Registration Div. of Winnipeg, *vice* Lt.-Col. W.N. Kennedy, deceased.

5 May.—S. W. Farrell, Winnipeg,—Chairman of Bd. of License Commrs.; Wesley Vanwart, Fredericton, N.B.,—Commr. for taking affdts., Rev. N. Ouellet, O.M.I., Winnipeg,—mem. Catholic Section of Bd. of Education, *vice* Lavoie left Province.

14 May.—To be License Inspectors:—Dist. No. 1, Malcolm Turriff, Manitoba; Dist. No. 2, John Hanbury, Brandon; Dist. No. 3, W. P. Smith, Portage la Prairie; Dist. No. 4, Jas. Bryans, Nelson; Dist. No. 5, Edward Lloyd, St. Boniface; Dist. No. 6, J. M. Campbell, *pro tem*; Dist. No. 7, Jas. Munroe, Springfield; James Andrew Miller, Q.C.

—Regr.-Genl under Land Titles Act, 1885.

8 June.—Henry Vivian, Winnipeg, and J. B. Chambers, Winnipeg,—Special Examiners of the Ct. of Queen's Bench.

15 June.—P. H. Cox, London, Eng., and F. M. Macdougall, Ottawa, Ont.,—Commrs. for taking affdts.; Alfred Pearson and J. G. Moore,—Police Magistrates for Manitoba.

20 June.—Wm. J. Helliwell, Brandon,—Chairman of Western Judicial Bd., *vice* C. A. Boulton, resigned.

22 June.—G. B. Gordon, Winnipeg,—Commr. for taking affdts.

31 Aug.—Richard Latouche Tupper, Winnipeg,—License Dist. No. 6.

21 Oct.—H. C. Copeland,—High Bff. Co. Ct., Selkirk.

26 Oct.—His Grace Archbishop Taché, Rev. G. Cloutier, St. Boniface,—mems. of Genl. Bd. of Education (Catholic section).

18 Nov.—Wm. M. Taylor, Selkirk,—Clk. of Co. Ct. Lisgar, *vice* A.J. Murray, resigned.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

2 Jan.—Richard Irvine Bentley, M.D.,—Resident Med. Supt. Insane Asylum, Med. Officer of Gaol and Royal Columbian Hospital, New Westminster.

15 Jan.—Chas. Todd,—Stipendiary Magste. for Prov.; T. Lubbe,—Official mem. of Bd. of Directors of Royal Hos-

pital, Victoria, *vice* P. McQuade, deceased.

17 Jan.—Chas. Todd,—a Coroner for Province; James Stone,—a Coroner for Dist. of Cariboo.

28 Jan.—Edwin Johnson,—a Coroner for Province.

7 March. — Allan Grabam, — Gold Commr. for Dist. of Cassiar, and Stipendy. Magste. for Province.

21 March.—Simeon Duck,—Minister of Finance and Agriculture.

4 April.—John Sprott,—Immigration Agent for Province, *vice* Wm. Ross, appt. cancelled.

9 April.—Jno. Fall Allison,—Asst. Gold Commr. for Rock Creek, Yale.

20 April.—G. M. Sproat, — Stipy. Magte. for Province at Farewell, Kootenay.

21 April.—S. A. Rogers,—Assessor and Collector under Assessment Act, and Collector of Prov. Revenue Tax, Richfield & Lightning, Cariboo, *vice* McNaughton, resigned.

28 April.—H. W. H. Combe,—Regr. of Co. Ct., Victoria, Collector of Voters for Elect. Dist. of Victoria city and Esquimault; and Depy.Regr. of Victoria Jl. Dist., *vice* E. A. Leigh, deceased; Wm. H. Dempster, J. P.,—Collector under "Prov. Rev. Tax Act, '81," and Coll. of Revenue for N.W. coast of Province, and Regr. under Marriage Acts, *vice* J. E. White, resigned; Jno. Carter Mollet, J.P.,—Govt. Agt. Assessor and Collector under Assessment Act, Col. of Prov. Rev. Tax, and Col. of Rev. for Dist. of Alberni.

12 May.—Allan Graham,—Collector under "Pro. Rev. Tax Act., '81," and Coll. of Rev. for Skeena River and tributaries, also Regr. under Marriage Ordinance, '67.

22 June.—Geo. F. Drabble,—Asst. Commr. of Lands and Works for Comox Dist.

2 July.—Jos. Prhys Planta,— Stipy. Mgste. for Vancouver Island.

13 July.—Chas. S. Jones,—Agent-Genl. for B.C. in Edinburgh, Scot.; J. C. Hughes,—Coroner for New Westminster.

15 July.—Edwin Johnson,—Stip'dy. Magste. for Province; Jno. Clapperton, —Asst. Commr. of Lands and Works, Nicolai Dist.

16 July.—Charles Todd,—Stipendiary Magste. for Province.

25 July.—S. Drake,—Sheriff of Nanaimo, *vice* H. Booth, appt. cancelled.

18 Aug.—Wm. S. Gore,—Inspr. of Timber for "Vancouver and Coast Timber Dist."; Chas. Warwick, Inspr. of Timber for "New Westminster Timber Dist."

28 Sept.—Chas. Jas. Leggatt,—Regr. Genl. of Titles & Registrar of Joint Stock Companies for Province; John Puetz, Mayne Island—Assessor & Collector under Assessment Acts, Coll. of Prov. Rev. Tax for portions of Elect. Dist. of Cowichan, known as Mayne, Galliano, Gossip, Reid, Prévost, Samuel, Pender, Saturna, Jumbo, Parker, and Narrow Islands.

5 Nov.—Henry Wood,—Deputy Dist. Registrar for Clinton.

7 Nov.—Jno. Chipp, M.R.C.S., (Eng.), —Coroner for Prov., *vice* E. Johnson, resigned; Edward Kirkland, — Asst. Govt. Agt. at New Westminster, *vice* J. Sprott, resigned.

1st Dec.—G. C. Tunstall,—Stipendy. Magste. for Province, and Gold Commr. for Yale; Wm. Dodd,—Govt. Agt. at Kamloops, etc.; *vice* J. C. Tunstall, promoted.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

9 May.—Henry Longworth,—High Sheriff for Queen's Co.; Wm. G. Strong, do. do. Prince Co.; Jas. Macdonald, do. do. King's Co.; Major Jas. D. Irving,—Provl. A.D.C., *vice* Freeland, resigned.

30 May.—Hon. Justice Hensley and others,—Commrs. for managing Genl.

Exhibition of Agriculture and Local Industry for Province; Robt. Thos. Weeks, —Clk. of the Crown, *vice* J. D. Irving, resigned.

4 Augt.—Archd. Kennedy,—mem. Bd. of School Trustees, Charlottetown; W. G. Strong,—do. do., Summerside, and

also Chairman of Bd.; Neil McQuarrie, Stipendiary Mgste. for Summerside, *vice* J. W. Howe.

2 Sept.—Peter Conroy, M.D.,—Supdt. of Vaccination, Charlottetown.

16 to 20 Nov.—Reconstitutes certain Bds. of Health, and appts. certain Supts. of Vaccination throughout the Province.

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

Notaries Public.—Wm. Smith, Fort Qu'Appelle; Hilton Keith, Indian Head; Jas. Sharp, Armstrong's Lake; J. D. Stevenson, M.D., Yorkton; C. B. Slater, Wapella; Wm. F. Johnston, Katepwa; W. G. Knight, Swift Current; H. W. Newlands, Prince Albert; D. MacGillivray, Qu'Appelle Station; Jno. Hewgill, Moosomin; G. W. Grant, Saskatoon; H. J. Eberts, Indian Head; C. A. Magrath, Lethbridge; A. L. Sifton, Prince Albert.

Coroners.—Wm. Johnson, Moosomin; J. D. Stevenson, M.D., Yorkton; W. S. Anderson, Medicine Hat.

Commrs. for taking Affidavids.—C. H.

Adams, Boston, Mass.; W. A. Collins, Winnipeg; R. T. Heneker, Montreal; E. J. Parke, London, Ont.; F. E. Kilvert, Hamilton; J. S. Mack, Edinburgh, Scot.

Issuers of Marriage Licenses.—Charles Marshallsay, Whitewood; T. C. Down, Broadview; Hilton Keith, Indian Head; Rev. H. A. Tudor, Medicine Hat; C. B. Slater, Wapella; W. R. Roberts, Calgary; W. L. Wood, Edmonton.

Game Guardians.—Seymour Green, Moosejaw; J. W. Young, Regina; Daniel Nixon, Armstrong's Lake.

Veterinary Surgeons.—Jas. Harris, Moosomin; J. L. Poett, Fort MacLeod.

OBITUARY FOR 1885.

ABBOTT, GEO. M., M.D. (1832), b. 10 Feb. 1808 ; d. in Montreal, 14 Jan. During the Mexican war he served as a surgeon in the Texan army, after which he spent some months in the Southern States. He practiced for many years at Granby, P.Q. He was the sole survivor of those educated at the Montreal Medical Institution.

ADAMS, GEO., founder of Adamsville, P.Q., d. there 14 Oct., aged 72. He built a church at Adamsville, at his own expense.

ANDERSON, THE RIGHT REV. DAVID, D.D. (1849), Bishop of Rupert's Land (1849-64). B. in London, Eng., 10 Feb., 1814, d. at Clifton Parsonage, Bristol, Eng., 5 Nov. Dr. A. was educated at the Edinburgh Academy and at Exeter College, Oxford, taking his degree of B.A. in 1836, and M.A. in 1839. He was Vice-Principal of St. Bees College, Cumberland, 1841-47, and incumbent of All Saints', Derby, 1848-49. Upon his resignation of the bishopric, he returned to Eng., and was apptd. Vicar of Clifton. In 1866, he was apptd. Chancellor of St. Paul's Cathedral, London. He was the author of *Notes on the Flood ; Net in the Bay, &c.*

ANDREWS, FRED. AMERICUS, Q.C. (1863), d. in the city of Quebec, 7 July, aged 82. Admitted as an advocate, in 1825. Mr. A. had practised for a lengthened period in Quebec, and by his professional skill and close attention to the interests of his clients, had won a distinguished position at the Bar. He was for many years head of the extensive firm of Andrews, Caron & Andrews, composed of himself, the present Sir A. P. Caron, and the present Justice Andrews of the Superior Court, a son of the leading partner. At the time of his demise, Mr.

A. was the senior Q.C., practising at the Bar of the Dist. of Quebec.

BAIN, REV. JAMES (Presb.). B. at Maudert, Perthshire, Scot., Sept., 1802 ; d. at Markham, Ont., 9 Dec. Educated at the Univ. of Edinburgh, he was licensed to preach, 1825, shortly after which he was chosen pastor of Union Chapel, Kirkcaldy, where he remained until 1853. In that year he emigrated to Can., and was called to the pastorate of St. Andrew's Ch., Scarboro', Ont. He retired in 1874.

"Few names were better or more favourably known throughout the whole church than his."—*Presb. Review*.

BAKER, F. H., editor of a paper called the *Mayflower*, formerly published at Halifax, N. S., d. in Massachusetts, U.S., in November.

BALDWIN, ROBERT, late Presdt. of the Toronto Y. M. C. A. B. in Toronto, 17 Apl., 1834 ; d. there 9 Dec. He was a s. of the late Hon. Robert Baldwin, C.B., at one time Prime Minister of Can. At the age 15 he went to sea, and spent 8 years, partly in the Montreal, and partly in the China trade. Returning to Can. he resolved to devote himself to the ministry, and with that view matriculated in the University of Toronto. But after two years' study his enfeebled health compelled him reluctantly to relinquish his purpose. His whole future life, so far as his health permitted, seems to have been devoted to earnest Christian work. The *Evangelical Churchman* speaking of him said, "he was emphatically a good man. There was nothing forced or affected about his Christianity. It was genial and joyful ; and all who came into contact with him felt that his religion was a reality, marked by sincerity, simplicity of purpose and whole-heartedness." Mr. B's earnestness and activity

were displayed in many ways. He was one of the founders and first Presdt. of the Y. M. C. A. He also formed the St. James' Cathedral Y. M. C. A. He was a mem. of the Council of Wycliffe College, a dir. of the *Evangelical Churchman*; one of the secy's of the Evangelical Alliance; one of the founders of the Church Assn.; founder and secy. of the Newsboys' Lodging; and a dir., and for many years permanent secy. of the Upper Canada Bible Society. His generous catholic spirit led him to co-operate in many good works beyond the pale of the church of his fathers, and the *Churchman* instances his habit of spending a large part of every Sunday, during the season of navigation in visiting sailors on board their vessels in Toronto harbour, reading, conversing and otherwise leading them to a proper observance of the day. By his will, Mr. B. made many bequests in favour of religious and charitable purposes.

BALL, FREDERICK AUGUSTUS, a prominent citizen of Toronto. B. at Locust Grove, Niagara, Ont., of U. E. loyalist stock, 1824; d. at Queen's Park Crescent, Toronto, 7 Feb. Was for many years actively engaged in general business and financial matters, and from his great practical knowledge, his opinion commanded general respect. He m., 1847, Mary Eleanor, youngest dau. of the late Col. the Hon. Samuel Smith, M.E.C.

BALL, JAMES, one of the oldest Freemasons in the Province of Quebec, having been "made" in Provost Lodge in 1823; died at Knowlton, P.Q., 8 Jan., aged 97.

BARBER, EDWARD CAWDELL, a superannuated public servant; d. in Ottawa, 15 July. B. in Toronto, 8 July, 1841, he was the s. of the late G. A. Barber, Esq., of that City. In early life he saw much of the world as a seaman before the mast. Returning to Can., he entered the Civil Service in 1855, and continued in that employment until illness forced his retirement in 1884. He sat, during a brief period, in the Ottawa

City Council, became City Auditor, was a public school trustee, and attained office in the Masonic and Orange bodies. He was the author of a sporting book called *The Crack Shot*, published in New York about 1868. He also contributed largely to the sporting press.

BARBER, JAS. RIXON, Genl. Supt. C. P. & M. Co.; d. at Cobourg, Ont., 9th Feb., aged 60.

BARBOUR, WM., Supt. of Lights, Dept. of Marine, (1883); d. at Lévis, P.Q., 17 Dec. He was b. 16 Oct., 1831, and emigrated to Quebec, 1855.

BARNARD, EDWARD, advocate; d. at Baltimore, Md., U.S., 14 June, aged 79. He held for many years the office of Prothonotary and Clk of the Crown at Three Rivers, P.Q.

BARTLETT, WM. RUSSELL, for many years Visiting Supt. and Commr. of Indian Affairs at Toronto; d. there, 24 Dec., aged 82. He was b. at Providence, R.I., came to Can. when 10 years of age, and was for some time a clerk in the Gov.-Genl's office.

BARTLEY, W. P., formerly a leading iron-founder in Montreal; d. there, 11 April, aged 68.

BAXTER, REV. JOHN J. (Presbyterian, superannuated); d. at Truro, N. S., in Dec., aged 83. Ordained in 1832, the deceased was for 40 years pastor of Onslow Presb. congregation.

BAYFIELD, ADMIRAL HENRY WOLSEY. B. at Hull, Yorkshire, Eng., 21 Jan., 1795; d. at Charlottetown, P. E. I., 10 Feb. He was the scion of an ancient Eng. family, of Bayfield Hall, Norfolk. In 1806 when scarcely 11 years of age he entered the Navy as a Supernumerary Volunteer; and he was in active service upwards of 50 years. He was first engaged on board H. M. S. *Pompey*, and was thence transferred successively to H. M. S. *Queen*, and H. M. S. *Duchess of Bedford*. While on the latter vessel he took part in a severe action, in which his ship, unsupported, beat off two powerful Spanish fellucas, and was wounded in the forehead. For his brave con-

duct in this action, he was promoted and transferred to H. M. S. *Beagle*, on board of which he assisted in compelling the enemy to abandon an English Merchantman which they had made a prize, as well as in capturing the privateers, *Hazard*, *Vengeur* and *Fortune*. He also participated in Lord Cochrane's attack upon French shipping in the Basque roads, for which he received a medal. After several other engagements in the *Beagle*, he was transferred to the *Wanderer* and in her was employed 3 years in the West Indies, Halifax, Lisbon, and several Spanish stations. In 1814, towards the latter end of England's last war with the U. S., he served in Canadian waters. When peace was proclaimed he assisted Captain W. F. W. Owen, in surveying the Upper St. Lawrence, and in June, 1817, he was appointed Admiralty Surveyor. He surveyed Lakes Erie, Huron and Superior, with their connecting waters, the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the Straits of Belle Isle, the coast of Labrador, the coasts of Anticosti, Prince Edward Island, the Magdalen Islands, Cape Breton, Sable Island, Halifax Harbour, and nearly the whole coast of Nova Scotia from Halifax to the Gut of Canso,—his labours as Surveyor extending over the long period of 40 years. While engaged in this service he learned to speak the languages of five distinct tribes of Indians. He was promoted to the rank of Commander on the 8th Nov., 1826, was raised to flag rank on the 21st Oct., 1856, made Vice-Admiral in April, 1863, and Admiral in 1867. The late Admiral resided for 14 years in the City of Quebec, viz., from 1827 to 1841, when he removed to Charlottetown, which continued to be his home until his death. On leaving Quebec he received the thanks of the Trinity Board, and, in 1854, he received the thanks of the Canadian Parlt. for his services to Can. He was an honorary and one of the original members of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, and of the Canadian Institute of Toronto. In 1874 he received a Greenwich Hospital pension of £150.

At his death only two officers were alive who had been longer in the Royal Navy. He m. in 1838, Fanny, only dau. of Gen. Chas. Wright.

"The Admiral was a man of high religious principle. He was kind to the poor, and disposed to aid every good work. His noble Christian example did much in past years to exert a beneficial influence on the higher circles of our city life. Some who have held a like exalted position in the naval service may have had more brilliant careers, but few indeed have rendered more real practical benefit to the commerce of the nation, and to the navy itself, than did Admiral Bayfield, by his careful coast surveys and excellent charts. And while faithful to his country and Queen, he neglected not to remember the higher allegiance he owed to the King of Kings."—*Charlottetown Patriot*.

BECHER, HENRY CORRY ROWLEY, Q. C. (1856). B. in London, Eng., 1817; d. at Falmouth, Eng., 6 July. Mr. B. came to Can., 1835, studied law, and was called to the Ont. Bar, 1841. He served as a volunteer during the rebellion in 1837, became a mem. of the town Council of London, was elected a Bench-er, 1853, and, later on, unsuccessfully contested, in the Conservative interest, two seats for Parlt. He was the author of a book on Mexico, and in 1882 was called to the Eng. Bar.

BELLEAU, JEAN C., late Collector of Customs at Gaspé, P. Q., to which office he was apptd., 1844; d. at Gaspé in Jan., aged 75. Mr. B. was out as a "patriot" in 1837.

BENSON, HON. JAS. REA, Senator, (1868). B. 1807; d. at St. Catharines, Ont., 18 March. Mr. B., an estimable gentleman, was long engaged in mercantile life, dealing in mills and vessels, in which pursuit he amassed a large fortune. He became a mem. of the town Council of St. Catharines and subsequently of the Lincoln County Council. He was Presdt. of the old Niagara Dist. Bank, and at the time of his death a Dir. of the Imperial Bank, of which institution his son-in-law, Mr. D. R. Wilkie, is the cashier. In politics a Conservative, and as such was elected to the old Legislative

Council of Can. in 1867, and to the House of Commons for Lincoln later in the same year. His s. Fredk. Wm. is a Captain in the 5th Dragoon Guards.

BENSON, W. THOS., M.P. for South Grenville in House of Commons (1882-5). B. at Parkside, Westmoreland, Eng., 1828; d. at Cardinal, Ont. (where he was extensively engaged in farming and stock-raising, and was also Vice-Presdt. and Manager of the Edwardsburg Starch Co.) 8 June. The deceased gentleman was a Conservative in politics.

"In the true sense of the term a gentleman, courteous in manner, kindly in disposition, of the highest integrity and lofty character."—*Montreal Gazette*.

BOURGET, THE MOST REV. IGNACE, Archbishop of Martianopolis, *in partibus* (1876). B. at Pointe Lévis, P.Q., 30 Oct., 1799; d. at Sault-aux-Recollets, near Montreal, 8 June. Ed. at Quebec Seminary and at Nicolet, the future Bishop was ordained deacon 1821, and priest by Bishop Lartigue, of Montreal, whose Sec'y he had become, in the following year. In 1836 he was appointed Vicar-Genl., and in March, 1837, was named, by Pope Gregory XVI., Coadjutor Bishop of Montreal, with the title of Bishop of Telmessia *in partibus infidelium*. On the death of Bishop Lartigue in 1840, Mgr. B. succeeded to the charge of the vast diocese which then included also the present Sees of St. Hyacinthe, Ottawa, and the Grand Vicariate of Pontiac. From this out his career in the Church was most marked and important. He founded 15 or 20 religious communities, charitable houses of education, and religious societies. Under his advice and guidance and care were established the Orders of Jesuits, Oblats, the St. Viateur and St. Croix brotherhoods, and the convents of Providence, *Bon Pasteur*, and *Miséricorde*, besides several asylums for the care of the sick and poor. He was a prolific writer, and is credited with sending forth nearly a thousand *mandements* and pastorals during his episcopal rule. Among the principal were his *Tables Tournantes* which was highly spoken of

in France, his remarks on the Laval University question, the great Montreal fire, the ship fever epidemic in 1847 among the Irish emigrants and the care of the orphans left behind. Also a remarkable paper on the misfortunes of Pope Pius IX. In several of these pamphlets he warmly, and in strong, though most graceful language, appealed to the sympathies of French-Canadians, and to their national pride and ancestry, which was first and above all religious. He made 5 or 6 journeys to the Eternal City, and each time returned more determined to make all subservient to the will of the Church. It was during his voyage in 1854 that he wrote his *Cérémonial des Evêques*, a work on the ceremonies to be observed by Bishops according to the usages and traditions of the Roman liturgy. This has been accepted as a standard work on the question, and was honoured by His Holiness' personal congratulations, as well as those of many leading dignitaries of the Church. In 1856 he introduced into his diocese the Roman liturgy and rites, a proceeding which it has been stated displeased many who were attached to the Gallican ceremonies, but the dissatisfaction speedily died out. In 1862 he was created a Roman Count and assistant at the Pontifical Throne; and in 1876 he was elevated to the Archbishopric of Martianopolis *in partibus infidelium*. At his death he was the oldest wearer of the Mitre in America, and had but one senior in the world.

BAUN, REV. ANTOINE NICHOLAS, of the Order of Jesus. B. at St. Avold, in Lorraine, 5 Feb., 1815; d. at Sault-aux-Recollets, Montreal, 1 Feb. Ordained at Laval in 1846, he exercised the ministry at Strasbourg, Lyons, and at Notre Dame de Liesse. He came to Can. in 1851. He was the author of *Instructions Dogmatiques sur le Mariage Chrétien* (Quebec, 1866), and of other religious works of merit.

BROWNE, GEORGE, Architect. B. at Belfast, Irel., 5 Nov., 1811; d. in Montreal, 19 Nov. Coming to Can. in

1830, Mr. B. successfully followed his profession from that time until his death. Among the public buildings designed by him were the Kingston Town Hall, the Parliament Buildings in Montreal (destroyed by the mob in 1849); and the Parliament Buildings at Quebec (recently destroyed by fire). He was an alderman of Montreal for some years.

BUCHAN, JOHN MILNE, M. A., Principal of Upper Canada College. B. at Lockport, N. Y., 1841; d. in Toronto, 19 July. While he was still an infant, his parents removed to Hamilton, Ont., where he received his primary education at the Public and Grammar Schools. He graduated with honours at Toronto University when twenty years of age, and shortly after was appointed head master of Hamilton Grammar school. In 1873 he received the appointment of High School Inspector for Ontario, and about four years ago, on the resignation of Mr. G. R. R. Cockburn, was appointed to the principalship of Upper Canada College.

BUCKLAND, GEO., late Deputy Minister of Agriculture of Ont., d. in Toronto, 27 Feb., aged 81. Canadian farmers, and especially the husbandmen of Ontario, owe much to Mr. B., for throughout the 40 years during which he resided in that Province, he worked indefatigably to promote the best interests of agriculture. His chief services were rendered in connection with the scheme for holding Provincial exhibitions, with the Bureau of Agriculture and Arts of Ontario, and with the Ontario Agricultural College. In all he did useful work, but in particular he had a large share in setting on foot the annual Provincial exhibitions which now form so marked a feature in Canadian life, and in establishing the Agricultural College at Guelph. The latter would never have reached its present position and have proved of the practical value it is now admitted to be, had it not been for Professor B's hearty and energetic support 10 years ago. By his efforts in that direction, as in many others, Ontario

will permanently benefit.—*Can. Gazette*, (Lond.)

BURPEE, HON. ISAAC, M.P. for St. John, N.B., in the House of Commons, and long a prominent merchant in St. John. B. at Sheffield, N.B., 28 Nov., 1825; d. at the City of New York, 1st March. He was descended from a Huguenot family, that, driven out of France by religious persecution about the year 1570, took refuge in England, and subsequently, in 1622 or thereabouts (religious freedom and liberty of conscience being denied them), emigrated to Am., where they joined the little colony of Puritans already formed at Massachusetts Bay. Removing to St. John, in 1848, Mr. B. shortly afterwards entered into partnership with his bro. Frederick, in the hardware trade, the firm going under the name and style of I. & F. Burpee. Subsequently another bro., John P. C., was taken into the firm, which became widely known by its extensive operations and upright and honourable dealings. In 1872 Mr. B. was returned to the House of Commons for the City of St. John, and towards the close of the following year, he became a mem. of the Mackenzie Govt., taking the office of Minister of Customs therein, which office he continued to fill until the downfall of the Govt. in Oct., 1878. He was an able, courteous and industrious Minister, and of much assistance to the head of the Govt. As a private citizen the deceased gentleman manifested much public spirit and showed great enterprise. He has been termed "a live and progressive man, always ready not only to enlist, but to lead, in any enterprise which would be for the public good." He early took an active part in establishing manufactures in St. John and Portland, investing his personal means in such enterprises; and he was one of the foremost men in the movement to secure for the town of Portland an Act of incorporation, thus doing away with the old system of irresponsible life magistrates, and placing the administration of civil affairs under the control of the people. He was the first Chairman of

the Town Council, holding that position for several years and displaying much executive ability in the discharge of its duties. Mr. B. was also an officeholder in various corporations and trusts, one of the most important of which, the N. B. Railway Co., have thus spoken of him through its directors since his demise :—

“The company has met with a great loss during the past year in the death of the Hon. Isaac Burpee, for so many years its efficient vice-president. He was a man of thorough uprightness of character, bright, genial temperament, good judgment, and great energy. His devotion to the interests of the company continued long after his failing health repeatedly warned him he should desist from his labours, and ceased only when the progress of his disease made work no longer possible. Upon him more than upon any other person rested the responsibility of past management, and it is a source of much regret that his life might not have been spared to see the maturing fruit of his efforts.”

“Perhaps it might not be out of place if I said that to-night in St. John there is another kind of depression felt. Unhappily, within the last forty-eight hours, a member of this house, a representative of that city and county, has been summoned hence. He was a gentleman with whom I acted in concert for many years, a warm and true friend, a gentleman I regretted to part with on political issues, one universally respected and esteemed in the city, a kind father and affectionate husband, a most enterprising citizen, and an able and zealous member of Parliament. (Cheers.) He has been taken from our midst, and I avail myself of the opportunity to pass this passing tribute to his memory, because there are few men who could be removed from that city and whose loss will be more felt than the late Minister of Customs, Mr. Burpee.”—*Sir Leonard Tilley : Speech on the Budget in the House of Commons 1885.*

CAMPBELL, LIEUT.-COL. ALFRED ARGYLE, late Commanding the 15th Batt. Light Infantry, V. Militia. B. in Montreal, 29th May, 1826; died at Belleville, Ont., 21st May. The deceased gentleman, who was a younger bro. of Hon. Sir Alex. Campbell, K.C.M.G., and of Mr. C. J. Campbell, Asst. Receiver Genl. at Toronto, had long belonged to the Volunteer Militia force, the welfare of which he had much at heart. He joined the

15th Batt. Light Infantry as a Captain on the 16th Jan., 1863, was made Lt.-Col. on the 12th Aug. 1864, and acted as Brigadier-Gen. at the Camp at Kingston in the summer of 1874. In June, 1876, he retired from the force, retaining his rank as Lieut.-Col. The name of the 15th Batt. was changed to that of the “Argyle Light Infantry,” at the time the Marquis of Lorne became Gov.-Gen., as a mark of respect towards that nobleman. The Regt. was on active service during the Fenian raid at Niagara in 1865, and afterwards at Prescott in 1866. Lieut.-Col. C. was held in high esteem by the officers and men of his Regt., and was the recipient at the hands of the officers in Sept. 1872, of a valuable silver tea service, accompanied by an address expressive of their warmest appreciation of his many excellent qualities as a citizen and a soldier.

CAMPBELL, LORNE COLIN, M.D. (1872); d. at Port Arthur, Ont., 4 Jan., aged 34. Deceased, who was a s. of the late Dr. Duncan Campbell, of Toronto, had been employed as a physician by the Silver Islet Mining Co. for 5 years.

CAMPBELL, HON. STEWART, Q.C. (1860), Judge of the Co. Ct. of N.S. (1876). B. in Jamaica, W.I., 5th May, 1812; d. at Guysboro', N.S., 20th Feb. He studied law with Sir Wm. Young, late Chief Justice of N.S., and was called to the Bar, 1835. Entering the N.S. Assembly in 1851, he became Speaker of that body in 1854, and was thrice elected to that office. At the Union in 1867 he was returned to the House of Commons as a supporter of Confederation, and remained in that House until his defeat in 1874. From 1863 to 1865 he was a Commr. for the Consolidation of the Statutes of N.S.

CANNON, EDWARD GEORGE, N.P. (1834), d. in the city of Quebec, 14 Oct., aged 73. Mr. C. had long practised his profession in Quebec, where he was held in much esteem by all classes.

CARROLL, JAMES, M.D. (1852), d. at Norwichville, Ont., 31 Oct., aged 56.

CASEY, REV. JOHN J., B.D., d. of smallpox, in Montreal, 6 Nov., aged 40.

Deceased, who was a native of Dublin, Irel., was formerly a mem. of the Jesuit Order, and was educated at St. Mary's College, Montreal. He joined the Presb. body in 1876, in which year he was ordained, and took charge of Elgin and Athelstan, P.Q. In 1882, he was inducted to Taylor Church, Montreal.

CAUCHON, HON. JOSEPH EDOUARD, Lieut.-Governor of Manitoba (1877-82). B. at St. Roch, city of Quebec, 16 Dec., 1816; d. at his son's residence, White-wood, near Qu'Appelle, N. W. T., 23 Feb. On terminating his studies at the Quebec Seminary, he entered on the study of the law, and in 1843, was called to the Bar. While yet a student at law, he became associated with the late M. Etienne Parent, in the publication of the *Canadien*, of which journal he was apptd. editor-in-chief, when M. Parent entered Parlt. In this capacity he was not lacking in vigour, but he often showed a deficiency of judgment which tended to injure rather than advance the cause he espoused. He was both as a writer and a speaker unsparing in his denunciation of whatever excited his antipathies or prejudices, and those who had tilts with him either with pen or tongue found him ever an awkward foe to repel or disarm.

In 1844, Mr. C. (who had meanwhile founded the *Journal de Québec*), was elected to the Can. Assembly for Montmorency, and continued to represent that county in Parlt., even after the changed conditions consequent on Confederation, for 28 years. He entered political life on the Opposition side, and was henceforth an energetic ally to whatever party might secure his support. On the reconstruction of the McNab-Taché Ministry in Jan., 1855, he received the office of Commr. of Crown Lands. In the spring of the following year, an agitation having arisen for a railway along the north shore of the St. Lawrence from Montreal to Quebec, Mr. C. gave it his decided support, but he failed to convince his colleagues of its necessity. In consequence of their failure to concur in a

policy which he had advocated before his constituents, he threatened to resign. After some hesitation, the dissidents gave in, and the Commr. introduced and carried a measure setting apart a large area of Crown Lands to be handed over to a company, as soon as 25 miles of the proposed line were completed. After the retirement of Sir Allan McNab broken in health and spirits, Mr. C. retained his portfolio. But in April, 1857, his persistent and ineffectual urgency in the matter of the railway, on which he had set his heart, led him again to a threat of resignation and to its acceptance. In the elections which followed the accession to power of the Macdonald-Cartier govt., he was returned for his old constituency, and, though he had not joined in the vote which ousted the Brown-Dorion ministry, he was offered the place left vacant by Mr. (now Sir John) Rose's retirement from the Commissionership of Public Works.

When the question of Confederation came to be debated in Parlt. and throughout the country, Mr. C. showed himself strongly in favour of it, both on the floor of the House and with his ready pen. His pamphlet "*L'union des provinces de l'Amérique Britannique du Nord*," tended not a little to dispose the minds of his fellow-countrymen in Lower Can. towards the proposed enlargement of our limits. After the great change had been accomplished, therefore, those who succeeded to power deemed his efforts in that direction worthy of some acknowledgement. The speakership of the Senate was accordingly conferred on him, and he discharged the duties of that delicate office with considerable acceptance until July, 1872. In that year he was elected to represent Quebec Centre in the Commons. In the meantime, the committee of investigation ordered by the Quebec Assembly, on the motion of Mr. Joly, had led to his resignation of his seat. Though at once re-elected by his old constituents, the Beauport scandal as it was called, had greatly impaired his influence. His support to any party

thenceforward was an accession as much of weakness as strength. Nevertheless, Mr. Mackenzie thought it advisable to take him into his Cabinet in Dec., 1875, and Mr. C. remained a mem. of the Mackenzie Administration up to Oct., 1877, when he recd. the appt. of Lieut.-Governor of Manitoba. Mention has been made of one of Mr. C's pamphlet's. He had previously, in 1853, written a *brochure* on the subject of a Federal Union, in which he took strong ground against the project. He was also the author of a text book for schools, *Notions Élémentaires de Physique* (1841). On the expiry of his term of office as Lieut.-Governor, Mr. C. lived a life of quiet retirement with his son. He had accumulated a considerable fortune, but lost it by unfortunate investments. Socially, he had many friends, was a genial host, and could when he chose, forget the asperities which made him so formidable as a political opponent.—*Mont. Gazette*.

CHAPAIS, HON. JEAN CHAS., Senator (1868) B. at Rivière Ouelle, P. Q., 21 Dec., 1812; d. in Ottawa, 17 July. Mr. C. represented Kamouraska in the Can. Assembly from 1851 up to the Union of 1867, and from 1868 till his death was a senator. He held office under Sir N. F. Belleau and Sir John Macdonald from 1864 until 1873. He was a man of much political foresight.

CHAPLEAU, PIERRE, an old and respected citizen. B. at Ste. Thérèse de Blainville, P. Q., 1809; d. in the city of Ottawa, 31 Jan. Mr. C. was for many years a resident of the Seigniory of Terrebonne, where his ancestors had been early settlers during the existence of French rule. He had held for some years a position in the public service, and had faithfully discharged the duties incumbent upon him. He was a man of indomitable perseverance and great force of character, two qualities which have been reproduced in his son, Hon. J. A. Chapleau, late Premier of Quebec and now Secretary of State of Canada.

CHAPMAN, DR. R. J., late Treasurer of the County of Prince Edward, Ont.,

d. at Picton, Ont., in July. Deceased was b. in New Hampshire, in 1803, and was educated at Dartmouth College.

CHAMBERS, ROBT., advocate (1834), d. in Quebec, of which city he had been mayor, 2 Jan. He was a native of Hull, P. Q.

CHATTERTON, RICHARD DOVER, late clerk of the Co. Court of Northumberland and Durham, Ont. (1846), d. at Cobourg, Ont., 4 August, aged 85.

CHERRIER, CÔME SERAPHIN, LL.D., Q. C. (1842). B. at Repentigny, P. Q., 22 July, 1798; d. in Montreal 10 Apl. Called to the bar in 1822, Mr. C. at the time of his death, was, we believe, the oldest mem. of the bar as well as the senior Queen's Counsel of his Province.

His first professional connection, after being admitted to the bar, was with Mr. L. M. Viger, one of the most distinguished advocates of his day. The success which, while he was yet a young man, gained Mr. C. renown among his professional brethren, was his defence of certain persons accused of perjury by Atty.-Gen. (afterwards Sir James) Stuart, who had been defeated as the Conservative candidate at Sorel, and whose acquittal he obtained. That was in 1827, and in the following year he was equally successful as one of the counsel for Mr. Jocelyn Waller and others, charged with seditious libel. From that time forward his reputation was assured, and he had no lack of practice. From 1832 to 1834 his partner was Mr. Laberge; from 1833 to 1841, Mr. (afterwards Judge) Mondelet, and from the latter year to 1860 the Hon. (now Sir) A. A. Dorion and Mr. Wilfrid Dorion. In 1857, Mr. C. pleaded on the question of seigneurial tenure before the special tribunal appointed for the purpose. The confidence of the bar in his talents and character was shown by his being chosen as Bâtonnier of his dist. as well as of the province. That he could have sat on the bench had he so desired, is well known. He declined judgeships upon several occasions; and in 1864, on the death of Sir L. H. Lafontaine, declined the vacant chief justiceship. The profession and the public respected his conscientious modesty, and he was no less esteemed for his self-denial.

In his political career, Mr. C. shared in the commotions of the troublous and critical time that preceded and followed the rising of 1837. Elected to represent

Montreal county in 1834, just after the Assembly had voted in favour of the famous 92 resolutions, he fought manfully on what he considered the side of true patriotism. Both by tongue and pen he was fearless in urging claims that he considered just, even when outspokenness was not unattended with danger. But, while he was in sympathy with the popular leader in urging an earnest constitutional warfare, he shrank from committing himself to open revolt, and, though he was suspected and even arrested, no charge of disloyalty was brought against him and, after a brief detention, he was liberated from custody. Endowed with considerable powers of oratory, he was also careful of his style and some of his occasional addresses are models of chaste eloquence and good taste. As a pleader he ranked, when at his best, among the first of his day. But he was too fastidious, perhaps, to make those appeals to sentiment that sway great masses of people. As a jurisconsult he took a high place, and in general literature he was well read.

In 1833 Mr. C. m. Madame Coursol, widow of Mr. J. Coursol, of the Hudson's Bay Company, and mother of Hon. C. J. Coursol, Q. C., M. P. The issue was two daughters, one of whom m. the late Mr. Sénécal, advocate. Inheriting from the late Hon. D. B. Viger considerable wealth, which he had greatly increased by his professional labours, Mr. C. was one of the richest of our French-Canadian fellow-citizens. The assessed value of his property was \$270,000. He was for many years presdt. of the Banque du Peuple, and filled the position with general acceptance. In the discharge of his religious duties Mr. C. was assiduous, and he was interested in many charitable institutions. The late Pope Pius IX marked his appreciation of his services to the cause of the church by making him a knight of the order of St. Gregory the Great. A full and well written sketch of Mr. C's life appears in Mr. L. O. David's *Biographies et Portraits*, (Mont. 1876.)

CHRISTIE, REV. THOS. M., for 8 years a missionary (Presb.) at Trinidad, d. at Kelseyville, Cal., U.S., in Oct.

CLARK, THOMAS, late Warden of Carleton, Ont., d. at "Woodruff Farm," near Ottawa, Ont., 28 Dec., aged 59. Mr. C. was a native of Cessford, Roxburghshire, Scot., and came to Can. with his parents in 1841. He was a noted agriculturist and stock-raiser.

CLAY, LT.-COL. WM., an old resident B. in Irel., 1810; d. at Norval, Ont., where he had resided for 50 years, 19 June. Col. C., who was a militia officer and had served in 1837, was long in general business at Norval. He had served as a mem. of the old Gore Dist. Council, and been Warden of Halton on 3 separate occasions. In 1862 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Leg. Council, and in 1875 for the Ont. Assembly.

CLEMENT, REV. EDWIN (Methodist). B. in Eng., 1819; d. at Parkdale, Toronto, 4 April. He entered the ministry in 1845, and had served a long and useful career, principally in Ontario.

COTTON, CHAS. E., M.D., d. at Cowansville, P.Q., 10 Dec., aged 69. He was widely and favourably known.

CRAMP, THOMAS, head of the extensive firm of David Torrance & Son, and President of the Corn Exchange, Montreal. B. in London, Eng., 1827; d. suddenly, in Montreal, 18 Feb. He was the eldest son of the late Rev. Dr. Cramp, of Acadia College, N. S. (see A. R. 1880-81), whom he accompanied to Montreal about March, 1845. His ability soon procured him a foremost place in commercial circles, and during the last quarter of a century he has been in the front rank of Montreal's merchants. In early life he was a clerk with the late Mr. John Leeming. Afterwards he entered the service of Mr. T. M. Thompson, and still later that of Messrs. D. Torrance & Co., of which firm he was destined to become a partner. In that capacity he inaugurated the Dominion line of ocean steamships, then the Mississippi line, which has now 11 large vessels. He had filled the offices of Presdt of the Montreal Board of Trade and of Chairman of the Harbour Commission. In both capacities he did much for the improvement of the harbour and the deepening of the ship channel. Only the month before his demise he was elected Presdt of the Corn Exchange. Whatever could be of advantage to the trade of the country, and especially Montreal, was sure of his co-operation, and none of his fellow-citizens were held in higher esteem for their knowledge and probity than he was. He was possessed of wide general information, and was well read in many subjects. His disposition was most genial, and in private life few men

have been more lovable or more capable of attracting and attaching friends.—*Mont. Herald.*

CREIGHTON, JOHN, Warden of the Kingston Penitentiary (1871). B. near Clandeboye, Co. Down, Irel., 1817; d. at Kingston, Ont., 31st Jan. Mr. C., who was a practical printer was long engaged in the book and stationery business. He served for several years in the Kingston City Council and held the office of Mayor during three successive terms, 1863-4-5. He became Police Magistrate in 1866, and subsequently Warden of the Penitentiary. As a public officer he was able and efficient, his only fault, if he had one, being a disposition to treat the convicts under his charge with too much leniency.

CROOKS, HON. ADAM, LL.D. (1863); Q.C.(1863). B. at West Flamboro', Ont., 11 Dec., 1827; d. at Hartford, Conn., 28 Dec. He was a s. of the late Hon. Jas. Crooks, M.L.C., and received his education at U. C. College and the Univ. of Toronto, distinguishing himself at both. He took the degree of B.A. in 1850, and won at his final examination the Univ. gold medal in Classics and the first silver medal in Metaphysics, in which department at that time no gold medal was offered. He afterwards graduated as LL.B., having been previously called to the bar of U. C. at the age of 24. He was one of the first Presdts. of the Literary and Scientific Society of Univ. College, and was for some time Vice-Chancellor of the Univ. He was the author of the Univ. Act of 1873, an important move in the direction of university reform. His career at the bar was an honourable and distinguished one. He especially directed his attention to Equity practice, and soon took a leading position at the Chancery Bar. His abilities were quickly recognized by the Law Society, which apptd. him one of the examiners on commercial law, and in this department he delivered the first lecture ever delivered on this subject under their auspices. He was also for some time a lecturer on Equity. He was made a

Bencher of the Law Society, and created a Q.C. in 1863. Mr. C. unsuccessfully contested West Toronto for the Ontario Assembly in the Liberal interest in 1867. He was, however, returned in 1871, and continued to represent the constituency until 1875, when he unsuccessfully contested East Toronto, being returned for South Oxford shortly afterwards. He held the office of Atty.-Genl. in Mr. Blake's administration from Dec. 1871 to Oct. 1872, when, under Mr. Mowat, he held the Provl. Treasurership, to which was added in 1876 the portfolio of Education when first made a Govt. Dept. In 1877 he was apptd. Minister of Education on its separation from the Treasurership. This office he continued to hold until the advance of a cerebral malady (paresis) which had been creeping upon him for months, rendered it necessary that he should retire from all business pursuits (see A. R. p. 143). Among the measures with which the deceased gentleman was especially identified were the Railway Aid Act, the License Act, popularly known as the Crooks Act, and the Insurance Act, regulating the mode of procedure of insurance companies doing business in the Province. He also effected important changes in the Immigration Department, and was the chief promoter of the improved Mechanics' Lien Act, which has worked with such eminent satisfaction. He also framed the Act which enables married women to hold property free from the control of their husbands which comes to them in their own right. To the cause of education he rendered important service. As Minister of Education he laboured diligently, faithfully and energetically in the discharge of his duties, and made some important advances in the direction of popularizing, improving, and increasing the efficiency of the Common and High School system of the Province. Notable among his educational achievements was the institution of Model Schools and the creation of other provisions for the thorough education of the teacher.

"He was an unassuming man, always

conscientious and careful in the preparation of his work, diligent in performance, and governed always by the highest motives."—*Toronto Globe*.

CUDLIP, JOHN W., Inspector of Customs (1874), d. at St. John, N.B., by accident, 22 Nov., aged 69. Mr. C. was of good Eng. family, and the s. of a naval officer who served with distinction with Nelson at Trafalgar, and was also present at the siege of Washington. He was for many years one of the most influential business men of St. John, which city he represented for many years in the N.B. Assembly, retiring in 1870. A Liberal in politics, he strongly opposed the entrance of N.B. into the Can. Confederation.

DALY, THOS. MAYNE, late M. P. for North Perth, Ont. B. in the city of Hamilton, Ont., 17 Feb., 1828; d. at Stratford, Ont., 4 March. He was the eld. s. of the late Lt.-Col. J. C.W. Daly (see A.R. 1878, p. 339), by Miss Mayne, of Coote Hill, Mayo, Irel. Ed. at U.C. College, he studied for medicine, but abandoning that profession followed contracting for some years, his works embracing, among others, all the Perth county gravel roads, and very many important public works and sections of railroads both in Can. and the U.S. He was also an extensive buyer and seller of real estate. He entered the Huron Dist. Council in 1847, became Reeve, and afterwards Mayor, of Stratford, being re-elected upon several occasions. In 1854, on the organization of Perth as a separate county, Mr. D. was elected to the Can. Assembly for that constituency, and continued to hold the county, first as a supporter of Mr. (afterwards Sir F.) Hincks, and afterwards of Sir John Macdonald, until 1861. He was again elected in the following year, and sat until the general election of 1863. After the Union he sat for North Perth from 1872 until 1874, when he was defeated, but, in the same year, was elected for North Perth to the Ont. Assembly. His political career ended in 1875, and some years afterward he accepted a position in H.

M.'s Customs, which he continued to hold at the time of his death. Mr. D. was a man of much geniality of spirit, and was personally very popular among politicians. He was an excellent "stump" speaker, and rendered good service to his party friends in that way. A keen business man, he, in his early manhood, was very successful in his various enterprises, but his subsequent connection with politics entailed heavy pecuniary losses, from which he never entirely recovered.

DARLING, WM., head of the wholesale hardware firm of Wm. Darling & Co., Montreal. B. in Edinburgh, Scot., 1819; d. at his residence, "Bloomfield House," Montreal, 1 Nov. He came to Can. in 1840, and taking up his residence in Montreal established the iron and hardware business with which he remained connected till the end. Mr. D. took an active and intelligent interest in promoting the commercial welfare of Montreal, and filled for some years the office of Prest. of the Board of Trade of that city. He was also Vice-Presdt. of the Dominion Bd. of Trade. He had a large share in framing the Insolvent Act of 1875. During the Mackenzie régime he was apptd. arbitrator on the Lachine canal claims, a position in which he was continued by Sir John Macdonald. He was a director of the Merchants' Bank, and chairman of the Temporalities Board of the Presbyterian Church of Can. In 1878 he contested Montreal West for the Commons in the Liberal interest.

"His name was a password for ability and commercial honour."—*Mont. Journal of Commerce*.

DAVENPORT, MRS. FRANCES GEORGINA, dau. of the late Hon. Chief Justice Sewell, of Quebec, and widow of Major Trevor Davenport, of the 1st Royals, d. at Balham, Eng., 7 Dec.

DE MONTENACH, CAPT. CHARLES THEODORE, late H.M.'s 15th Regt. of Foot. B. in Montreal, 20 Nov., 1821; d. there, 18 Oct. He was the s. of the late F.

C. T. de Montenach, Esq., a Swiss officer, who came to Can. in 1811, and subsequently represented Yamaska in the L. C. Assembly. On his mother's side he was a descendant of the Lemoines, Barons de Longueuil. Educated at the Montreal College, and at Stoneyhurst, he, in 1839, was commissioned an officer in H.M.'s 15th Regt., then commanded by Lord Chas. Wellesley. He saw service in Eng. and Irel., and was for many years stationed with his regt. in India. In 1856, having previously obtained his captaincy, he retired, owing to ill-health, and returned to Can., where, subsequently, shortly after the "Trent" affair, he was appointed Brigade-Major of Volunteer Militia at St. Hyacinthe, and afterwards Deputy-Adjut.-Genl. of the 7th Militia Dist. Capt. de M. was co-seigneur of Belœil, and possessed a beautiful country seat at Ile-aux-Cerfs, where he was accustomed to entertain his friends with the most generous hospitality. By virtue of a family right his remains were interred within the sanctuary of the church at Longueuil.

"Thoroughly French at heart, thoroughly English in manner, speaking both languages with equal fluency."—*Montreal Gazette*.

DENNIS, LIEUT.-COL. JOHN STOUGH-TON, C.M.G. (1882); Deputy Minister of the Interior (1878-81). B. 19 Oct., 1820; d. at his residence, Kingsmere, near Ottawa, Ont., 7 July. Col. D. was the s. of the late Joseph Dennis, Esq., of "Buttonwood," near Toronto. He was commissioned as a surveyor of Public Lands in Ont., in 1842, and for many years conducted important public surveys and explorations. He took an active part in organizing the Can. Volunteer Militia force in 1855, and in the following year raised the Toronto Field Battery of Artillery, of which he was placed in command. His connection with the militia force continued for many years. In 1857, he was apptd. Major of Brigade to the Toronto force, and from 1861 to 1869, was Brigade Major of the 5th Military Dist. On the occasion of the inva-

sion of U. C. by the Fenians under O'Neil, in 1866, Col. D. commanded a body of volunteers in action with the enemy. In 1869, he was sent by the Govt. to the Red River settlement (now Manitoba), to organize a system of public surveys in the N.W. Territories, then about being acquired by Can. from the H. B. Co., but the authority of the Govt. being resisted by the native population under Riel, Col. D. was recalled. On his return to Toronto, he occupied for some months the position of official Secy. to the Lieut.-Governor of Ont. In March, 1871, on the assumption by Can. of the great North-West, Col. D. was apptd. Surveyor Genl. of Dominion Lands, an office he retained until his appt., in 1878, to the Deputy Ministership of the Interior. This position he resigned in 1881, to devote himself to private enterprises. As a volunteer officer, Col. D. evinced courage and determination; as an official, he was courteous, energetic and efficient. In all relations of life he was generally esteemed.

DES BARRES, HON. WM. FREDK., late a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of N. S. (1848-81). B. at the Elysian-fields, Cumberland, N. S., 14 Feb., 1800; d. in Halifax, N. S., 16 June. He was the s. of Mr. John F. W. Des Barres, who was drowned when quite a young man, and grand s. of Joseph F. W. Des Barres, a well-known military officer and hydrographer, who served under Wolfe, at Louisbourg and Quebec, and was subsequently successively Lieut.-Governor of Cape Breton and P.E.I. Ed. at the old Halifax Grammar school, he studied law with Hon. L. W. Wilkins, and was called to the Bar, 1821. He settled in Guysboro', and speedily won a leading position in his profession. From 1836 to 1848, he represented Guysboro' in the N. S. Assembly, was a mem. of Mr. Howe's Govt. (holding the office of Sol.-Genl. therein) and was the first Liberal in N. S., to be apptd. to the Bench.

DICK, REV. JAMES (Presbyterian, superannuated). B. in Ayrshire, Scotland, 1808; d. at Richmond Hill, Ont., of

which place he had been pastor since 1849, 1 June. He was ordained 1842, and pursued his studies at Glasgow University and United Secession Hall.

DICKSON, HON. WALTER HAMILTON, Senator (1867-84). B. at Niagara, Ont., 4th Jan., 1806; d. there 30th July. He was a son of the late Hon Wm. Dickson, M.L.C. of U. C.; was called to the Bar, 1830; served during the rebellion of 1837 as an officer of cavalry; at the Union of 1841 was returned for Niagara to the Can. Assembly, where he sat until 1851; sat in the Leg. Council from 1855 up to Confederation, when he was called to the Senate. Mr. D. was a Conservative in politics.

DIXON, MAJOR WM. ANDREWS, late H. M.'s 82nd Regiment. B. in Toronto; d. at Edinburgh, Scot., 5 May. Major D. entered the army as ensign in the 82nd Regiment 1864, became lieutenant 1866, adjutant 1867, and at a later date Captain and Major. He was placed on half pay in 1875, and in 1876 was appointed Instructor of Musketry to the 2nd Royal Lanark militia. He was an old Upper Canada College boy.

DUGUAY, REV. NORBERT (R. C.). D. at Nicolet, P.Q., 22nd Feb., aged 39. In 1870 he served as one of the Pontifical Zouaves who left Canada for Rome in that year.

DUNN, OSCAR, Secretary of the Department of Public Instruction of Quebec. B. at Côteau du Lac, P.Q., 1844; d. in the city of Quebec, 15th April. His father, Dr. Dunn, dying when he was very young, and his mother being a French Canadian, he was reared among her people, and was to all intents and purposes a French-Canadian. He was originally intended for the church, but gave up the idea to study law. In due course he was called to the bar, but, we believe, never practised his profession, drifting into literature and journalism. Mr. D.'s early essays appeared in the *Courrier de St. Hyacinthe*, of which paper he became the editor. He lived for some time at Paris, where he contributed to the editorial columns of the *Journal*, his

writings attracting attention even in that great centre of intellectual activity. On his return to Canada he became attached to the editorial corps of *La Minerve*, of Montreal, and he also had direction of *l'Opinion Publique*, a weekly publication of much literary merit. He was also, for a time, one of the directors and editors of *La Revue Canadienne*. He published a *Glossaire Franco-Canadien*, which was highly commended, and a second edition of which he was preparing at the time of his death. He wrote pamphlets upon various national, ecclesiastical and educational topics, among which were a treatise on the celebrated Guibord case; *L'Union des Catholiques*; *Dix Ans de Journalisme*; *Pourquoi nous sommes Français*. In 1876 he became Librarian to the Department of Public Instruction of Quebec, and he held the office of secretary of that department at the time of his premature and much lamented death. His remains were taken to Côteau du Lac for interment.

DURIE, LT. COL. WM. SMITH, late Deputy. Adjt.-Gen. of Militia (1866-80). S. of the late Staff Surgeon, Wm. Durie, K. H., he was b. at Gibraltar; d. in Toronto, 3 June. Col. D. formerly held a commission in H. M.'s 94th Regt.; coming to Can., he became captain of the Barrie Rifle Co., in 1855; and on the organization of the "Queen's Own" of Toronto, was appointed to the command of that well-known battalion.

ELLIOTT, REV. JOHN, (Meth.) B. in Cumberland, Eng., 17 Oct., 1824; d. at Ayr, Ont., where he was pastor 31 Jan. Mr. E. came to this country with his parents when young. His father dying when he was at the age of 20, the cares of a farm with brothers and sisters devolved upon him. For some years he followed commercial pursuits, but feeling a call to the ministry, he, in 1862, was received by the Methodist Conference as a probationer. Such was the confidence with which his preaching and administrative ability were regarded, that he was ordained at the close of the first

year of his probation. He was received in full connection in 1866, and from that time onward laboured in various fields. He was a sound thinker and able preacher; at the time of his lamented death he was in the third year of ministerial work at Ayr. Of his sons, one, Rev. R. J., is pastor at Caledonia, Ont.; another, G. M., is Collector of Customs at Napanee, Ont.; and another, J. G., is city editor of the *Kingston Whig*.

ELLIOT, REV. JOSEPH, (Presb). B. in Roxburghshire, Scot., 1810; d. at Guelph, Ont., 3 Sept. He was ed. for the Congregational Ch., and ordained in 1836. He ministered for some years at Bury, St. Edmunds, Eng., and about 30 years ago came to Can. In 1875 he was received as a minister of the Presb. Ch. He was the author of a book: *Walks About Zion* (1881).

FERGUSON, JOHN, father of the Hon. Thos. Ferguson, vice chancellor of Ont., and of Dr. John Ferguson, M. P., d. near London, Ont., 21 Oct., aged 86.

FIELD, FULFORD B., Asst. Commissary-Gen. in H. M.'s service. B. 1799; d. at Prescott, Ont., 4 Jan. Mr. F. entered the commissariat in 1814, and saw service on the continent of Europe, at the Mauritius, Barbadoes, Sierra Leone and in Canada, whither he came in 1832.

FLETCHER, REV. CHAS., (Presb.—superannuated), B. at Luthie, Scot., 1808; d. at Goderich, Ont. (of which place he was minister 1847-50), 9 Feb. He was ordained in 1842, and served at Chippewa from 1843 to 1847.

FLETCHER, REV. WM., (Methodist), d. at Sheddon, Ont., 17 Sept., in the 9th year of his ministry. He was a young man of more than ordinary ability.—*Can. Meth. Mag.*

FOOTE, JONATHAN, M. D., (1830), d. at Brooklin, Ont., 2 Jan., aged 80.

FORBES, ALEXANDER MACKENZIE, insurance agent. B. in the Isle of Man, 11 Apr., 1823; d. in Montreal, 6 Aug. Coming to Can. 1848, he pursued his studies at the Montreal College, which

he left to enter the service of the Bank of B.N.A. He was subsequently agent for Kenneth, Dowie & Co., produce dealers, Liverpool, Eng. In 1858, he took charge of the Canadian agency of the Queen Insurance Co., which he retained to the time of his death. He was a man of clear foresight and business capacity.—*Insurance Society*.

FORREST, LT.-COL. ALFRED GUY, P.L.S. B. in London, Eng., 8 April, 1828; d. in Ottawa, 1 Nov. A provincial land surveyor by profession, Col. F. was better known as an enthusiastic officer of the volunteer militia. As far back as 1855, he held a commission as lieutenant in the Ottawa Field Battery, commanded by Lt.-Col. J. B. Turner. In 1861, he organized and became captain of the Ottawa Garrison Artillery, which was subsequently formed into a provisional brigade, of which brigade he was appointed Major, 1866, and Lt.-Col. 1868. With this corps he served on the frontier during all the Fenian raids, and in 1865-66, garrisoned Fort Wellington, Prescott, he being officer in command. In 1872, he was appointed senior Canadian surveyor on the staff of the International Boundary Commission, which determined the boundary line between Can. and the U. S., west of Lake Superior, and it was whilst on the prairies, in the discharge of his duties in this important position that he experienced a sunstroke, from the effects of which he never recovered. He was married to the eldest daughter of Mr. A. J. Russell, C. E., of Ottawa.

"Devoted to the career of a soldier, Col. F. made sacrifices to serve his Queen and country greater than almost any other officer in this District."—*Ottawa Citizen*.

FORTIN, REV. PIERRE, curé de St. Basile le Grand, P. Q., d. 4 Oct.

FRECHETTE, CAPT. EDMOND, formerly in the N. W. Mounted Police, d. in Ottawa, 1 Oct., aged 44. Capt. F. who was an advocate by profession, was one of the young Canadians, who a few years ago formed themselves into a regiment of Zouaves for the defence of the Pope.

With this body he saw service in Italy for three years.

FRENCH, CAPT. JOHN, commanding a company of scouts, which he had organized, was killed at the capture of Batoche, N. W. T., 13 May. He was a s. of the late John French, Esq., of Mornington Park, Co. Dublin, Irel., and a bro. of Col. G. A. French, C. M. G., formerly Commr. of the N. W. Mounted Police, Can., and now commandant of Queensland forces. Capt. F. himself had held a commission in the Mounted Police, but had retired to farm land on a large scale in the Qu'Appelle Valley.

"In the fighting which took place on May 12th Capt. French and his scouts, who were well to the front, were forced to retire from the well-directed fire of the Half-breeds and Indians, when Private Cole, one of his men, who lay wounded on the field, cried out, 'Are you going to leave me?' The captain, who was a powerful man, stooped down, and, placing the wounded private on his back, retired with him in safety to the camp through showers of the Half-breeds' bullets, and loudly cheered by the Canadian troops. Next day, when the insurgents were dislodged and the village of Batoche captured, Capt. French was the first man to enter a Half-breed's dwelling; but while standing at the door directing his men he was struck with a bullet in the heart, and had only time before death to say to his men, 'Good-bye, boys; you know I loved you.' The Queen's representative in Canada, Lord Lansdowne, in a telegram to General Middleton, said—'We can ill afford to lose such an officer as Captain French.'—THOS. CONNOLLY :—*Dublin Express*.

GAGNON, ADOLPHE, M. P. for Charlevoix in the Can. Assembly, (1861-67). B. at Baie, St. Paul, P. Q., 1810; d. in Aug. Mr. G. was a merchant by occupation, and in politics a Liberal.

GAUCHER, GUILLAUME GAMELIN, M.P. for Jacques Cartier in Can. Assembly, and subsequently in the House of Commons (1864-72). B. 10 Aug., 1810; d. at Ste. Genevieve, P. Q., 16 Sept. He was a s. of C. G. G. Gaucher, Esq., an officer in the Indian Dept., and in politics a Conservative.

GIGUERE, REV. ANTOINE, Curé of St. Etienne de Beauharnois, P. Q., d. 21 Jan.

GIROUARD, GILBERT ANSELME, M.P., for Kent, N.B., in the House of Commons (1878-83). B. at Ste. Marie de Bouctouche, N.B., 26 Oct., 1846; d. there in Jan. Deceased, who was a Conservative in politics, retired from Parlt., on his appt. to a Collectorship of Customs.

GLOVER, HIS EXCELLENCY SIR JOHN HAWLEY, G.C.M.G. (1874), Governor of Newfoundland (1876-81 and 1883-85). B. 1829; d. in Eng., 30 Sept.

"He enjoyed a very high degree of popularity in his colony, whose interests he had deeply at heart. He laboured heartily to promote progressive measures of all kinds, and to extend civilizing influences to all parts of the island."—*Newfoundland cor. of Montreal Gazette*.

GRAHAM, JAMES, an old and esteemed citizen. B. at Blairhoyle ne'Leichtown, Scot., 1802; d. in Toronto, 16 Augt. Coming to Can. in 1854, he resided for some years in Montreal. In 1862, he was apptd. Manager of the City Bank of that city in Toronto, after which he was made Secy.-Treasurer of the Toronto and Nipissing Railway. He also held the Presidency of the St. Andrew's Society of Toronto.

GRANJON, REV. BENOIT MARIE (R.C.), d. in Montreal, 21 Feb., aged 77. The remains were interred in the private burial vaults of the Sulpician Order, to which deceased belonged, at the Montreal College.

GRANT, LIEUT.-COL. DONALD M., Chief of the Ottawa City Police, d. in New York, 8 Apl. He was a native of Inverness, Scot., and had resided in Ottawa since 1844.

GRAY, JOHN, attorney (1868). B. at Prescott, Ont., 25 Dec., 1842; d. there, 15 Oct. Mr. G. was ed. at the Jesuit College, Montreal, and at Regiopolis College, Kingston. For some years he held the office of Depy. Collector of Inland Revenue, at Stratford, Ont. He was well-known as a fluent and well-informed public speaker.

GREELEY, ABSALOM, M. P. P., for Prince Edward, in Ont., Assembly (1867-70). B. in Prince Edward, 17 Apl., 1822; d. at Kansas City, Mo. (where he was an editorial writer on the *Times* newspaper) 30 Oct. Mr. G. had filled the offices of Warden and Sheriff of his native county. He removed to Kansas City in 1875.

GROFF, HENRY, Bank manager. B. in Pennsylvania, U. S., 24 Sept., 1817; d. at Simcoe, Ont., where he had long resided, in Apl. Mr. G. had seen service in the Bank of B. N. A., the old Gore Bank, and the Bank of Commerce. At the time of his death, and for some years previously, he was Manager of the Federal Bank at Simcoe. He was also for 19 years Grand Treasurer of the Masonic Grand Lodge, and for 35 years Treasurer of the County of Norfolk.

GROVER PEREGRINE MAITLAND, M. P. for East Peterborough (1867-74). He was the s. of Maj. John Grover, of Massachusetts, by Mary Merriam, of Connecticut. The family settled at Grafton, Ont., 1800. B. there, 17 Oct., 1817; d. at Norwood, Ont., where he had resided since 1852, 28 May. Mr. G. was ed. at U. C. College, and while still a young man went into business at Peterborough, dealing in dry goods, &c. After his removal to Norwood, he embarked in lumbering and farming, in which he was very successful. He served for some years in the Municipal Council, and became Warden of the county. In politics he was a Conservative.

GUILBEAULT, JOSEPH EDOUARD, well known as the proprietor of what was known as "Guilbeault's Zoological Gardens," a place of public resort, which formerly existed in Montreal, d. 5 Jan., aged 82.

HARE, ROBERT B., Ph. D., Professor of Chemistry at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont. B. in Nepean, near Ottawa, Ont., 1845; d. at Guelph, 22 Sept. While an undergraduate of Victoria University, Cobourg, he entered the Methodist ministry as a probationer and preached for 3 years. After finishing his Arts course, he entered upon

a special course of scientific study, and deferred his ordination until after he had devoted some years to that work in Germany. While at Breslau University he took the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. "He returned to Canada," says the *Guelph Herald*, "as the New Connection and Wesleyan Methodist Churches were consummating a union, and there was a great surplus of men in the ministry. Accordingly Dr. H. decided to devote his life's energies to the study and practice of science—a pursuit he had very dearly at heart. He became professor of science in the Hamilton Collegiate Institute, a position which he filled with much ability. A little over 3 years ago he was offered the professorship of chemistry in the Ontario Agricultural College, and accepted the same. Since then Dr. H. has been a resident of Guelph, and all who formed his acquaintance know only too well what a genial, whole-souled and thoroughly Christian man he was." Dr. H. was also an associate examiner in Geology and Chemistry for Victoria University.

"Few young men have been honoured by so intimate an association as he with men of world-wide fame, such as Cohn, the eminent botanist; von Lassaulx, the mineralogist; and especially the renowned geologist, Roemer, in whose house he was a constant and welcome visitor. When, after four years of study, he graduated *magna cum laude* as doctor of philosophy in the grand Leopoldine hall of the venerable university, nothing but good wishes and regrets at his departure followed him on his journey home to Canada. * * * Rarely shall we find a man so true, so earnest, so generous, and so broad in his sympathies and aspirations as Dr. Hare."—*Kosmos*.

HARRIS, GEO. S., High Sheriff of Pictou, N. S., d. at Pictou, 6 June. (See A. R., 1883, p. 313.)

HEDLEY, WM., representative in the Maritime Provinces of Dun, Wiman & Co. B. at Oban, Argyll, Scot., 29 Nov., 1833; d. at Halifax, N. S., 19 June. He was the s. of Mr. Jno. W. Hedley, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, Eng., and came to Can. with his grandparents in 1845. Leaving school when about 15 years old, he became clerk in the country store of his uncle, Peter Menzies, to whose business he succeeded in 1858. Showing aptitude for affairs, he attracted the atten-

tion of Mr. Erastus Wiman, who had begun about 1860 to develop the Mercantile Agency business in Can. Mr. W. offered Mr. H. the management in the Maritime Provinces of the information and collection business of Dun, Wiman & Co., which he accepted in 1867, and continued to manage, residing mainly in Halifax, until his death. A sensible, thorough-going business man, bluntly honest in his dealings, loyal to the interests he had in charge, he made many and warm friends, and but few enemies. Energetic as he was in business matters, and connected with various social and charitable enterprises in the city and province of his adoption, his life was a worthy one, and his death was regarded as a real loss to the community.

HENNEGAR, REV. J. G., (Methodist, superannuated), late Pres'dt of the Eastern British American Conference, d. in Augt. He had been in the ministry for nearly 60 years.

HERBERT, ST. LEGER ALGERNON, C.M. G. (1880). B. at Kingston, Ont., 1850; killed in action, near Gubat, in the Sudan, 19 Jan. Mr. H. was the eld. s. of the late Com. F. C. Herbert, R. N. Coming to Can. at the instance of the Earl of Dufferin, he served in the Can. Civil Service for some years, retiring in 1878, in which year he became private sec'y to Gen. Sir Garnet (now Lord) Wolseley in Cyprus, a relation continued in South Africa. He was appointed secy. to the Transvaal Royal Commission, 1881. He served as war correspondent to the *London Morning Post* during the Egyptian campaign of 1882, and it was whilst fulfilling the same duty in the Suakim campaign of 1884 that he was killed. Mr. H. had received the war medals for South Africa, where he was wounded, and for Egypt. He was a vigorous and elegant writer.

HINCKS, HON. SIR FRANCIS, K. C. M. G. (1869); C. B. (1862); B. in the city of Cork. Irel., 14th Dec., 1807; d. in Montreal, from small-pox, 18th Augt. The following facts in the public career of Sir. F. Hincks are taken from the

Can. Parl. Companion, and may be relied upon. He settled in Can. in 1832. In 1839 he founded the *Toronto Examiner*, a Reform Journal, which he edited for several years; in 1844, he founded the *Montreal Pilot*, also devoted to the interests of the reform party, of which, he was for many years, the chief political writer. Returned to Parl't., in 1841, for Oxford, which he represented until 1844, when defeated. Again returned in 1847, and continued to retain a seat in the Can. Assembly until his first retirement from public life in Can., in 1855. Was a member of the Gov't. of Can., and Inspector Genl. (Finance Minister) from June, 1842, to Nov., 1843, when he retired from office with his political chiefs, Messrs. Lafontaine and Baldwin. He returned to office with the same gentlemen in March, 1848, and upon their retirement from political life, in 1851, became Prime Minister, a position he retained up to Sept., 1854. Visited Washington on several occasions to confer with Brit. Minister there on the subject of commercial intercourse between Can. and the U. S., and was selected by the Earl of Elgin to accompany him as representative of Can., when he negotiated the Reciprocity Treaty in 1854; was a delegate to the Maritime Provinces in 1852 on the subject of the Intercolonial Railway, and in the same year, a delegate to the Imperial Gov't., to urge the repeal of the Clergy Reserve Act, and the grant of a guarantee for the Intercolonial Railroad, during which visit, he made the preliminary arrangements with Messrs. Peto, Brassey, Betts and Jackson, which resulted in the construction of the Grand Trunk Railway by English capitalists. Was Governor-in-chief of Barbadoes and the Windward Islands from 1855 to 1862; and Governor of British Guiana from latter date until 1869, in which year he re-entered public life in Can., by becoming Minister of Finance in the Gov't. of Sir John Macdonald. On this occasion he was returned to the House of Commons for North Renfrew, which constituency he represented until the close of

the Parl't., when he was elected for Vancouver, B. C. At the general election of 1874, he was not a candidate, and he subsequently declined a seat in the Senate offered him by Sir John Macdonald. Shortly after his retirement from political life he became Presd't. of the City Bank of Montreal, which changed its name to the Consolidated Bank, and by the failure of that institution suffered severe pecuniary losses from which he never recovered. In 1878 he represented the Dominion on the Joint Commission composed of Chief Justice Harrison, Sir Edward Thornton and himself, which determined the North-Western boundary of Ontario. This was one of his last public acts; his future years being passed in comparative retirement. His pen, however, was not allowed to remain idle. For some years prior to and up to his demise, he was the acknowledged editor-in-chief of the *Journal of Commerce*, of Montreal. During the same period he gave to the public several *brochures* of great public interest; and, in 1884, he published a volume of *Reminiscences* of his public life.

"By the death of Sir Francis Hincks, a veteran politician, who played a large part in the history of his country, has passed away. During some stormy periods of public agitation he encountered his full share of opposition and hostile criticism, not to say vituperation; but he lived it all down, and his latter years were spent in dignified retirement and in the enjoyment of the respect and confidence of men of all political parties."—*Can. Meth. Mag.*

HODGSON, REV. GEO. WRIGHT, M.A. (1864). B. at Charlottetown. P.E. I., 15 Jan., 1842; d. there 20 July. He was the 2nd s. of the late Danl. Hodgson, Esq., and a bro. of E. J. Hodgson, Esq., the well-known Q. C. His early education was received at the old Central Academy, whence he proceeded to King's College, Windsor, graduating there with the highest honours. Soon after his ordination in 1865, he was apptd. temporarily to fill the Chair of Classics in his *Alma Mater*. After filling several curacies in N. S.,

he returned to his native city in 1869 and assumed the incumbency of St. Peter's Church. Here, for 16 years, he laboured incessantly and devoted the best energies of his life to the service of his God and the welfare of those committed to his charge. He established schools for boys and for girls, which he placed under competent teachers, superintended by himself. He also received boys into his household, training them under his immediate care, and there are not a few young men to-day, filling responsible and honourable positions in the world, who owe much of their success to the education—moral, mental and physical—which they received from Mr. H. Himself a practical instructor his aid and advice were eagerly sought and freely given in the Teachers' Institutes. The temperance cause not only in Charlottetown but in the Dominion, suffered a severe blow by his untimely death. By his congregation he was deeply beloved, and by all who knew him he was honoured and respected. The deceased gentleman was also widely known by his writings in the religious press, which bore witness of deep research and sound scholarship. By his will Mr. H. bequeathed his valuable library to his *Alma Mater*, and by a codicil an estate, roughly valued at \$32,000, is placed in trust for the benefit of his family, with a reversion to King's College, upon the demise of his wife and brother.

HOUDE, MOISE, who represented Maskinongé in the Can. Assembly from 1863 to the Union in 1867, and subsequently in the Quebec Assembly, d. at Louisville, P. Q. in July. He was a Liberal in politics.

INGLIS, REV. CHAS. LEYCESTER, M.A. (1845), rector of Stamford, Ont., d. at Niagara Falls, Ont., 2 Nov. Mr. I. was a native of Dartmouth, N. S., and was educated at King's College, N. S. He was ordained deacon in 1837 and priest in 1848.

JACKSON, ALFRED, M.D. (1832), Dean

of the Faculty of Medicine, Laval University. B. at St. Andrews, P.Q., 1811; d. in the City of Quebec, 15 July. Dr. J. pursued his medical studies at the Univ. of Edinburgh, and was licensed by the Royal College of Surgeons of that city. He was one of the originators of the Quebec Medical School, established before Laval University; and when the latter institution was founded was apptd. to the chair of midwifery and diseases of women and children. He was also a mem. of the Council of the Univ.

JACKSON, GEORGE, ex-M.P. Born in Hutton, Yorkshire, Eng., Dec. 1809; d. at Durham, Ont., where he had resided since 1848, 6 March. Mr. J. was engaged in business in the City of Durham Eng., for some years. In 1844 he came to Can., and purchasing the mills and estate at Notawasaga, near Collingwood, remained there until 1848, in which year he was apptd. agent for the settlement of Crown Lands in the Counties of Grey and Bruce. This office he resigned in 1854 on the occasion of his becoming a candidate for Parliamentary honours. He was returned to represent the County of Grey in the Can. Assembly, he being the first to fill that position, as Grey had not before been accorded separate representation. At the termination of the Parlt. he retired, and was not again a candidate until 1861, when he was a second time returned and sat until the Union of the Provinces in 1867. In that year he was returned to the House of Commons for South Grey, and sat until 1873, when he was defeated. He was again returned at the general election of 1878, and continued to represent the riding up to the general election of 1882, when he finally retired from public life. Mr. J's. connection with municipal politics commenced in 1849, when he was elected to the Dist. Council. He was the first Reeve of Bentinck, and retained this office for many successive years, and during the period of such incumbency was Warden of the County for 5 years. Mr. J. commenced his political career as a Liberal. He was sub-

sequently a Baldwin Reformer, and from the time of the coalition a Liberal-Conservative and a devoted friend and follower of Sir John Macdonald. He was a man of high principle and character, and universally held in respect.

JOHNSTON, WM., M.A. (1874); LL.D. (1875); Barrister (1882). B. in Lockerley, Dumfries, Scot., 24 July, 1848; d. at Guelph, Ont., 7 Jan. There are few Canadians who have made as good a record in a lifetime as Mr. J. made in the last 10 years. At the age of 25, and without special knowledge of either the theory or practice of agriculture, he was placed at the head of the Agricultural College at Guelph. The institution was then in a demoralized state. The farmers of the country regarded it with suspicion, and the politicians were assailing it with fury. With strong odds against him, Mr. J. took the management in hand, and such were his executive powers, his capacity for work, and his knowledge of men, that in a few months a thorough reformation was effected, confidence was established in the College and Farm, and, instead of being a by-word and reproach, the institution soon became known as one of the most thorough and efficient of any of its kind on the continent. But the work was accomplished at a great sacrifice. Sixteen hours a day of exhaustive labour told on a strong constitution, and, greatly to the regret of the Govt., Mr. J. tendered his resignation. He entered upon the study of law, pursued it under many difficulties, was called to the Bar, and at once began what promised to be a brilliant career. While under articles he had the entire management for the Liberal party of Ontario of two election campaigns, and the skill, tact, and labour displayed by him during those two campaigns have been gratefully acknowledged by his political friends. After the contest at the polls for the Ont. Assembly in 1882, came the contest in the Courts, in which Mr. J. was even more a central figure. At every election trial he was prominent, and we believe it is generally admitted

that in regard to the knowledge of the Election Law he had no superior at the Bar. He was, besides, a vigorous and effective political writer, and had he chosen journalism as a profession we do not doubt that he would have been one of the great journalists of America. Had he lived to enter Parliament, he would have been one of its most influential and useful members. But at the early age of 35, Mr. J's. career is closed, his sun has gone down at noonday, and he will be followed to his grave by the sincere regrets of all who knew him.—*Toronto Globe*.

"He was a man of great executive capacity, for which reason he was entrusted with the general secretaryship of the Reform party of Ontario, a part really of organizer, and he also held many briefs in election trials for the Liberal party. He was a fluent speaker, a powerful reasoner, and during the last twelve months of Mr. Gordon Brown's management of the *Toronto Globe*, a contributor to that journal of many political editorials."—*Ottawa Free Press*.

KEEFER, AUGUSTUS, Commissioner of Dominion Police (1880-85). B. at Thorold, Ont., 21st Oct., 1819; d. in Ottawa, 31st Oct. He was a brother of Messrs. S. & T. C. Keefer, the distinguished civil engineers, and of the gentleman of whom an obituary notice follows. Mr. Keefer served as an officer of volunteers during the rebellion of 1837, a portion of the time being attached to one of H. M.'s regiments, and he was present and took part in the engagement at the Windmill at Prescott. Subsequently he rendered important services to the Government in obtaining information in person regarding the formation of "Hunter's lodges" on the American frontier. Being called to the bar in 1842, he went to Ottawa in 1846, and was in the active pursuit of his profession up to 1873, in which year he entered the Civil Service. He was attached to the Department of Justice, and in addition to his other labours fulfilled the duties of Commissioner of Dominion police. Mr. K. was a director and secretary of the Ottawa, Waddington & N. Y. Railway Co. He was

a man of considerable talent and personally much esteemed.

KEEFER, GEORGE, an old citizen. B. at Thorold, Ont., 25th Feb., 1799; d. there 18th Nov. He was the eldest son of George Keefer, a U.E. Loyalist from New Jersey, who with a brother walked to Thorold in 1790, and chose his home when the site of the town was an unbroken forest. When the first Welland canal was made, George K., jr., took part with the engineers in surveying, draughting plans, etc. He was afterwards employed by the Govt. in constructing canals at Cornwall and other places. Many years ago he returned to Thorold, and thereafter lived there on his homestead, filling the offices of magistrate and clerk of the court with great ability. He was a brother of the well-known civil engineers, T. C. and Samuel Keefer, and father of Mr. Geo. A. Keefer, C.E., of Victoria, B.C.

KEMPT, GEORGE, Sheriff of the Co. of Victoria, Ont. (1872). B. at Cromarty, Ross-shire, Scot., 8th July, 1821; d. at Lindsay, Ont., 9th March. Mr. K., who came to Canada with his parents early in life, carried on for many years an extensive business in lumbering, milling, and grain-buying. He was a member of the Lindsay Town Council for some years, and subsequently sat in the Co. Council. From 1867 to 1872 he represented South Victoria in the Liberal interest in the House of Commons. He was a man of much personal popularity. In 1881 he left the Presb. Ch. and was received into the Ch. of Rome.

KENNEDY, LIEUT.-COL. WM. NASSAU, commanding 90th Winnipeg Rifles. B. at Darlington, Ont., 27 April, 1839; d. in London, Eng., 3rd May. Col. K. went to Winnipeg in 1870 as a Lieut. in the Ontario Rifles, which formed a portion of the expeditionary force under General (now Lord) Wolseley. After the disbandment of this force Col. K. adopted Winnipeg as his home, and very early became closely allied with its history and progress. In 1872 he was ap-

pointed Registrar of Deeds for the city and county. In 1873 he was called to the Executive Council for the N. W. T., and in 1875-6 he was elected by the people to fill the office of Chief Magistrate. He organized and was for several years Lieut.-Colonel of the Winnipeg Field Battery, retiring in 1883 to assume command of the 90th Winnipeg Rifles. He was president of the Philharmonic Society, one of the promoters of the Manitoba and North-Western Railway, Vice-President of the Manitoba and Hudson's Bay Railway Co., and an active and energetic member of the Masonic body. When the demand came for Canadian *voyageurs* to go to Egypt, Col. K. was appointed to select them from Manitoba, and having been appointed by Lord Wolseley, paymaster of the contingent, at the earnest request of the men he accepted the office and proceeded to Egypt. He had served throughout the entire campaign, and was returning with his companions to Canada when he was attacked with small-pox, supposed to have been contracted at Dongola, and d. at Highgate Hospital, London, whither he had been conveyed on the date above given. His remains were accorded the honours of a military funeral, 300 men of the Essex Regiment, with the band and drums, being detailed for service at the cemetery. Other marks of honour were not wanting on the melancholy occasion. Lord Wolseley telegraphed from Suakim the extreme regret with which he had heard of the gallant officer's death, and requested Lieut.-Colonel Alleyne, under whose orders the *voyageurs* were so frequently employed on the Nile, to represent him at the funeral. H. R. H. the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief (Duke of Cambridge), and H. R. H. the Prince of Wales were also by express order represented, the former sending a handsome floral wreath to be placed on the coffin. The Queen, in a letter which Her Majesty caused to be sent to the *voyageurs*, gave expression to her regret; and as a mark of her appreciation of Col. K.'s services bestowed a pension of £50

per annum on the widow, and an allowance of £12 per annum to each of the children of the deceased officer. Col. K. is buried at Highgate Cemetery, close to the grave of "George Elliot."

KING, RICHARD S., M. D., (1845). B. at MacMine Castle, Wexford, Irel., 1817; d. at Port Robinson, Ont., 6 Aug. After being licensed by the Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland, Dr. K. started a brief practice at Manchester, Eng. Emigrating to Can., he practised his profession at Fort Erie and afterwards at Stonebridge. In 1847 he established himself at Port Robinson, and was apptd. to the medical charge of the troops stationed along the Welland Canal. He took an active part in the volunteer militia movement springing out of the "Trent" affair, and in 1861 organized the Welland Canal Field Battery, of which he became captain. This corps he commanded in 1866, on the occasion of the landing on the Niagara frontier of a Fenian horde under O'Neil; and in the engagement with the enemy which followed, he was seriously wounded, necessitating the amputation of a limb. Dr. K.'s gallant conduct on the occasion won universal praise, and he was presented with two swords of honour, besides many complimentary addresses. He was also granted a pension by the Crown for the loss of his leg. In 1870 he was placed in command of the volunteers at Port Robinson, a second Fenian raid being in that year threatened. Dr. K., who was presdt. of the Conservative Assn. of Welland, unsuccessfully contested that county for the Commons in 1872. He was buried with military honours.

KIRKPATRICK, REV. FRANCIS W., M.A. (1860). Incumbent of St. James' Anglican ch., Kingston, Ont., to which he was apptd. 1869. B. 5 Oct., 1839; d. at Kingston 1 Jan. The s. of the late Mr. Thos. Kirkpatrick, Q. C., M. P., he, after receiving secondary education at Kingston, Grammar Sch., attended a full course in Trinity College, Dublin, and graduated with honours.

His divinity course ended in 1861 with the highest honours of the year, the Divinity Exhibition, of the value of \$1,500; ordained deacon in Belfast by the Bishop of Down and Connor, 1861, and priest in 1862 by the Bishop of Chester, he was immediately apptd. curate of Cumber, Irel. After serving there for two years he was apptd. to the mission of Wolfe Island, Ont. In 1869 he was translated to the ch. of St. James, Kingston. Mr. K., who was a zealous and devoted clergyman, filled the office of Rural Dean of Frontenac. He served for over ten years as commissary to the Bishop of Algoma. He bequeathed one-tenth of his estate to St. James Ch. and the General Hospital, Kingston, to be equally divided. A pamphlet containing various tributes to his memory has lately been printed.

"His career has in all respects been one of honour."—*Dominion Churchman*.

KIRKPATRICK, JAS. STAFFORD, barrister (1873), d. at Kingston, Ont., 3 May, aged 38. The deceased gentleman was the youngest s. of the late Thos. Kirkpatrick, Esq., Q. C.

LABADIE, JOSEPH AUGUSTIN, an old and respected notary, d. in Montreal, 5 May, aged 80.

LANGVIN, REV. FELIX, professor in the College of Varennes, P.Q., d. there 19 June.

LAWSON, ALEXANDER, publisher. B. at Hamilton, Ont., 1839; d. there 26 June. The deceased was the publisher, during their existence, of *The Canadian Illustrated News* and the *People's Journal*. He was also at one time one of the proprietors of the *Hamilton Spectator*.

LEGARE, PIERRE, Q.C. (1867). B. in the city of Quebec, 1818; d. there, 17 Jan. Called to the Bar, 1839, Mr. L. pursued an active professional career for many years, and was elected to the office of *Batonnier* of his dist. He served as pro-Mayor of Quebec for some months. In 1867 he accepted the office of Deputy-Clerk of the Leg. Council, from which he retired in 1882.

LEGGETT, WM., Collector of Customs at Clifton, Ont., d. at Niagara Falls, 29 Oct., aged 75. Mr. L. entered the public service in 1838.

LEIGH, EDWIN ALFRED, Deputy-Registrar Supreme Court and Registrar County Court, of Victoria, B.C., d. at Auburn, Cal., 16 April, aged 30.

LE PAGE, JOHN, known as the "Island Minstrel," from having published a volume of verse bearing that title; d. at Charlottetown, P.E.I., in Jan.

LESSLIE, JAMES, journalist. B. at Dundee, Scot., 1802; d. at Eglington, Ont., 19 April. Coming to Can. in 1820 he established himself in the book and stationery business in Kingston, whither he removed to York (now Toronto) some years afterwards. He became a member of the first City Council, and sympathizing with W. L. Mackenzie was arrested and imprisoned in 1837. In 1844 he became the proprietor of *The Examiner* newspaper, which had been established by Mr. Hincks, which he conducted for 10 years. He held, for several years, the Presidency of the People's Bank—the first Bank on the Scotch principle established in Upper Canada.

LITTLE, ROBERT, Inspector of Schools for Halton, Ont. (1871). B. at Woolwich, Eng., 7 Feb., 1835; d. at Acton, Ont., in April. Mr. L. served as a public school teacher for some years. In addition to the office of County Inspector he was also town Inspector of the Boards of Education of Milton and Oakville, and in 1875 was appointed senior acting Inspector of Parry Sound and Algoma Dists. In 1880 he compiled the advanced Geography, now in use in the Public Schools; and in 1884 he was chosen, in conjunction with Messrs. Bryant and Embree, to prepare the New Series of Ontario School Readers, which work was about completed at his death.

LONERGAN, REV. SIMON (R.C.) B. at Ste. Thérèse, P.Q., 29 Aug., 1848; d. in Montreal, 11 Nov. Ordained in 1871, he served for 5 years as a professor in the Montreal College, attaining the office of director. Subsequently, for 2 years, he

studied in the Gregorian University, and in St. Appollinare. At the time of his death he was pastor of St. Mary's Church, Montreal.

LONGWORTH, HON. JOHN, Q.C. (1863), Prothonotary of the Supreme Court of P.E.I. (1883). B. in Charlottetown, P. E.I., 19 Sept., 1814; d. there, 11 April. He was the 4th s. of the late High Sheriff Longworth, was ed. at the Central Academy, called to the Bar, 1838, and entered the P.E.I. Assembly in 1846. He had filled the office of Sol.-Genl.; had been a mem. of successive Administrations, and it was he who drafted the well-known "No Terms Resolution," adopted by the Assembly, in connection with the Confederation of the Provinces. Mr. L. was a Lt.-Col. in the Militia, and had been A.D.C. to the Lieut.-Governor. He was for some time chairman of the city Board of School Trustees; and, at the time of its collapse, was Presdt. of the Bank of P. E. I.

LORANGER, HON. THOS. JEAN JACQUES, LL.D. (1878), late a Puisné Judge of the Superior Court of Quebec (1863-79). B. at Ste. Anne d'Yamachiche, P.Q., 2nd Feb., 1823; d. at the Island of Orleans, P. Q., 18th Aug. Educated at Nicolet, he pursued his law studies with the present Judge Polette and with Mr. C. S. Cherrier, Q. C. (whom see in this Obituary), and was called to the bar in 1844. In 1854, he was created a Q. C., and in the same year was returned to Parl't. for Laprairie, which he continued to represent until his elevation to the bench in 1863. As a lawyer, Mr. L. was retained in many important causes. In 1855, in conjunction with the late Mr. A. R. Angers, he argued the famous Seigniorial cause before the court established for the purpose; and it has been claimed for him that he was the first colonial lawyer admitted to argue a case before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in Eng. Mr. L. held office in the Macdonald-Cartier Gov't. from Nov., 1857, to July, 1858, previous to and during which time he was a comm'r. for consol-

idating the Statutes. In 1877 he was appt'd. a law professor in Laval University, and he was created by the Pope a commander of the Order of Pius IX. After his retirement from the bench Mr. L. was engaged in consolidating the Statutes of Quebec. He wrote a work on the Civil Code and several pamphlets on legal and constitutional subjects. He also held the chief editorship of *La Thémis*. At the great St. Jean Baptiste Semi-centenary in 1884, he was chosen Pres'dt. of the Ass'n.

"As a judge, he discharged the important duties devolving upon him with a clearness of judgment and an ability that won for his decisions the respect both of the Bar and the public."—*Mont. Gazette*.

MACDOUGALL, DUGALD LORN, stockbroker. B. at Auchdoonan, Argyleshire, Scot., 12th Aug., 1811; d. in Montreal, 13th Nov. He was the s. of Major Peter Macdougall, of H. M's. 25th Foot, came to Montreal, 1840, and was the first stockbroker to open an office in that city. He eventually founded the Montreal Stock Exchange, of which he was Pres't. for many years. At the time of the Fenian troubles, in 1866, he organized the "Royal Guides," a cavalry corps, to the command of which he was appt'd. He was managing dir. of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co., for a lengthened period.

"A business man of enterprise and the highest integrity, whose honour was unassailable and his word unimpeached."—*Montreal Gazette*.

MACLENNAN, DONALD, a retired forwarder. B. in Glengarry, Ont., 1 Jan., 1815; d. at Port Hope, Ont., of which place he had been a resident since 1850, in Feb. He was for 9 years a mem. of the Town Council of Port Hope. Mr. M. was a brother of the well known Queen's Counsel of Toronto.

MACQUEEN, DAVID SHANK, Judge of the County Court of the County of Oxford, Ont. (1845). B. in the city of Quebec, 12th Sept. 1811; d. at his residence, "Beech-hill," Woodstock, Ont., 6 June. Judge M. was the s. of Capt. Alex.

Macqueen, of the Canadian Fencibles, by Grace, dau. of Hon. Thos. Fraser. He studied law at Brockville and was called to the Bar in 1839. While pursuing his legal studies the rebellion of 1837 broke out, and young M. volunteered for service with the Loyalists. He raised a company of the "Queen's Loyal Borderers," which he commanded. He was on board H. M.'s Steamer *Experiment*, as a volunteer when she opened fire upon the steamer *United States* and some other vessels off Prescott, and he was also present at the affair of the Windmill at that place on the same day.

MAGUIRE, REV. M.J. (R.C.), in charge of Galt, Ont., parish, d. there in Oct., aged 35. He pursued his studies at the Montreal College, and was ordained in 1876.

MARSDEN, WM., M.D. (1830); M.A. (1868). B. at Bolton, Lancashire, Eng., 18 Feb. 1807; d. in the City of Quebec, 16 Dec. He came to Canada with his parents in 1812, their vessel, an American brig, being captured on the way by an English frigate. His professional education was received in London, Eng., soon after completing which he returned to Can., and with the exception of 5 years spent at Nicolet, he passed his whole subsequent career in the City of Quebec. Dr. M., by his great ability and lengthened and wide experience, had attained marked eminence in his profession. He was for many years Presdt. of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of L.C., and among other offices filled by him were the Presidency of the Quebec Medical Society, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, of the Quebec Vigilance Assn. (a Temperance organization), Chairman of the Comn. of the Marine Hospital, and Presdt. of the Domn. Medical Assn. Among his published writings was a complete history of Asiatic cholera, its astrology and pathology, commencing with its outbreak in India in 1817.

MARSHALL, DAVID, sub-Collector of Customs at Portage la Prairie, Man. (1883-85); d. there in Nov., aged 61. Mr.

M. had formerly held the Grand Mastership of the Orange Order in Ontario East for some years.

MASSIAH, CHRISTOPHER WM., journalist. A native of Bristol, Eng., Mr. M. came to Can. about 15 years ago. He entered journalism by becoming a mem. of the staff of the Montreal *Herald*. Subsequently he was commercial editor of the *Sun*; and he was for some years Quebec Parliamentary correspondent of the Montreal *Gazette* and Toronto *Mail*. After serving as Private Secy. to a mem. of the Quebec Govt., he was apptd. Crown Lands' Agent at Montreal. At the time of his death, which occurred in Montreal from small-pox, on the 2 Oct., he was the night editor of the Montreal *Times*.

MCCRANEY, DANL., M.P.P. for East Kent in Ont. Assembly (1875-85). Descended from a U. E. Loyalist, he was b. in Trafalgar, Halton, Ont., 1 July, 1834; d. at Oakville, Ont., 28 Feb. The deceased gentleman, who was a Barrister of Ont. (1871), served as Mayor of Bothwell, 1868-73. He was a bro. of Mr. W. McCraney, M.P., and like him, a Liberal in politics. On the occasion of his death, the Ontario Assembly being in Session, that body adjourned as a mark of respect to his memory.

MCCREADY, ROBERT, wholesale boot and shoe manufacturer. B. in Tipperary, Irel. 1839; d. in Montreal, where he had long resided, 2 Jan.

MCDONALD, ALEX. WM., M.P.P. for Guysboro' in N. S. Assembly (1878-82). B. at Sherbrooke, N.S., 30 Sept., 1818; d. there in Dec. Mr. McD. formerly held the offices of Comptroller of Customs, Collector of Excise, and Surveyor of Shipping. He carried on a very extensive lumber and ship building business. In politics he was a Liberal-Conservative.

MCDONALD, THE VERY REV. DANIEL, D.D., Vicar-Genl. of P.E.I. (1861). B. at Maple Hill, St. Andrews, P.E.I., 19 Feb. 1822; d. in Charlottetown, 4 Jan. The s. of Mr. Allan McDonald, formerly of Moidart, Scot., he entered St. An-

drew's College in 1841, and after three years repaired to Rome, where he spent seven years in the study of Rhetoric, Philosophy, History, Canon Law and Theology. He passed a successful examination and received the degree of D.D. Dr. McD. was ordained at Rome in 1851, and in 1857 returned to P.E.I., where he did missionary duty for 9 years. In 1861 he was named senior priest of St. Dunstan's Cathedral and apptd. Vicar-Genl. In 1878 he removed to St. Dunstan's College where he taught for some time, subsequently resuming his missionary labours. The deceased gentleman was widely known for his scholastic attainments and ability as a preacher and public speaker.

MCDONALD, REV. JOHN (Presb.); d. at Scotstown, P. Q., 7 Dec. Ordained in 1864, he remained for 11 years as minister at Stornoway, P.Q., when he became first pastor of Scotstown. Besides his ministerial duties he practised medicine largely, especially among the poor.

McFADDEN, REV. WM. (Methodist—superannuated), d. at Brampton, Ont., 7 Dec., aged 80. He began to labour at Augusta, Ont., in 1832, and continued for 40 years to serve the Methodist ch., in some of its most important towns and country appointments. For 11 years of this time he was Chairman of his Dist. He accepted a superannuated relation in 1872. His son, Mr. W. H. McFadden, is Crown Attorney for Peel.

"He was a fine type of a faithful Methodist preacher."—*Can. Metho. Mag.*

MCGILLIVRAY, EDWARD, merchant. B. in the Co. of Glengarry, Ont., 15 Sept., 1815; d. in Ottawa, Ont., 24 Nov. The deceased gentleman, who was an extensive wholesale and retail grocer, commenced business in Ottawa, then Bytown, in 1836. He served for 8 years in the City Council, and was Mayor of Ottawa in 1858-59. He was a man of much public spirit, and there were few enterprises of a public character in Ottawa during his time, with which he was not connected in some way. At the time of his death, he was Presdt. of the Canada

Atlantic Railway. He was a prominent mem. of the Temperance Order.

McKAY, REV. W. E., B.A. (Presb.), d. at Orangeville, Ont., of which place he was minister, 3 June. He was ordained in 1856.

McKEAND, JAMES, a retired merchant. B. in Glasgow, Scot., 3 July, 1815; d. in Montreal, 3 Oct. Ed. at Glasgow Univ., he entered his father's firm, Messrs. A. & J. McKeand, wholesale dry goods of Glasgow. In 1854, the firm having in the meantime extended their business to Can., where they had several branches, he was placed in charge of the Can. business, of which he continued to be in charge until 1866, when owing to loss of his eyesight, he was compelled to retire. Of his sons, one, Moorehouse, was foreman of the Red River Contingent of *voyageurs*, sent for service on the Nile; another, Alfred, was in command of the 90th Winnipeg Rifles, during the recent troubles in the North-West.

McMAHON, THOS. BABINGTON, LL.B. (1862). Judge of the County Court of Norfolk, Ont. (1875). B. at Dundas, Ont., 15 June, 1837; d. at Simcoe, Ont., 18 Apl. He was called to the Bar in 1862, and practiced his profession for a time with his bro. Mr. Hugh McMahon, Q.C.

McMILLAN, HON. LAUGHLIN, M.L.C., of P.E.I., d. there in Oct., aged 57. He was a Conservative in politics.

MCQUESTEN CALVIN, M.D. B. at Bedford, now Manchester, N. H., 1801; d. at Hamilton, Ont., 20 Oct. He was a graduate of Bowdoin College, Me., and practised his profession at Brockport, N.Y., for several years. Coming to Can., he took up his residence at Hamilton, in 1838, and there for many years carried on an iron manufacturing business. He filled the office of Vice-Presdt. of the Gore Bank, and was also Vice-Presdt. and subsequently Presdt. of the Wesleyan Ladies' College.

METCALF, WM. G., M.D., (1874), Supdt. of the Asylum for the Insane, Kingston, Ont. B. at Uxbridge, Ont., 1847; d. at Kingston, the result of

wounds received at the hand of an insane patient, 16 August. He began asylum life in Toronto on the 7th Aug., 1871, as clinical asst. to the venerable Dr. J. Workman, and here it was he laid the foundation of his future success, and learned the broad principles of true humanity. In 1874 he left Toronto Asylum to engage in private practice, but in a few months returned to the work most congenial to him, and was installed as asst. medical supdt. of Toronto Asylum, which position he filled until June, 1877, when he was transferred to a similar post in the London Asylum. In Apl., 1878, he was placed in temporary charge of Kingston Asylum during the illness of Dr. Dickson, and when the latter retired from the service, was appointed medical supdt., a position he continued to occupy until he fell at his post of duty. Dr. M. was regarded as one of the most promising men in the Ontario Asylum service, and held very advanced ideas regarding the treatment of the insane. He was an intelligent advocate for non-restraint, and avoided extremes as much as possible. At the time of his death he had succeeded in placing Kingston Asylum in the foremost rank, and it is greatly regretted that so promising a man did not live to carry out his plans for the amelioration of the condition of the most unfortunate class in the community.

METHIVIER M^{lle} MARIE, who in conjunction with the Abbé Auclair, founded in 1852, the *Hospice de la Miséricorde*, in the city of Quebec, d. there, 28 Aug., aged 73.

MEUDELL, W. F., formerly collector of customs at Toronto, and subsequently at Belleville, Ont., d. at the latter place 10 Jan., aged 85. He was a native of Scotland.

MOFFATT, COLONEL KENNETH MACKENZIE, Commissioner of the Canada Land Co., d. in Toronto, 11 March, aged 62. Col. M., who was the youngest s. of the late Hon. Geo. Moffatt, M. P., entered the army in 1847, and for some years commanded the Royal Canadian

Rifle Regt. which was afterwards disbanded.

MONTIZAMBERT, CHARLES NATHANIEL, Registrar of the Co. of Quebec (1845). B. in the city of Quebec 26 Oct., 1810; d. there 1 Apl. Mr. M. was a descendant of Pierre Boucher—an early French settler of New France, who came to this country with his father in 1635—and was afterwards ennobled by Louis XIV. of France for services rendered whilst Governor of Three Rivers. He entered the office of the Provl. Secy. of L. C. in 1826, (the office at that time being held by his father, the late Louis Montizambert, Esq.), and after serving in several capacities under the Governor of L. C. until the amalgamation of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Can., being assist. Civil Secy. during the rebellion of 1836-37, he was, in 1842, apptd. registrar of the dist. of Three Rivers, in 1844 registrar of the Co. of St. Maurice, and in 1845, registrar of the Co. of Quebec—which latter appointment he held at the time of his death. He m., in 1843, Helen Elizabeth Terrot, youngest dau. of the late Hon. Matthew Bell, formerly of Northumberland, Eng. and latterly of Three Rivers.

MOODIE, MRS. SUSANNA, a Canadian authoress. B. in Eng. 6 Dec., 1803; d. in Toronto, 8 Apl. She was the 6th dau. of Thos. Strickland Esq., of Reydon Hall, Suffolk, Eng., and a sister of Miss Agnes Strickland and Mrs. C. P. Traill, both of whom have achieved distinction in the world of letters. Mrs. M. began to write when in her 16th year, her early productions being poems and tales for children. In 1829 she published a volume entitled "*Enthusiasm and other Poems.*" In 1831 she m. Lieut. J. W. D. Moodie, of the 21st Fusiliers, then on half-pay, and in the following year they emigrated to Can., settling first at Cobourg, Ont., whence they removed in a few months to the Township of Hamilton, and subsequently to the north of Peterborough. The hardships experienced by the young and inexperienced couple are feelingly

described by Mrs. M. in her book, "*Roughing it in the Bush*," published originally in the *Literary Garland*, and afterwards in book form in London. This was the most ambitious of Mrs. M.'s works, and the most successful; it was very popular and ran through several editions. Her subsequent works are "*Life in the Clearings*," "*Flora Lindsay*," "*Mark Hurdleston*," "*The World Before them*," "*Matrimonial Speculations*." Mr. M., her husband, became sheriff of Hastings, and d. in 1869 at Belleville, Ont., where he was buried. In accordance with the often expressed wish of the deceased lady, her remains were interred beside those of her husband.

MOODIE, WM., a retired wholesale dry-goods merchant, d. in Montreal, 6 June. Mr. M. was a native of Glasgow, Scot., and came to Can. about 50 years ago.

MOODY, JOHN, a mem. of the firm of Matthew Moody & Sons, agricultural implement manufacturers, d. at St. Jerome, P.Q., 30 Apl., aged 50.

MOREN, JAMES A., a leading West India merchant. B. in Halifax, N.S., 1805; d. there 2 Dec. Mr. M. was one of the founders of the Union Bank of Halifax, and for many years Presdt of it and of the Little Glace Bay Coal Mining Co. He was also one of the original members of the Union Marine Insurance Co., and of the N. S. Building Society. He had also held the Presidency of the St. George's Society, of Halifax.

"An upright, honourable man."—*Mont. Herald*.

MORRIS, LIVINGSTON EDWARD, Joint Prothonotary, Dist. of St. Francis (1855). B. at Watford, Eng., 16 Oct., 1822; d. at "Beaumont," Sherbrooke, P. Q., 14 July. Deceased, who was the youngest s. of the late Lt.-Col. Wm. Morris, formerly of H. M.'s 97th Foot, came to Can., with his parents, in 1835. He was called to the Bar in 1849, and practised his profession for a time in partnership with the present Judge Cross. Mr. M. was a mem. of the corporation of

Bishop's College, Lennoxville, and took an active part in the establishment of the law faculty of that University, and filled the chair of Civil Procedure, and the office of Registrar in connection therewith, until a few months before his death. He was also prominently identified with the Volunteer Militia movement.

"He lived in our midst a loving father and friend, a generous and kindly neighbour, a benefactor to the poor, and a devout Christian."—*Mont. Gazette*.

MORRISON, JAMES, builder and contractor, d. at Guelph, Ont., 28 Nov., aged 78. He constructed the international bridge at Fort Erie, and many other railway bridges and public buildings.

MORRISON, HON. JOSEPH CURRAN, a Puisné Judge of the Court of Appeal of Ont. B. in the north of Irel., 20 Augt., 1816; d. in Toronto, 6 Dec. The eld. s. of the late Mr. Hugh Morrison, formerly of the 42nd Highlanders, he received his preliminary education at the Royal Belfast Institution, and came with his parents to Can. in 1832, completing his education at Upper Canada College. Called to the Bar in 1839, he entered into partnership with Mr. W. H. Blake, with whom he had been a fellow-student, which connection continued until Mr. Blake's appt. to the Chancellorship of Upper Can. In May, 1843, the deceased became Deputy-Clerk of the Executive Council of Canada, for the purpose of acting as Clerk of the Court of Error and Appeal. He resigned his position in Dec., 1847, in order to enter political life. At the general election of 1850 he was returned to the Assembly as a member of the 3rd Parlt. under the Union for the West Riding of York. In politics he was a Baldwin Reformer, and he was elected to support the second Baldwin-Lafontaine Administration. He sat in the Assembly as mem. for West York until the close of the Parlt. in Nov., 1851, and at the general election of the following year he was returned for Niagara as a supporter of the Hincks-Morin Administration. On June 22,

1853, he took office in that Administration as Solicitor-General for Upper Canada. He was made a Q.C. during the same year. Three years previously he had been elected a Bencher of the Law Society. He was re-elected to the 5th Parlt. for Niagara, and continued to act as Solicitor-Genl. until Sept. 10, 1854. On Apl. 19, 1856, he became a mem. of the Executive Council, and on May 24 of the same year he was apptd. Receiver-General in the Taché-Macdonald Govt., and a mem. of the Board of Railway Commrs. He was re-elected in the following Augt. After the retirement of Mr. Taché he retained office in the Macdonald-Cartier Administration, continuing to act as Receiver-Genl. until the close of the 5th Parliament. At the general election of 1857 he was defeated in South Ontario. He was again defeated in North Oxford the following year. His successful opponent in the latter contest was Hon. Wm. McDougall. In 1856 he was apptd. a mem. of the Commission for the consolidation of the Statutes of Upper Canada. In January, 1859, he was apptd. Registrar of Toronto. He resigned the office in the following year, however, to accept the portfolio of Solicitor-Genl. in the Cartier-Macdonald Govt. He retained office as Solicitor-Genl. until March 18, 1862, when he was appointed a Puisné Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. On August 24 of the following year he was promoted to the Court of Queen's Bench. Here he remained until Nov. 30, 1877, when he was transferred to the Court of Appeal. At the Bar he achieved high distinction. He was identified with many important cases, both civil and criminal. He was engaged on the prosecution of McDermott and Grace Marks, in 1853, for the murder of Capt. Kinnear. In 1860 he conducted the prosecution of James Brown for the murder of Mr. John Sheridan Hogan, M.P., at the Don Bridge, a case which caused the most intense excitement. He was closely identified with the agitation of the secularization of the Clergy Reserves and

the abolition of the Seigniorial Tenure. He was an active promoter of the interests of education. For 28 years he was a mem. of the Council of Public Instruction for U.C., and was for a quarter of a century a member of the Senate of the University of Toronto. For 14 years he was Chancellor of the University. His industry, learning, and conscientiousness as a judge gave his decisions high value. Among the celebrated cases which passed before him were the trial of James Greenwood for murder, the trial of Dr. Paul Davis and his wife in Toronto for an atrocious murder, and the trial of the Fenian prisoners taken at Fort Erie in 1866.

"He was a warm-hearted, genial and hospitable man, and it falls to the lot of few to achieve such wide personal popularity as was his."—*Toronto Mail*.

MOULTON, REV. ABIAL (Baptist). B. in New Hampshire, 1798; d. at Stanstead, P.Q., where he was pastor of the first Freewill Baptist Ch. for 40 years, 17 Nov. He began preaching in 1825, and during his ministry baptized over 1,000 converts, married over 400 couples, officiated at more than 500 funerals, and organized 15 churches of his denomination.

MOUNTAIN, REV. ARMINE WALE, M.A., Vicar of St. Mary's, Stoney Stratford, Buckinghamshire, Eng. B. in the city of Quebec, 1823; d. at Stoney Stratford, 31 Jan. The eld. s. of the late Bishop G. J. Mountain, of Quebec, the deceased gentleman received his primary education at a school kept by the late Rev. Dr. Lundy, at Quebec, and afterwards went to Oxford where he took his degree as a mem. of University College. Returning to Quebec he was ordained by his father in Montreal in 1846. Actuated by the same spirit which possessed his father, he devoted himself to the care of the poor in the suburbs of Quebec, while he filled the position of Evening Lecturer at the Cathedral, and acted as Chaplain and Secy. to the Bishop. Having rebuilt St. Matthew's Chapel, burnt down in the great fire of 1845, Mr. M. con-

tinued in charge of the suburbs till the year 1855, when he resigned it for the incumbency of the beautiful St. Michael's Church, Sillery, also built by his exertions, and completed in that year. In the pastoral care of this parish, and doing besides an immense amount of work for the Church Society and the Diocese in general, he continued till his much-regretted retirement from Can. in 1869. On his arrival in Eng. he was apptd. to the Vicarage of St. Mary's, Stoney Stratford, in Buckinghamshire, where he continued his devoted parochial labours to the end of his life. Through all the years of his separation from the Diocese of Quebec, he kept up his personal interest in it, and his active efforts for all that could advance its welfare. As Commissary of the present Bishop of Quebec, he never spared himself in any matter which was referred to him. During his latter years, owing probably to the severity of his self-denial, his health was much broken, and for long intervals, from time to time, he suffered intensely. So cheerful and uncomplaining, however, was he under it all, that his end came as a shock to all his friends. His remains were brought to Quebec and laid by the side of his revered father in the beautiful cemetery of Mount Hermon. The deceased gentleman was the author of a Memoir of his father, written at the desire of the Synod of the Diocese of Quebec (Mont., 1866).

"The announcement of the death of this highly esteemed clergyman not only caused profound sorrow to his personal friends who were in a position to appreciate his many excellent gifts of mind and heart, but also was a source of real regret to that much wider circle to whom the name of 'Mountain' is dear as that of a family to which this Canada of ours owes much. Very nearly a century elapsed between the landing at Quebec of the first Mountain as the first Anglican Bishop of Can., and the death of his pious and devoted grandson. That century covers, in a sense, the entire life of Canada; and the religious history of the country is more largely bound up with the Mountain family than is generally known. Hundreds of persons still live who knew and revered the second

Bishop Mountain, the father of the subject of this sketch, one of the most noble and saintly characters which the Church of Christ has produced. Into the depths of his humility, self-abnegation and love, no one probably had penetrated so deeply or so largely benefited by it as his son Armine, whose privilege it was to strengthen his father's hands and heart during the last seventeen years of his episcopate. Bishop George Mountain declared once in confidence to a friend of the writer, that his father, the first Bishop Mountain was 'the best man he had ever known.' So you who knew him will affirm this as emphatically true of the second Bishop Mountain; and many will warmly claim that the subject of this notice fell very little short of his two revered ancestors. Canada owes much to a family which, in so high a position, showed so bright an example of real goodness for three successive generations."—*Rev. Dr. Roe, Vice-Principal of Lennoxville: Letter to the Editor.*

MACKIESON, JOHN, M. D., for many years Supdt. of the P.E.I. Hospital for the Insane. B. in Stirlingshire, Scot., 1795: d. at Charlottetown in Sept. He graduated from Glasgow University in 1815, and proceeded to Charlottetown in 1821.

MULVANY, REV. CHAS. PELHAM, M.A., M.D. Born in Dublin, Irel., 20 May, 1835; d. in Toronto, 31 May. Educated at the Univ. of Trinity College, Dublin, where he was first honourman in Classics, Dr. M. served for some years in the Royal Navy as a surgeon. Abandoning the sea and medicine, he entered the church, was ordained deacon, 1868, and priest by the Bishop of Ontario, 1872. For some time he was asst. professor of Classics at Lennoxville, where, we believe, he conducted the *Student's Monthly*, a periodical of some literary merit. Subsequently he was successively missionary or curate at Clarke's Mills, Huntley, Milford, and the Carrying Place. The latter portion of his life was, we believe, devoted wholly to literature. He was a writer of verse of a superior order, and had contributed much, in both prose and verse, to the magazines. One volume from his pen—a history of Toronto—had appeared. Another volume—the History of Liberalism in Canada—was almost

completed at the time of his sudden death. He was an honorary M. A. of Lennoxville.

MUNROE, REV. ALEX. (Presb.), d. at Middle Musquodoboit, N. S., in July. He was ordained 1850, and was minister of Valleyfield, P. E. I., for many years.

MURRAY, REV. JOSEPH (R. C.), d. in St. John, N. B., 29th Nov., aged 32. The s. of the late Mr. Jas. Murray, of St. John, N. B., he studied for holy orders first at Memramcook, and afterwards at Montreal. After his ordination, he was attached to the cathedral at St. John, and was subsequently stationed at Portland. Owing to ill-health he was compelled to cease his pastoral labours. He was a young gentleman of much promise.

PAGE, JOHN, jr., C. E., d. at Dickin-son's Landing, Ont., 4th Apl., aged 31. He was the eld. s. of Mr. John Page, the Chief Engineer of Canals, and a graduate of McGill University. Although young in years he had considerable experience in his profession, both on surveys and construction of railways and canals. At the time of his decease he was ass't. resident engineer of the Cornwall canal enlargement.

PERRY, CHARLES, Insurance Agent, d. in Toronto, 20th May, aged 58. Mr. P. was formerly well known in marine circles, in Ontario and Quebec, having built and commanded the steamer *Bowmanville*, and subsequently the steamers *Her Majesty* and *Cumberland*.

PHILBRIK, CORNELIUS JAS., F. R. C. S., Eng., (1850); M. D. (1853). B. at Colchester, Eng., 1815; d. at North Toronto, Ont., 2nd Dec. Dr. P., for over a third of a century practised his profession at Yorkville, now North Toronto.

He held for many years the office of Coroner for the united counties of York and Peel. It has been stated that he was the only member of the Royal College of Surgeons, in Eng., living in Can., who had passed by examination.

PLUMB, THOMAS STREET, M. A. (Oxon); Barrister (1876). B. 1850; d. at Toronto, 20th May. He was the eld. s. of Hon.

J. B. Plumb, Senator, of Niagara. In 1865, Mr. P. entered Rugby, under Dr. Temple, and was at the head of every form through which he passed, except the upper sixth, where the headship goes by seniority. Dr. Temple obtained for him admission to Balliol College by special privilege, on account of his scholarship, two years before his turn in regular succession, and in parting with him wrote to his father:

"I cannot speak too warmly or too highly of him. He is good at everything. F. TEMPLE."

Overwork at Balliol broke down his health in the struggle for honours in the final schools in law, in June, 1873, but he was the first of the seconds. There were but three firsts, three seconds, and three thirds given at the time. He kept his terms at the Inner Temple and read with Mr. E. N. Bullen, of the Middle Temple. He was called to the English Bar, in 1876, and to the Ontario Bar the same year, when he formed a connection for practice with Mr. John Hoskin, Q. C., and subsequently with the firm of which Mr. Dalton McCarthy, Q. C., M. P., is the head. With indefatigable industry, and a thorough grounding in the principles of the law, Mr. P. was steadily but surely making his way, with prospects of attaining a high position in his profession, when he was cut off suddenly in his early manhood, having just entered his thirty-sixth year. He had high literary as well as legal culture, was a thorough classic, and wielded a facile pen with a vein of humour and a skill at versifying and epigram which would have given him a reputation in another line than that to which his life was devoted. The possibilities of a career so early closed will add poignancy to the regrets which those who knew him best will feel most keenly. Mr. P. was m. in 1878 to the eld. dau. of the late Mr. Andrew Foster Elliot, of New Orleans, and has left her with two children to mourn his untimely death.—*Ottawa Citizen*.

POEETER, HERMANN, Clerk of Votes and Proceedings in the House of Com-

mons, a native of Germany, where he was b., 13th Dec., 1817; d. in Ottawa, 12th Dec. Mr. P. entered the public service in 1850.

POPE, HON. JAMES COLLEDGE, late Minister of Marine and Fisheries of Can. B. at Bedeque, P. E. I., 11 June, 1826; d. at Summerside, P.E.I., 18 May. He was the 2nd s. of the Hon. Joseph Pope, who survives him, by Lucy, dau. of Capt. Colledge, of the 1st Royals. His education was partially received on the Island, and completed in Eng. In early manhood, Mr. P. entered upon a mercantile career, in which he rapidly succeeded, and as a merchant, shipbuilder, and ship-owner, he was long looked upon as one of the foremost men of his province. He entered political life in 1857, being returned to the P.E.I. Assembly for Bedeque, and continued to hold a seat in the Assembly (except during a few months in 1873, when he sat in the House of Commons), up to Augt., 1876, when he was defeated on the School Bill. He became a mem. of the Govt. in 1859, and was Premier of P.E.I. upon three several occasions. The construction of the P.E.I. Railway, and the securing of "better terms" on the Province entering the Dominion, were two of the achievements of his Govt. In Nov., 1876, he entered the House of Commons for the second time, and two years later, on the return to power of Sir John Macdonald, was taken into his Govt. as Minister of Marine and Fisheries. This office he retained until the general election in June, 1882, when failing health compelled him to withdraw entirely from public life. We understand a public monument is to be erected to his memory.

"Such is the bare outline of the political career of one of the ablest of the old group of Lower Province statesmen. Those who came under Mr. Pope's personal influence, or shared his friendship, will long remember him as one of the pleasantest of men, with less of craft than falls to the share of most politicians, with such a frankness, honesty and courage as endeared him to every man within the circle of his influence. Those who were familiar with the proceedings of the last

two sessions of the Parliament of 1874-78, will remember what good service Mr. Pope did for the Conservative party. A former free-trader, he braved the hostility of enemies and the weakness of friends, and gave his aid heartily to the National Policy. Educated and grounded in the politics of the smallest—though not the least spirited and intelligent—of the Provinces, he had yet such strength of mind as enabled him to grasp the larger politics of the Dominion, and to take charge with success, of one of the most difficult of the Departments. The short time which his health allowed him in his official position was well spent, and his retirement from public life was a matter of personal regret to every man in the House of Commons. He carries away with him the high regard of all his contemporaries, and the personal affection of a large circle of friends."—*Toronto Mail*.

POUTRE, FELIX, a "patriot" of 1837, d. in Montreal, 22 Feb., aged 69. A dramatic piece supposed to represent his adventures during the rebellion, was produced on the stage some years since.

RADFORD, JOSEPH, in charge of the Tadousac Govt. Fish Hatchery, d. at Tadousac, P.Q., 23 Sept., aged 70.

RICHARDSON, D. JOHNSTONE, for many years employed in H. M's. Customs, at Windsor, Ont., d. there, 13 June, aged 69. He was a half bro. of the late Major Richardson, the author of *Wacousta*.

RIEL, LOUIS, leader of the Insurrection in the N.-W. Territories. B. at St. Boniface, Man., 23 Oct., 1844; executed at Regina, N.W.T., 16 Nov. He was the s. of the late Louis Riel, in his lifetime a popular leader among the "Half-breeds" of Red River, of which country he was a native, by Marguerite Boucher, a "Half-breed" woman; and grand s. of Jean Baptiste Riel, a native of Berthier, P.Q.* Upon completing his education at the *Séminaire* of Montreal, he returned to Red River, and in Oct., 1869, became secy. of the "*Comité National des Métis*," an or-

*The Rev. Dr. Tanguay, author of the *Dictionnaire Genealogique des Familles Canadiennes*, informs me that he has ascertained that Riel is descended from John Baptiste Reel or Riel, alias *l'Irlande*, who was born in the parish of St. Peter, City of Limerick, Irel., by Louise Cottu, of l'île Dupas, P.Q.

ganization formed in the interests of the native people, to resist the establishment of Canadian authority in the Territories, which had then lately been acquired by the Dominion. On the 8 Dec., he was elected Presdt. of the Provisional Govt., established at Fort Garry, and so remained until the arrival of the expeditionary force under Sir G. (now Lord) Wolseley, in Augt., 1870, when he escaped from the country. A reward of \$5,000 was offered by the Ont., Govt. for his apprehension, for his share in the execution of Thomas Scott, a native of Ont., who had been a prisoner in the hands of the Provisional Govt. In Oct., 1873, he was returned, by acclamation, to the House of Commons, for the constituency of Provencher, in Man., but up to the close of the Part., had not taken his seat. At the ensuing general election in Jan., 1874, he was again returned. On this occasion he presented himself and subscribed to the oaths. He was expelled, by vote of the House, 16 Apl., but was again returned by acclamation, 3 Sept., 1874. On the 15 Oct. following, a warrant of outlawry was issued against him by the Court of Queen's Bench of Man. Of the part taken by him in the Rebellion of 1885, reference is made in the A. R. for 1884, p. 107, and in the present volume.

RITCHIE, REV. WM., M. A. (1822), Hon. Canon of St. James' Cathedral, Toronto. B. in Methven, Perthshire, Scot., 1799; d. at his residence, Dryden Bank, Georgina, Ont., 21 March. His father dying while he was very young, he was ed. by his uncle, Dr. David Kitchie, Prof. of Logic in the Univ. of Edinburgh. He graduated at the Univ. of St. Andrews, was ordained to the Presb. ministry, and in 1830 was apptd. to St. Luke's parish, Demerara, where he remained until 1837. In that year he came to Upper Can., and was apptd. minister at Newmarket. In 1843 he joined the Ch. of Eng., was ordained deacon and priest by the late Bishop Strachan, and apptd. rector of Sandwich; in 1852 he was transfer-

red to Georgina, where he remained until his death. He was one of the oldest Freemasons in Can., having been made in 1819. Mr. R. m., 1835, Anne, dau. of Col. Sibbald of Eildon Hall, Scot.

ROBERT, VICTOR, M. P. P. for Rouville in Quebec Assembly (1867-81). B. at Ste Angele, P. Q., 1820; d. at Marieville, P. Q., 25 Jan. Mr. R. was a Liberal in politics.

ROBINSON, HON. ROBT., a mem. of the Leg. Counsel of N. B. (1878-85), d. at St. Andrews, P. Q., in Sept. Mr. R., who was a lumberer and railroad contractor, represented York in the N. B. Assembly from 1870 to 1878.

ROBINSON, THOS. SLADE, M. D., M. R. C. S. Eng. (1827), d. in Toronto in Dec., aged 85. Deceased was one of the founders of Elm St. Methodist Ch., Toronto, in which city he had long resided.

RODDY, ROBERT, late City Clerk of Toronto, d. there, 19 Feb., aged 48. Mr. R. entered the service of the Corporation of Toronto in 1852, in an humble capacity, and from that position worked his way up to the highest office in the gift of the Council. He was an able and zealous officer.

ROGERS, LIEUT.-COL. ROBT. DAVID, Warden of Peterborough (1871), and a prominent citizen. B. in Haldimand, Northumberland, Ont., 1809; d. at Ashburnham, Ont., where he had established saw and flouring mills, and carried on an extensive business, in Feb. His ancestors were U. E. Loyalists. Col. R. served during the rebellion of 1837, and was one of the volunteers who accomplished the cutting out of the *Caroline* at Fort Schollaser.

ROWSSELL, FRANCIS WM., C. B., (1879); C. M. G., (1880). B. in Eng., 11 July, 1838; d. there 4 Sept. Mr. R. who had held various important offices under the Crown, was at the time of his death, and for some years previously, British Commissioner of Egyptian State Domain. After the death of his brother-in-law, Mr. Wm. Dixon, chief Supt. of Emigra-

tion for the Dominion in Eng., Mr. R., by the request of the Can. Govt., took over the duties of the office, and remained until the appt. of Mr. E. Jenkins as Agent-Genl. in 1874. He was a nephew of Mr. Hy. Rowsell, of Toronto.

ROY, MADAME MARIE JOSEPHTE, (in religion *Sister Marie du Sacré Cœur*), founder of the asylum *du Bon-Pasteur de Québec* (1850), of which institution she was the director for 9 years, d. in Québec, 1 Sept. She was b. at St. Valier, P. Q., 16 Oct., 1806, was the dau. of Mr. Chas. Fitzback, of that place, and in 1828 m. Mr. F. X. Roy.

RUMP, REV. THOS. (Methodist, superannuated), d. at St. Catharines, Ont., 2 Dec., aged 86. He travelled from 1837 to 1858.

RUTHERFORD, Edward H., a retired merchant. B. at Manor Hamilton, Cavan, Irel., 1820; d. at his residence "Northfield," Toronto, 30 Sept. Deceased was for some years presdt. of the Consumers' Gas Co., and Vice Governor of the British Assurance Co.

SADLIER, REV. FRANCIS XAVIER (R. C.). B. in Montreal, 1852; d. at Worcester, Mass., in Nov. The deceased, who was a s. of the well-known Catholic authoress, Mrs. M. A. Sadlier, early devoted himself to journalism, but abandoned that profession for the priesthood. He was received into the Jesuit novitiate at Sault-aux-Recollets, Can., on 1st Nov., 1883, and followed his theological studies in Eng. and Belgium. He was esteemed a most promising mem. of the Order to which he belonged.

SANBORN, S. BROOKS, LL.B. (1880), *Advocate* (1877). B. at Richmond, P. Q., 1849; d. at Sherbrooke, P. Q., the result of an accident from the careless handling of a pistol, 18 Jan. He was a s. of the late judge Sanborn, and a young gentleman of much promise.

SCATCHERD, JAMES NEWTON, lumber merchant. B. at Wyton, Ont., 4 Dec., 1824; d. at Buffalo, N. Y., 18 Jan. Deceased was a son of the late Mr. John Scatcherd, M.P. for West Middlesex in the Can. Assembly, and a bro. of Messrs.

Thos. and Robt. Scatcherd, who successively represented North Middlesex in Parliament. Mr. S. removed to Buffalo in 1852 as agent of the firm of Farmer, De Blaquiere & Deedes, lumber manufacturers, of Woodstock, Ont., to whose business he succeeded about 5 years afterwards. His rare business ability and industry in his private affairs were crowned with success, he, at his death, being one of the wealthiest, as he was one of the most eminent and honoured of Buffalo's business men. The firm (Scatcherd & Son) became one of the heaviest dealers of lumber in Buffalo, their operations, however, being confined almost exclusively to expensive hard woods. Mr. S. filled various public positions, among which may be mentioned Presdt. of the Board of Water Commrs., Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Delaware Avenue Methodist Episcopal Ch., Vice-Presdt. of the Third National Bnk, and Presdt. of the Board of Trustees of the Buffalo General Hospital.

"He acquired a reputation in commercial circles that distinguished him as a man of unflinching integrity, sagacious and thorough in all his business interests."—*Buffalo Christian Advocate*.

"In the death of Mr. Scatcherd, the City of Buffalo has lost one of its most valued and honoured citizens, a Christian gentleman, and one who always had the advancement and best interests of the city at heart, and was faithful to every trust reposed in him."—*Resolution: Common Council of Buffalo*.

SCOTT, JAMES G., for many years Manager at Chicoutimi, P. Q., for Messrs. Price Brothers & Co., extensive lumber merchants, d. suddenly at Québec, 14th March, aged 59.

SCRIMGEOUR, REV. ROBT. (Presb.). B. at Mains and Strathmartine, Forfarshire, Scot., 1821; d. at Forest, Ont., 16 Nov. He prosecuted his studies at St. Andrew's and the Marischal College, Aberdeen, and studied Theology at the Free Church College, Aberdeen, and the New College, Edinburgh. He was licensed to preach 1852, and in the following year was ordained pastor of the Free Ch. of Stoneykirk. In 1861 he was translated

to Leith, and in 1866 he went to Dunedin, New Zealand. Coming to Can. in 1878, he laboured at Glenmorris and subsequently at Forest, where he remained until his death. Mr. S. was a man of sound scholarship.

SECORD, GEORGE R., a well-known railway contractor; d. in Hamilton, Ont., 30 Oct.

SEXTON, REV. JAS. P. (R.C.), Vicar at St. Roch, Quebec, d. there, 21 Augt.

SIMCOE, PHILIP FRANCOIS, J.P. 4th s. of the late Rev. H. A. Simcoe, and grandson of the late Lieut.-Genl. John Graves Simcoe, first Governor of Upper Can. D. at Penheale, Cornwall, Eng., 12 Oct., aged 51.

SIMPSON, HON. JOHN, Senator (1867). B. at Rothes, near Elgin, Scot., May, 1812; d. at Bowmanville, Ont., 21 March. The family came to Can. in 1816. Mr. S. entered mercantile life in 1825 as a clerk at Darlington, Ont., and was for many years engaged in milling and as a general merchant. He opened a branch of the Bank of Montreal at Bowmanville in 1848, and subsequently another at Whitby. He was one of the most active of the founders of the Ontario Bank in 1857, and became president of that institution. In 1856 he was elected in the Liberal interest to the Leg. Council, and sat in that body until the Union of 1867.

SKINNER, HENRY, M. D., (1862), formerly of Horncastle, Linconshire, Eng., d. at Kingston, Ont., 14 Sept., aged 49.

SMALL, JOHN THOS., M. D., (1851), d. in Toronto 15 Apl.

SMILLIE, JAMES, engraver. B. in Edinburgh, Scot., 23 of Nov., 1807; d. at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where he had resided since 1874, 4 Dec. Coming to Can. with his parents in 1821, he became a resident of Quebec, where he remained up to 1830, in which year he took up his residence in New York. In 1824 he engraved for the L. C. Assembly, a map of the valley of the St. John, for which he was elected a mem. of the Soc. for the Encouragement of

Arts and Sciences, and awarded a silver medal by that body. Lord Dalhousie, then Gov.-Gen. of Can., took a warm interest in the young artist, and gave him letters of introduction to London, whither he went for study and instruction; returning to Can. he published in 1829 a book of 15 illustrations, with letter press by the Rev. Geo. Bourne, entitled "*The Picture of Quebec*." His success in the U. S., after his removal there, was prompt and continued. He engraved a number of large plates, the most important being "*The Rocky Mountains*," after Albert Bierstadt. In 1839 he was elected an associate of the National Academy of Design, and in 1851 an academician.

SMITH, REV. ANDREW A. (Meth), d. at Cornwall, Ont., 9 Aug., aged 36. He was supdt. of his district.

SMITH, JOHN, sheriff of the County of Brant, Ont. (1853), d. at Brantford, Ont., 10 Aug., aged 77.

SMITH, M. S., late warden of the County of Oxford, Ont. B. in Charlotteville, Ont., 1844; d. at his residence, "*Riverside*," Brantford, Ont., 1 Feb. Mr. S. was for a considerable period a prominent citizen of Tilsonburg, where he was in business, and represented the town as Reeve in the County Council for some years. He had held the office of Chief Inspector of Licenses for the Dominion, and at the time of his death, was a dir. of the Federal Life Assurance Co. and Presdt. of the Temperance Colonization Society.

SMITH, HON. ROBERT, a Puisné Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench for Manitoba (1884-85). B. at Loweswater, Cumberland, Eng., 1837; d. at Winnipeg, 19 Jan. He received his early education at St. John's Foundation School, Kilburn, and afterwards entered at Trinity College, Cambridge, but left to come to Can. He took the degree of LL.B. at Toronto University, and was called to the Bar of Ont. in 1861, taking up his residence at Stratford, where he practised his profession. He

was created a Q. C. in 1882. His death was caused by consumption.

SMITH, THORNTON RUDOLF, advocate (1857), d. at his residence, "*Gros Pin*," near Quebec, 26 June, aged 75. The deceased gentleman, who practised his profession in Quebec, in partnership at one time with the late Mr. Chas. Secrétan, and more recently with the late Col. Gury, was the only son by his 3rd marriage of the late Charles Smith, Esq., for many years presdt. of the Quebec Bank.

SNIDER, GEORGE, M. P. for North Grey in House of Commons (1867-78). B. at Eglington, Ont., 31 Jan., 1813; d. at his residence "*Fairview Cottage*," Owen Sound, Ont., 23 June. The deceased gentleman, who was the s. of a U. E. Loyalist, and a Liberal in politics, had filled a number of public appointments. From 1848 to 1850, he was local agent for the sale of Crown Lands on the Toronto and Sydenham Road; from 1850 to 1854 he was Crown Lands agent at same place; from 1853 to 1863 he was sheriff of Grey. He was also Mayor of Owen Sound for five years.

SOMERVILLE, ALEXANDER (*The Whistler at the Plough*), a writer for the press. B. at Springfield, Oldhamstocks, East Lothian, Scot., 15 March, 1811; d. in Toronto, 17 June. Mr. S. in his younger days served for some years in the Scots Greys, and was with his regt. at Birmingham, Eng., in 1832, at the time of the first Reform bill agitation. For some act of supposed insubordination he was tried by court-martial, and sentenced to receive 100 lashes on the bare-back, which sentence was carried into execution. The whole matter, which has been described by Somerville in his *Diligent Life* (Montreal, 1860), formed the subject of discussion in Parlt. at the time. He subsequently served with the British Auxiliary legion under Sir DeLacy Evans in Spain; and, in 1858, came to Can. Here he followed a literary career, contributing to the newspaper press and writing books. He was editor of the *Canadian Illustrated News* (Hamilton),

1863; and among his books is a narrative of the Fenian Invasion of 1866, which has been frequently quoted by other writers. He was, we believe, present at Ridgeway, the place where the Canadian Volunteers met O'Neil and his followers.

"He was a writer of clear, strong and vigorous English, and a powerful advocate of the rights and privileges of the class to which he belonged."—*Toronto Globe*.

STEINHAEUER, REV. HENRY BIRD, a Methodist missionary. B. in the Ramah Indian settlement, Lake Simcoe, Ont., 1804; d. at Whitefish Lake, N.W.T., 29 Dec. He was a pure blooded Indian of the Chippewa tribe, and was adopted in early life by a Pennsylvanian German family named Steinhauer, from whom he took his name and to whom he was indebted for a liberal education. About the year 1840 he went to the North-West by way of Lake Superior, and the old North-West Company's route, with the Rev. John Evans, Methodist missionary, and established himself at Norway House. Mr. S. remained there for 15 years in the capacity of translator to Mr. Evans and other missionaries, and during this time was of great assistance to Mr. Evans in the invention and perfection of the Cree syllabic characters, now in almost universal use in printing books in the Indian languages of the North-West. During this time also he translated the Old Testament into Cree from the beginning of the Book of Job to the end of the lesser prophets, as well as the greater part of the New Testament. About the year 1858 he went to Whitefish Lake as an ordained minister and established the Methodist mission there, and with the exception of one year spent at Pigeon Lake, remained there until his death.

"He was a faithful, devoted man."—*Can. Meth. Mag.*

STEPHENSON, HELEN GWENDOLEN, wife of Russell Stephenson, Esq., one of the Commrs. of the Trust and Loan Co. of Can., d. at sea on board the Allan

steamer *Parisian*, 4 Sept. The deceased lady, who had resided in Montreal for some years, was a sister of the Countess of Dufferin.

STRAITH, REV. JOHN (Presb.). B. in Aberdeenshire, Scot., 1826; d. at Sherburne, Ont., where he was minister, 10 Jan. Graduating at Knox College, he was ordained in 1857. He was the author of *Fidelity of the Bible*, a work published in 1864.

TASCHEREAU, THOS. JACQUES, N.P. (1832); d. at St. Joseph de la Beauce, P.Q., 20 Jan., aged 74. He was apptd. Sheriff of Beauce, 1858.

TATE, GEORGE, proprietor of Tate's Dry Docks, Montreal. B. in Yorkshire, Eng., 1808; d. in Montreal, 5 Jan. His mother was a niece of Wilberforce the philanthropist. He came to Can. 1824, served as a volunteer during the Rebellion of 1837, and subsequently became the owner of a line of steamers plying between Montreal and Quebec. One of his boats, the *Lord Sydenham*, was the first steamer to run the Lachine rapids.

TISSOT, VERY REV. J., O.M.I., Vicar-Genl. of St. Boniface; d. there, 4 Augt., aged 60. He was a native of Normandy, and came to Can. early in life. He devoted many years to mission work in the N. W. Territories.

TODD, FREEMAN H., merchant and banker. B. in North Yarmouth, Maine, U.S., 1809; d. at St. Stephen, N.B., in Sept. When quite young he came with the other members of the large family to which he belong to St. Stephen, N.B., where he lived during the remainder of his life. He began early to earn his own living as clerk in a country store; but before he was of age he set up for himself in the West India goods business. He followed this for some years, but with no great success, but managed to get off in a solvent condition, while others of his neighbours in the same business went to the wall. His next effort was in logging and milling, and this he pursued during his life. For many years he was a large owner of lands in Maine, N. S. and N. B., and an ope-

rator in all three places. Since the death of his brother, the Hon. Wm. Todd, he has been President of the St. Stephen Bank, and for a long time the largest stockholder. For the last 15 or 20 years he has been engaged largely in railroading. Beginning with the St. Stephen Branch Road—to the building of which he was the largest contributor—he extended his operations until at the time of his decease he had a large amount invested both in Maine and N. B. He was the largest owner in the N. B. & Can. R.R. and President of it for many years. A friend, to whom we are indebted for the above information, writes: "He died at the age of 76, and to the last retained his interest in the details of his business operations. He left an estate which is much larger than any ever before left in this part of the country. Sagacity, vigour and good sense were so mixed up in him that his success was by no means accidental. Indeed there were no specially favourable concomitants to his early efforts, but he was one of the few men who, if he lived his life over a hundred times, one would expect to see him successful every time. He is much missed on account of his prominent position in the community, and especially because of the assistance he was always glad to give to those who needed it. No man hereabouts endorsed notes so freely as he, and always gratuitously."

TREMBLAY, REV. PIERRE GREGOIRE, late *Curé* of Beauport, P.Q.; d. 4 Augt. He was b. at St. Roch des Aulnets, P.Q., 12 March, 1820, and was for a time a professor in St. Anne's College.

TRIMBLE, JAMES, M.D., Speaker of the B. C. Assembly (1872-78). D. in Victoria, B.C., 1 Jan. Dr. T. came from Ireland to B. C. 1858. He served as Mayor of Victoria, and in 1871 was returned to the Assembly.

TRUDEAU, REV. ALEX. (R. C.) B. in Montreal, 1823; d. at Lowell, Mass., 16 Nov. He was ordained at Marseilles, France, in 1847, and served in Italy, England, Canada and the U. S.

VAIL, HON. EDWIN ARNOLD, M.D., a

member of the Govt. of N. B. B. at Sussex, N.B., 19th Aug., 1817; d. there in August. He studied medicine at Edinburgh and Glasgow Universities, receiving his degree at the latter. In 1857 he was returned to the N. B. Assembly for Kings; became Speaker in 1865, and again in 1870; and in 1883 was called to the Government. Dr. V. was a Liberal in politics, and strongly opposed to Confederation.

VILLEMURE, J. B. LEFEBVRE DE, N. P. (1851), late a member of the Leg. Coun. of Quebec. D. at St. Jérôme, P.Q., 4th August, aged 57.

VON IFFLAND, LIEUT. WM. ANTHONY FORSTER, Royal Artillery. B. at Portneuf, P.Q., 23rd Oct., 1863; d. at Plympton, Devonshire, Eng., 26th Feb., 1885. The son of the Rev. A. A. Von Iffland, M.A., Rector of St. Michael's Ch., Que.; he was educated partly by his father and partly at Bishop's College School, Lennoxville. He entered the R. M. College, Kingston, in 1880, as senior cadet of his year, having obtained the highest number of marks at the entrance examination. During his four years' course at the College various responsible duties devolved upon him as senior cadet, which were discharged with unvarying satisfaction to the members of the staff. He exhibited uncommon aptitude for all military exercises, and in his third year was one of the two cadets named by the commandant to form part of the Shoeburyness Artillery team. Whilst careful to maintain his reputation for intellectual capacity, he ranked high in physical attainments, and at the field sports in 1883 secured no less than five prizes and the athletic championship medal. He was also captain of the football club during his last year at the College. He graduated with distinction in 1884, receiving the sword, the much coveted prize for conduct and discipline, and the Governor-General's silver medal. Ranking second in the examination lists he became entitled to a commission in the Royal Artillery, that branch of the service for which he had the strongest

predilection, which he received the same year. After undergoing the usual training at Woolwich he was appointed at his own request to a field battery in India. A severe cold, however, caught from exposure while on duty at Shoeburyness, developed into acute consumption, of which he died at the place and on the date above stated.

WALLER, WM. HENRY, Registrar of the County of Carleton, Ont. (1877). B. at Castle Waller, Irel., 14 May, 1835; d. in Ottawa, 21 Dec. Coming to Can. in 1853, Mr. W. acquired a knowledge of printing in the office of the *Toronto Globe*, where he remained for 7 years; in 1861, he removed to Ottawa and became reporter, and afterwards one of the editors of the *Union* newspapers. When in 1865, that journal ceased to be published, Mr. W. went into the insurance business, in which he was still engaged on his appt. to the registrarship. Mr. W. during 8 consecutive terms filled the Presidency of the St. Patrick's Literary Assn. of Ottawa; he was also a Separate School trustee and a mem. of the City Council; and, in 1876, and again in 1877, was elected by the people to the Mayoralty of the Capital. In every position to which he was called, he was deemed worthy and acceptable. His early demise was much lamented.

WALSH, AQUILA, Commr. of Dominion Lands for Manitoba and the N. W. T. (1882-85). B. at Charlotteville, Ont., 15 May, 1823; d. at Winnipeg, by accident, 6 March. Mr. W. was Deputy Registrar of Norfolk, Ont., from 1846 to 1861, when he was returned in the Conservative interest to represent Norfolk in the Can. Assembly. From the Union in 1867, up to 1872, he sat for North Norfolk, being defeated in the general election of the last named year by Mr. John Charlton, the present member. In 1868, he was apptd. a Commr. to superintend the construction of the Intercolonial Railway, and was elected Presdt. of the Board, a relation he continued to occupy up to the completion of the road. He was des-

cended from U. E. Loyalists, and was an official of great zeal and efficiency.

WALTON, BENJAMIN, contractor and builder, d. in Toronto, where he had resided for 44 years, 3 Jan. He built Osgoode Hall, the Custom House, and many of the bank edifices in Toronto.

WATSON, JAS., wholesale merchant, d. in London, Ont., 18 Feb., aged 35. He was Presdt. of the Western Ontario Traveller's Assn. (1878-79), and was a prominent and zealous mem. of the Western Fair Board.

WELDON, REV. ISAAC (Methodist). d. at Colborne, Ont., 3 Apl. He entered the ministry in 1861.

WILKINS, HON. LEWIS MORRIS, D.C.L. (1874); a Judge of the Supreme Court of N. S. (1856-76). B. in Halifax, N.S., 24 May, 1801; d. at Windsor, N. S., 14 March. He was a s. of the Hon. L. M. Wilkins, long a prominent public man in N. S. Educated at King's College, Windsor, where he graduated B.A., 1819, he studied for the bar, was admitted and practised his profession at Windsor, from 1823 to 1856, when he was elevated to the Bench. Previous to this event, however, he had served in both branches of the Legislature, and upon one occasion was sent to Eng. as a delegate on public business.

WILLIAMS, LIEUT.-COL. ARTHUR TRE-FUSIS HENEAGE, M.P., commanding the Midland Regt. on active service in the N.W.T. B. at Penryn Park, Port Hope, Ont., 1837; d. on board the steamer *North-West*, on the Saskatchewan river, N.W.T., 4 July. He was the s. of the late Commander J. T. Williams, R.N., who represented Durham in the Can. Assembly, 1840-48. Educated at U. C. College and Edinburgh Univ., the deceased gentleman subsequently spent some years in travel in Great Britain and Irel., and on the continent of Europe. On his return to Can. the active management of his extensive estate devolved upon him and occupied much of his time. He early took a warm interest in the Volunteer Militia movement, and

on the formation of the 46th or East Durham Batt. of Infantry in 1866 was appointed to its command as Lieut.-Col. He was, we believe, a mem. of the Council of the Dominion Rifle Assn., and in 1880 was placed in command of the Canadian team sent to Wimbledon. From 1867 to 1871 he represented East Durham, in the Conservative interest, in the Ont. Assembly; and from 1878 up to his untimely and unfortunate death, he sat for the same riding in the House of Commons. Col. W., in addition to other public positions, was a dir. of the Midland Railway, Chairman of the Port Hope Harbour Commrs., and Presdt. of the Midland Loan and Savings Co. When the news of the uprising in the N.W.T. in the early part of 1885 reached Ottawa, he was among the first to offer his services to the Govt. He had a few weeks previously offered a regt. to the Queen for service in the Soudan. His offer on the present occasion was accepted, and within a few days after, what was known as the Midland Battalion was organized and ready for the field. The services of this gallant *corps* during the subsequent campaign are well known. Arriving in the North-West too late for the first engagement with the enemy, they were present at Batoche, and led by their gallant commander, were first in the charge that swept the rebels out of their rifle pits and put an end then and there to the schemes of Riel and his fellow-conspirators. The Battalion afterwards proceeded with Genl. Middleton to Prince Albert, and thence to Battleford and Fort Pitt. From there it was despatched to Frog Lake in pursuit of "Big Bear," and on to a point 24 miles north, a most fatiguing and wearying march. Returning to Fort Pitt, Col. W. contracted a cold from exposure, from the effects of which he died on the date above given, to the inexpressible grief of his brother officers and men, and to the general lament of his fellow-countrymen. His remains were brought to Port Hope, and there interred with public honours, and we

understand it is intended to erect a public monument to his memory, to be paid for by general subscription.

WILLIAMS, WM. SNELL, Collector of Customs at Coaticooke, P.Q. (1853) ; d. there 25 May, aged 60.

WILSON, THOS., head of the well-known hardware firm of Thos. Wilson & Co., Montreal ; d. in Montreal, 5 June. He sat for 15 years in the Montreal City Council.

YOUNG, SIR WM. A. G., Governor of

the Gold Coast. B. 1827 ; d. at Accra, 25 April. In 1856 he acted as Secy. to the N. A. Boundary Commission, and in 1859 he was apptd. Colonial Secy. and Auditor of B.C. He was nominated Colonial Secy. of Vancouver Island in 1864, administrator of the Govt. there, 1866, and was again Colonial Secy. of B. C. He m., 1858, Cecilia, dau. of the late Chief-Justice Caméron, of Vancouver Island, and niece of the late Sir James Douglas.

MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS AND INFORMATION.

Agricultural Products exported, Value of (Produce of Canada)—

	1884.	1885.
Great Britain.....	\$3,990,127	\$5,502,763
United States.....	7,503,111	8,392,341
Other countries.....	904,605	623,189
	<u>\$12,397,843</u>	<u>\$14,518,293</u>

Animals and their Products exported—

	1884.	1885.
Great Britain.....	\$16,054,004	\$17,979,895
United States.....	6,367,702	6,789,562
Other countries.....	524,402	567,647
	<u>\$22,946,108</u>	<u>\$25,337,104</u>

Banks of the Dominion, Savings—

	1884.	1885.
Deposits.....	\$13,249,071	\$14,268,939
Interest allowed.....	1,054,139	1,185,267
Total.....	<u>\$14,303,210</u>	<u>\$15,454,206</u>
Withdrawals.....	<u>11,304,781</u>	<u>11,692,666</u>
Increase of deposits over withdrawals... \$	2,998,429	3,761,540
Balances on 1st July.....	29,217,537	32,979,076

Banks, Post Office Savings—

	1884.	1885.
Number of deposits.....	109,388	116,576
Amount of ".....	\$6,441,439	\$7,098,459
Number of open accounts.....	66,682	73,222
Balance due depositors.....	\$13,245,552	\$15,090,540
Number of P. O. Savings Banks.....	343	355
Cost of maintaining do.	\$ 34,169	\$ 35,751
Interest allowed to depositors.....	\$477,487	\$539,560

BANKS, ANNUAL MEETINGS, NAMES OF OFFICERS,

DATE OF MEETING.	NAME OF BANK.	HEAD OFFICE.
June 16, '86.	Bank of Toronto.....	Toronto
July 13, '86.	Canadian Bank of Commerce.....	do
May 26, '86.	Dominion Bank.....	do
June 15, '86.	Ontario Bank.....	do
July 14, '86.	Standard Bank.....	do
June 15, '86.	Federal Bank	do
June 15, '86.	Imperial Bank of Canada.....	do
June 21, '86.	Central Bank of Canada.....	do
June 15, '86.	Traders' Bank of Canada.....	do
June 15, '86.	Bank of Hamilton.....	Hamilton
Decr. 9, '85.	Bank of Ottawa.....	Ottawa
April 8, '86.	Western Bank of Canada.....	Oshawa.....
July 21, '86.	Bank of London in Canada.....	London, Ont.....
June 7, '86.	Montreal Bank.....	Montreal.....
March 9, '86.	British North America Bank.....	London, Eng.....
March 1, '86.	Banque du Peuple.....	Montreal.....
June 16, '86.	Jacques Cartier Bank.....	do
June 16, '86.	Ville-Marie Bank	do
Jan. 15, '86.	Banque d'Hochelaga.....	do
Oct. 12, '85.	Molsons Bank	do
June 16, '86.	Merchants' Bank.....	do
May 15, '86.	Nationale Bank.....	Quebec
June 1, '85.	Quebec Bank	do
July 6, '85.	Union Bank of Lower Canada.....	do
Jan. 15, '85.	St. Jean Banque	St. John's
Feb. 16, '85.	St. Hyacinthe Banque.....	St. Hyacinthe
June 2, '86.	Eastern Township's Bank	Sherbrooke.....
March , '86.	Bank of Nova Scotia.....	Halifax.....
March 4, '85.	Merchants' Bank of Halifax.....	do
Feb. 17, '85.	People's Bank.....	do
	Union Bank.....	do
Jan. 31, '85.	Halifax Banking Company.....	do
Jan. 14, '85.	Bank of Yarmouth.....	Yarmouth
Jan. , '85.	Exchange Bank of Yarmouth.....	do
Jan. 28, '85.	Pictou Bank.....	Pictou
Jan. 31, '85.	Commercial Bank, Windsor.....	Windsor, N.S.....
May 4, '85.	Bank of New Brunswick.....	St. John
June 4, '86.	Maritime Bank.....	do
	St. Stephen's Bank	St. Stephen
May 26, '86.	Commercial Bank, Manitoba.....	Winnipeg
July 27, '86.	Bank of British Columbia	London, Eng.....

VALUE OF STOCK, AND DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.		Value of Stock pr. ct. Dec. 1884.	DIVIDENDS DECLARED. RATE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
Geo. Gooderham, Presdt....	Duncan Coulson, Cashier..	1851 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 per cent.
H. W. Darling, Presdt.	W. N. Anderson, Gen. Man.	118 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 "
Jas. Austin, Presdt.	R. H. Bethune, Cashier....	200 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 "
Sir W. P. Howland, Presdt.	C. Holland, Gen. Man.	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 "
W. F. Cowan, Presdt.	J. L. Brodie, Cashier.	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 "
S. Nordheimer, Presdt.	G. W. Yarker, Gen. Man..	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 "
H. S. Howland, Presdt.	D. R. Wilkie, Cashier.	127	8 "
D. Blain, LL.D., Presdt..	A. A. Allen, Cashier.	—	6 "
Alex. Manning, Presdt.	H. S. Strathy, Gen. Man..	—	6 "
Jno. Stuart, Presdt.	E. A. Colquhoun, Cashier..	126	8 "
Jas. MacLaren, Presdt.	Geo. Burn, Cashier.	118	7 "
John Cowan, Presdt.	T. H. McMillan, Cashier..	—	7 "
Hy. Taylor, Presdt.	A. M. Smart Manager.	—	7 "
C. F. Smithers, Presdt.	W. J. Buchanan, Gen. Man.	203	10 " and bonus.
J. Brodie, Presdt.	R. R. Grindley, Gen. Man.	119 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Jacques Grenier, Presdt.	A. A. Trottier, Cashier.	75	6 "
A. Desjardins, M.P., Presdt.	A. L. DeMartigny, Cashier.	55 to 65	6 "
W. Weir, Presdt.	U. Garand, Cashier.	81	7 "
F. X. St. Charles, Presdt..	A. D. Parent, Cashier.	77	6 "
Thos. Workman, Presdt.	F. W. Thomas, Manager.	122 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 "
Andrew Allan, Presdt.	Geo. Hague, Gen. Man.	115 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 "
Hon. I. Thibaudeau, Presdt.	P. Lafrance, Cashier.	60	4 "
Hon. Jas. G. Ross, Presdt..	Jas. Stevenson, Cashier.	100	6 "
And. Thompson, Presdt.	E. E. Webb, Acting Cashier	51	3 "
L. Molleur, Presdt.	Ph. Baudouin, Manager.	—	Nil.
G. C. Dessaulles, Presdt.	R. St. Jacques, Cashier.	—	6 per cent.
R. W. Heneker, D.C.L., Prs.	Wm. Farwell, Gen. Man.	110	7 "
John S. McLean, Presdt.	Thomas Fyshe, Cashier.	131	7 "
Thos. E. Kenny, Presdt.	D. H. Duncan, Cashier.	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 "
R. W. Fraser, Presdt.	Peter Jack, Cashier.	96	5 "
J. F. Stairs, M.P., Presdt..	H. Y. Clarke, Cashier.	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Robie Uniacke, Presdt.	W. L. Pitcaithly, Cashier..	104	6 "
Hon. L. E. Baker, Presdt..	T. W. Johns, Cashier.	120 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 "
A. Robbins, Presdt.	A. S. Murray, Cashier.	84	6 "
Jeffrey McCall, Presdt.	Thos. Watson, Manager.	90	3 "
G. P. Payzant, Presdt.	W. Lawson, Cashier.	126	8 "
Hon. J. D. Lewin, Presdt..	G. A. Schofield, Manager.	121 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 "
Thos. Maclellan, Presdt.	A. Ray, Cashier.	110	6 "
F. H. Todd, Presdt.	J. F. Grant, Cashier.	—	5 "
Duncan Macarthur, Presdt.	.....	—	7 "
Robert Gillespie, Presdt.	H. Hughes, Gen. Manager..	—	6 "

BANKS.

Banks acting under Charter, month

NAME OF BANK.	CAPITAL.	LIABILITIES.	
	Capital Paid-up.	Notes in Circulation.	Dominion Govt. Deposits, including securities for execution of contracts, &c.
ONTARIO.	\$	\$	\$
Bank of Toronto.....	2,000,000	1,091,117	53,876
Canadian Bank of Commerce.....	6,000,000	2,756,068	193,454
Dominion Bank.....	1,500,000	1,269,250	98,336
Ontario Bank.....	1,500,000	1,112,907	150,643
Standard Bank.....	803,700	701,478	31,353
Federal Bank.....	1,250,000	696,832	19,600
Imperial Bank of Canada.....	1,500,000	1,095,001	94,690
Central Bank of Canada.....	333,000	329,475	.....
Traders' Bank of Canada.....	226,230	221,845	.....
Bank of Hamilton.....	999,500	995,409	27,594
Bank of Ottawa.....	1,000,000	649,418	159,909
Western Bank of Canada.....	277,770	259,430	.....
Bank of London in Canada.....	200,049	188,950	1,306
Total Ontario.....	17,590,249	11,367,180	830,761
QUEBEC.			
Bank of Montreal.....	12,000,000	5,533,372	3,214,291
Bank of B. N. America.....	4,866,666	1,072,985	16,174
Banque du Peuple.....	1,200,000	390,264	4,187
Banque Jacques-Cartier.....	500,000	325,597	13,201
Banque Ville-Marie.....	477,530	407,365	38,168
Banque d'Hochelaga.....	710,100	538,535	49,508
Molson's Bank.....	2,000,000	1,869,317	69,589
Merchants' Bank of Canada.....	5,736,700	3,736,898	672,791
Banque Nationale.....	2,000,000	638,423	15,233
Quebec Bank.....	2,500,000	614,066	62,495
Union Bank of L. Canada.....	2,000,000	699,566	154,684
Banque de St. Jean.....	226,420	85,176	.....
Banque de St. Hyacinthe.....	263,310	150,833	968
Eastern Townships Bank.....	1,449,489	634,816	46,657
Total Quebec.....	35,930,215	16,697,213	4,357,946
NOVA SCOTIA.			
Bank of Nova Scotia.....	1,114,300	818,713	251,653
Merchants' Bank.....	1,000,000	745,041	173,381
People's Bank.....	600,000	148,740	13,536
Union Bank.....	500,000	115,725	15,040
Halifax Banking Company.....	500,000	392,574	39,070
Bank of Yarmouth.....	390,870	77,271	36,101
Exchange Bank of Yarmouth.....	245,910	34,324	.....
Pictou Bank.....	250,000	200,228	1,565
Commercial Bank of Windsor.....	260,000	65,921	29,514
Total Nova Scotia.....	4,861,080	5,298,537	559,860

BANKS.

ending 31st December, 1885, Statement of.

LIABILITIES.				TOTAL ASSETS.
Provincial Govt. Deposits.	Other Deposits	Other Liabilities, including loans from & amounts due to other banks and agencies.	Total Liabilities.	
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
.....	4,747,064	254,545	6,146,602	9,524,848
57,395	10,626,818	10,555	13,644,290	22,299,770
.....	5,722,513	.....	7,090,099	9,700,170
149,000	4,195,470	68,094	5,676,114	7,818,398
102,535	2,349,622	682	3,185,670	4,275,511
63,635	3,184,682	233,417	4,198,166	5,704,116
.....	3,847,996	5,872	5,043,559	7,213,348
.....	1,266,774	15,000	1,611,249	1,979,702
.....	474,665	2,713	699,223	926,934
.....	1,841,809	115,483	2,980,295	4,341,932
.....	1,615,931	9,201	2,434,459	3,712,949
.....	451,316	3,903	714,649	1,025,377
.....	621,176	11,675	823,107	1,073,156
372,565	40,945,836	731,140	54,247,482	79,596,211
1,050,039	17,233,991	1,046,055	28,077,748	46,749,585
.....	5,569,055	56,455	6,714,669	11,423,842
100,000	1,644,896	8,083	2,147,430	3,676,680
150,000	755,453	7,302	1,251,553	1,912,859
35,416	472,437	6,351	959,737	1,462,544
4,153	569,053	27,301	1,188,550	1,973,811
1,824	5,639,207	372,366	7,952,303	10,833,082
420,076	9,079,716	713,217	14,622,698	21,982,369
10,636	1,514,572	71,477	2,250,341	4,399,881
6,183	4,313,866	53,308	5,049,918	8,043,887
256,865	1,376,449	95,141	2,582,705	4,600,810
.....	76,079	105	161,360	417,330
.....	398,317	3,377	553,495	891,454
25,989	1,959,062	10,812	2,677,336	4,592,855
2,061,181	50,602,153	2,471,350	76,189,843	122,960,989
834	2,488,467	255,664	3,815,331	5,270,098
.....	1,646,841	71,860	2,637,123	3,761,079
.....	344,574	6,410	513,260	1,182,256
.....	535,536	72,204	738,505	1,334,210
.....	1,258,556	57,076	1,747,276	2,329,419
.....	272,780	11,989	398,141	827,136
.....	64,161	213	98,698	391,213
.....	545,994	19,168	766,955	1,019,098
.....	243,122	31,296	369,853	720,984
834	7,400,031	525,880	11,085,142	16,835,463

BANKS.

Banks acting under Charter, month

NAME OF BANK.	CAPITAL.	LIABILITIES.	
	Capital Paid-up.	Notes in Circulation.	Dominion Govt. Deposits, including securities for execution of contracts, &c.
NEW BRUNSWICK.	\$	\$	\$
Bank of New Brunswick.....	1,000,000	421,643	133,183
Maritime Bank	321,900	307,001	90,736
St. Stephen's Bank.....	200,000	233,335	39,229
Total New Brunswick....	1,521,900	961,979	263,148
MANITOBA.			
Commercial Bank of Manitoba....	175,970	146,590	.....
BRITISH COLUMBIA.			
Bank of British Columbia.....	1,683,866	592,494	900,851
Grand Total 31st Dec., 1885.....	61,763,280	32,363,993	6,912,566
“ “ 31st Dec., 1884.....	61,605,520	31,935,932	5,330,740
“ “ 31st Dec., 1883.....	61,451,733	33,589,545	8,021,379

BANKS.

ending 31st December, 1885, Statement of.

LIABILITIES.				TOTAL ASSETS.
Provincial Govt. Deposits.	Other Deposits	Other Liabilities, including loans from & amounts due to other banks and agencies.	Total Liabilities.	
\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
.....	1,059,023	65,232	1,669,081	3,064,105
5,341	567,879	7,887	978,844	1,392,153
.....	96,732	647	369,943	601,944
5,341	1,723,634	63,766	3,017,868	5,058,202
19,467	347,991	5,287	519,335	708,602
30,866	848,486	7,885	2,380,582	2,704,049
2,490,254	101,868,131	3,805,308	147,440,252	227,863,546
2,593,610	92,309,871	3,204,784	135,374,937	215,787,512
3,176,330	96,609,746	4,415,834	145,812,744	228,193,650

BANK, TELEGRAPH AND INSURANCE STOCKS.

The following are the highest and lowest prices at which sales were made during each month of the year 1885. The figures include sales made in Montreal of Bank of Montreal, Toronto, Ontario, Merchants, Commerce, Montreal Telegraph, and Dominion Telegraph.

	Montreal.		Toronto.		Ontario.		Merchants'.		Commerce.		Dominion.		Hamilton.		Standard.		Imperial.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
January.....	189 ³	187	179	175 ³	107 ³	105 ¹	111	108 ¹	119 ¹	117 ¹	186	186	119	116 ¹	111	110 ¹	125	125
February.....	191	189	180	178 ¹	109 ¹	107 ¹	111 ¹	110 ²	120	118	188	188	120	120	113	111 ¹	125	125
March.....	196	190	184	179	111 ¹	107 ¹	113 ¹	111	122 ¹	118 ¹	186 ¹	185 ¹	112	111	112	111	125	123 ³
April.....	204	191 ¹	184	177 ¹	110 ¹	107 ¹	113 ¹	110 ¹	123 ¹	118 ¹	187	186 ¹	113	112 ¹	113	112 ¹	123 ¹	123
May.....	202	*193	183	*176 ³	110 ³	*107 ¹	114 ¹	*110 ²	123 ¹	121 ¹	187	186 ¹	122	*118	113	112 ¹	124	123 ¹
June.....	193	187 ¹	178 ³	176 ³	106 ¹	104 ¹	111 ¹	109 ¹	123 ¹	119 ¹	196 ¹	193	121	118 ¹	114 ¹	113 ¹	124 ¹	*115
July.....	201	192	186	178	108 ¹	105 ¹	115 ¹	110	128	126	201	198	124	123	116	114	121 ¹	118 ¹
August.....	202 ¹	200 ¹	187 ¹	184 ¹	108 ¹	107 ¹	115 ¹	114 ¹	128	124	201	200	126	125	116	115 ¹	127	121
September.....	202	197 ¹	187 ¹	185 ¹	108 ¹	107	116 ¹	113	127 ¹	124	201 ¹	200	126	125	116	115 ¹	126 ¹	125
October.....	205 ¹	199	190	187	110 ¹	107	119 ¹	114	131 ¹	125	199 ¹	199 ¹	126	126	117 ¹	117	127 ¹	125 ¹
November.....	207	*200 ¹	189 ³	*188 ³	109 ¹	*103 ¹	119	*114	131	*117	204	199 ¹	125	125	119	117 ¹	130	*125
December.....	203 ¹	199	186 ¹	183	107 ¹	104 ¹	115 ¹	113	122	*116	200	199 ¹	125 ¹	125 ¹	121 ¹	*118	128	124

* Ex-Dividend.

1885.

1885.	Federal.	Molsons.	Can. Pacific.	N. W. Land Co.	British America.	Western Assurance.	Montreal Telegraph.	Dominion Telegraph.	Consumers' Gas.
January.....	48½	113½	42	40	73	83	116½	80	151
February.....	48	115	39½	37½	82	83	117	83½	151½
March.....	47	119	39½	35	80½	90	123½	79	151½
April.....	49½	112½	38	34	82½	87½	119½	85	*153
May.....	100½	114	37	38½	82½	90	123½	84	*150
June.....	97	115	41	37½	82	88½	119½	84	152
July.....	95	120	41	38½	78	89	122½	85½	154
August.....	96½	123½	46	41½	78	89	122½	86½	159½
September.....	96½	125	46	43½	72½	96	127½	87	159½
October.....	102½	121½	51	45½	73	99	125½	89	161
November.....	102½	122½	56½	42	75½	99½	128½	89½	163½
December.....	101½	125	63½	49	90	115	129½	90	164
					95	120	128½	96	167
					91	117½	127½	95½	168

* Ex-Dividend.

STOCKS AND BONDS.—STATEMENT ON 30TH DEC., 1885.

NAME.	Par Value.	Capital Subscribed.	Capital paid-up.	Rest.	Div. last 6 Ms.	Dates of Dividends.	Per Ct. Prices Dec. 30.	Cash value per Share.
British North America.....	\$ 243½	\$ 4,866,666	\$ 4,866,666	\$ 1,056,100	3	4 Jan.	119½	290 78
Canadian Bank of Commerce.....	50	6,000,000	6,000,000	2,100,000	3½	2 Jan.	118½	59 12½
Central Bank.....	100	500,000	326,600	10,000	3	24 Aug.	.....	.....
Commercial Bank, Windsor.....	40	500,000	260,000	78,000	4	1 Mar.	126	50 40
Dominion Bank.....	50	1,500,000	1,500,000	980,000	5	1 May	200½	100 25
Du People.....	50	1,200,000	1,200,000	200,000	3	3 May	75	37 50
Eastern Townships.....	50	1,479,600	1,449,488	375,000	3½	2 Jan.	110	55 00
Exchange Bank, Yarmouth.....	70	280,000	245,910	30,000	3	1 Aug.	84	58 80
Federal Bank.....	100	1,250,000	1,250,000	100,000	3	1 Feb.	101½	101 50
Halifax Banking Co.....	20	500,000	500,000	50,000	3	.....	104	20 80
Hamilton.....	100	1,000,000	999,500	270,000	4	2 June	126	126 50
Hochelaga.....	100	710,100	710,100	50,000	3	2 Jan.	77	77 00
Imperial Bank.....	100	500,000	500,000	480,000	4	2 Jan.	127	127 00
Jacques Cartier.....	25	500,000	500,000	140,000	3	2 June	55 65	13 75
London.....	100	1,000,000	200,049	50,000	3½	2 Jan.	.....	.....
Maritime.....	100	321,900	321,900	60,000	3	2 July	110	110 00
Merchants' Bank of Canada.....	100	5,798,267	5,736,090	1,375,000	3½	2 Jan.	115½	115 25
Merchants' Bank of Halifax.....	100	1,000,000	1,000,000	200,000	3½	2 June	102½	102 50
Molsons Bank.....	50	2,000,000	2,000,000	675,000	4	1 Aug.	122½	61 25
Montreal Bank.....	200	12,000,000	12,000,000	6,000,000	5	1 April	203	406 00
Banque Nationale.....	50	2,000,000	2,000,000	.....	.....	1 June	60	30 00
New Brunswick.....	100	1,000,000	1,000,000	300,000	4	1 May (nil)	121½	121 50
Nova Scotia.....	100	1,114,300	1,114,300	340,000	3½	10 April	131	131 00
Ontario Bank.....	100	1,500,000	1,500,000	485,000	3½	2 June	106½	106 50
Ottawa Bank.....	100	1,000,000	1,000,000	210,000	3½	1 June	118	118 00
People's Bank of Halifax.....	20	600,000	600,000	35,000	2½	1 Feb.	96	19 20
People's Bank, New Brunswick.....	50	.....	150,000	.....	.....	Aug.	100	50 00
Pictou Bank.....	50	500,000	250,000	.....	3	.....	90	45 00
Quebec Bank.....	100	2,500,000	2,500,000	325,000	3	1 April	100	100 00
St. Stephen's Bank.....	100	200,000	200,000	25,000	4	.....	.....	.....
Standard Bank.....	50	803,700	803,700	220,000	3½	2 Jan.	117½	58 75

BANKS.

100	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$1,150,000	4	2 June	1 Dec.	185½	185 50
100	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$1,150,000	4	2 June	1 Dec.	185½	185 50
100	500,000	187,420	40,000	3	2 Jan.	2 July	98½	49 25
50	1,000,000	500,000	40,000	3	2 Jan.	2 July	51	51 00
100	2,000,000	2,000,000	20,000	3½	2 June	1 Dec.	81	81 00
100	500,000	464,300	15,000	3			120½	120 50
100	500,000	288,969	30,000	3			118½	59 25
100	400,000	390,870	67,000	4			106	53 00
50	600,000	578,313	6,000	3½			104	106 00
50	130,000	121,000	27,000	3	1 Jan.	1 July	106	26 00
100	1,350,000	267,066	30,000	3½			104	74 00
100	450,000	223,771	85,000	3	2 Jan.	2 July	124	62 00
25	750,000	750,000	125,000	0	1 Jan.	1 July	206	103 00
100	750,000	697,900	1,100,000	6½	30 July	31 Dec.	117½	58 75
50	1,500,000	663,990	100,000	4	15 Jan. and Qly		70	70 00
50	3,000,000	650,410	157,000	3			114	57 00
50	700,000	2,000,000	75,857	4	1 June	1 Dec.	167	167 00
50	1,000,000	873,205	445,000	5	2 Jan.	2 July	125	125 00
50	1,000,000	1,000,000	40,000	3½			90	90 00
100	500,000	500,000	391,000	5	1 Jan.	1 July	155	77 50
100	1,057,250	611,450	32,000	4	8 Jan.	8 July	112	112 00
50	1,876,000	1,000,000	85,000	3½	2 Jan.	2 July	145	72 50
100	1,500,000	1,100,000	40,000	3	15 Mch	15 Sept	116	58 00
100	1,000,000	100,000	260,000	5	31 Dec.	30 June	110	110 50
100	1,000,000	850,000	50,000	4	2 June	2 July	110	99 50
50	2,000,000	1,100,150	80,000	3½	2 Jan. and Qly		120½	48 20
50	1,500,000	230,090	3,000	5	15 April	15 Oct.	194	77 60
50	350,000	641,704	2,000,000	6	6 May	6 Nov	124½	62 25
100	629,850	424,604	50,000	4			75	75 00
100	700,000	400,000	550,000	0			70	37 50
50	400,000	550,000	100,000	3½	15 Mch. 15 Sept.		89	44 50
50	665,000	460,000	2,000,000	4				
100	2,250,000	100,000	2,000,000	5				
100	100,000	100,000	1,876,752	4				
100	518,900	7,000,000	94,000	0				
40	7,000,000	2,000,000	32,812	3½				
40	2,000,000	1,876,752	106,000	0				
50	600,000	794,000						
100	794,000							
50	1,000,000							

STOCKS AND BONDS.—Continued.

NAME.	Par Value.	Capital Subscribed.	Capital paid-up.	Rest.	Div. last 6 Ms.	Dates of Dividends.	Per Ct. Prices Dec. 30.	Cash value per Share.
National Investment Co.....	100	1,700,000	418,000	22,500	3½	31 Dec.	98 x d	98 00
N. S. Sugar Refinery.....	100	350,000	50,000	.....	2½	2 Jan.	10	10 00
Ontario Indus. Loan and Inv.....	.....	479,800	235,135	27,000	3	30 June	.....	.....
Ontario Investment Association.....	50	6,650,000	650,000	500,000	4	.....	.....	58 50
Ontario Loan and Debenture Co.....	50	2,000,000	1,200,000	285,000	4	1 Jan.	129½	64 75
People's Loan and Debenture Co.....	50	500,000	487,048	42,000	3½	1 Jan.	104 x d	52 00
Real Estate Loan and Debenture Co.....	50	500,000	346,213	.....	3	.....	75	37 50
Richelieu and Ontario Nav. Co.....	100	1,619,000	1,619,000	.....	3	9 Feb.	60	60 00
Royal Loan and Savings Co.....	100	500,000	410,515	24,000	4	Jan.	116½	58 12½
Starr Manufacturing Co., Halifax.....	100	200,000	200,000	.....	4	March	91	91 00
St. Paul, M. & M. Railway.....	100	.....	.....	.....	3½	1 Feb. and Qtdly.	106½	106 75
Toronto City Gas Co.....	50	800,000	800,000	.....	2½	1 Feb. and Qtdly.	134 x d	64 75
Union Loan and Savings Co.....	50	600,000	580,360	280,000	4	1 Jan.	127 x d	63 50
Western Can. Loan and Savings Co.....	50	2,000,000	1,200,000	.....	.....	8 Jan.	185	92 50

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES OF LOAN COMPANY STOCK FOR THE PAST FOUR YEARS,

	Yr. 1885.		Yr. 1884.		Yr. 1883.		Yr. 1882.	
	H'st.	L'st.	H'st.	L'st.	H'st.	L'st.	H'st.	L'st.
Canada Permanent.....	212	199 $\frac{1}{2}$	217 $\frac{1}{2}$	208	236	220	240 $\frac{1}{2}$	209
Freehold.....	167 $\frac{3}{4}$	161	166 $\frac{1}{2}$	163	172	162 $\frac{1}{2}$	183	170
Western Canada.....	192	179	189	180	196	190	211	183
Union.....	131	129 $\frac{1}{2}$	133	125	136	133	134	129 $\frac{1}{2}$
Can. Landed Credit Co.....	125	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	124	115	123 $\frac{1}{2}$	119	137	119
Building & Loan.....	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	107	99	105	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$
Imperial Savings.....	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	111	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	111	105	114	109 $\frac{1}{2}$
Farmers' Loan.....	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	109	124	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	131	120	130	124
London & Canadian.....	147 $\frac{1}{2}$	132	145	129	145	133	149	125
Dominion Savings.....	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	110	115 $\frac{1}{2}$	114	118	114	120 $\frac{1}{2}$	119
Ontario Loan.....	125	123	125 $\frac{1}{2}$	124	124 $\frac{1}{2}$	122 $\frac{1}{2}$	132 $\frac{1}{2}$	126
Hamilton Provident.....	129	118	126	118	125 $\frac{1}{2}$	124	135	125
National Investment.....	106	*99	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	107	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	113	107
Huron & Erie.....	158	157 $\frac{1}{2}$	161 $\frac{1}{2}$	157	163	156	162	153
People's.....	110	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	102	106	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	113	108 $\frac{1}{2}$
London Loan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	113	110 $\frac{1}{2}$
Manitoba.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	123	119	129	116
Brant Loan.....	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	109	109	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	102
Real Estate.....	.....	.....	75	68	98	90	104	94
Lond. & Ont. Invest.....	117	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	113	113	118	116	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	111
Land Security Co.....	142	136	143	136	145	136	146	136
English Loan.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
British Canadian.....	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	103	103	102	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	103	107	103
Ontario Investment.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	130	124	135	130

*On reduced capital.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES OF BANK AND TELEGRAPH STOCKS DURING THE PAST FOUR YEARS, INCLUDING SALES IN MONTREAL.

	1885.		1884.		1883.		1882.	
	H'st.	L'st.	H'st.	L'st.	H'st.	L'st.	H'st.	L'st.
Montreal.....	207	187	195 $\frac{1}{2}$	175 $\frac{1}{2}$	208 $\frac{3}{4}$	170 $\frac{1}{2}$	216	193 $\frac{1}{2}$
Toronto.....	190	175 $\frac{1}{2}$	187	159	196 $\frac{1}{2}$	159	195	165 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ontario.....	111 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{2}$	99	117 $\frac{1}{2}$	93	129 $\frac{1}{2}$	109
Merchants'.....	119 $\frac{1}{2}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	117	102	128	103	135 $\frac{1}{2}$	118 $\frac{1}{2}$
Commerce.....	131 $\frac{1}{2}$	*116	127 $\frac{1}{2}$	107	137 $\frac{1}{2}$	117	151	129 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dominion.....	204	185 $\frac{1}{2}$	200	184	204	186	215 $\frac{1}{2}$	191
Hamilton.....	126	116 $\frac{1}{2}$	125	112	120	110	130	116
Standard.....	121 $\frac{1}{2}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	116	198 $\frac{1}{2}$	118	109	120	110
Federal.....	*102 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	140 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	165	119 $\frac{1}{2}$	173	146 $\frac{1}{2}$
Imperial.....	130	115	140	122	146 $\frac{1}{2}$	130	145 $\frac{1}{2}$	132 $\frac{1}{2}$
Molsons.....	128	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	120 $\frac{1}{2}$	104	135	109	132	119 $\frac{1}{2}$
Consolidated.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mont. Tel.....	129 $\frac{1}{2}$	112	126 $\frac{1}{2}$	108	120 $\frac{1}{2}$	115	135	112
Dom. Tel.....	96	79	88	76	90	80	95	93

*On reduced capital.

STOCKS AND BONDS, 1885.

BANKS.	Highest Price sold at during year. Transactions of less than 25 shares not included.	Lowest Price sold at during year. Transactions of less than 25 shares not included.	CAPITAL PAID-UP.	REST.	SHARES. AMOUNT.	DIVIDENDS PAID DURING YEAR.	TOTAL
Montreal.....	207 2nd Nov.....	187 5th Jan.....	\$12,000,000	\$6,000,000	\$200 5 & 1 p.c. bns 1st Jun. and 5 p.c. 1st Dec.	11 p.c.	
Ontario.....	111½ 11th March.....	102½ 3rd Dec.....	1,500,000	485,000	100 3 p.c. 1st June and 3 p.c. 1st Dec.	6 "	
People's	+ 80 13th August.....	44½ 7th Jan.....	1,200,000	200,000	50 (Nil) March and (3) September.....	3 "	
Molson's	125 5th August.....	110½ 5th Jan.....	2,000,000	675,000	50 4 p.c. 1st April and 4 p.c. 1st October.....	8 "	
Toronto	190 29th Oct.....	176½ 5th Jan.....	2,000,000	1,150,000	100 4 p.c. & 2 p.c. bns, 2 June & 4 p.c. 1 Dec.	10 "	
Jacques-Cartier	16 @ 72 11th Nov.....	22 @ 55 9th March.....	500,000	140,000	25 3 p.c. 2nd June and 3 p.c. 2nd Dec.	6 "	
Merchants'	119½ 29th Oct.....	109 6th Jan.....	5,736,099	1,575,000	100 3½ p.c. 2nd June and 3½ p.c. 1st Dec.	7 "	
Eastern Townships.....	18 @ 110 10th Nov.....	104 2nd July.....	1,449,488	375,000	50 3½ p.c. 2nd Jan. and 3½ p.c. 2nd July.	7 "	
Nationale .....	.....	.....	2,000,000	nil	50 (Nil) 1st May and (nil) November.....	nil
Union	60½ 23rd Feb.....	40 2nd June.....	2,000,000	nil	100 2 p.c. Jan. and (nil) July	2 p.c.	
Commerce	13½ 29th Oct.....	*116½ 4th Dec.....	6,000,000	2,100,000	50 4 p.c. 2nd January and 4 p.c. 2nd July	8 "	
Federal	+ 96½ 24th Sept.....	46 25th March.....	1,500,000	100,000	100 3 p.c. 1st June and 3 p.c. December.....	6 "	
Hochelaga	79 19th Aug.....	10 @ 70½ 5th Jan.....	710,100	50,000	100 3 p.c. 2nd Jan. and 3 p.c. 2nd July.....	6 "	
Ville-Marie .....	.....	.....	464,300	20,000	100 3½ p.c. 2nd June and 3½ p.c. 1st Dec.	7 "
Dominion .....	.....	.....	1,500,000	980,000	50 5 p.c. 1st May and 5 p.c. 1st November	10 "
Hamilton .....	.....	.....	999,500	270,000	100 4 p.c. 2nd June and 4 p.c. 1st Dec.....	8 "
Imperial .....	.....	.....	1,500,000	480,000	100 4 p.c. 2nd Jan. and 4 p.c. 2nd July.....	8 "
Standard .....	.....	.....	803,700	220,000	50 3½ p.c. 2nd Jan. and 3½ p.c. 2nd July.....	7 "
Quebec	97½ 3rd Feb.....	.....	2,500,000	325,000	100 3 p.c. 2nd June and 3 p.c. 1st Dec.	6 "
British.....	10 @ 118 1st Dec.....	.....	4,866,666	1,055,100	£50 3 p.c. 4th January and 3 p.c. 4th July	6 "
MISCELLANEOUS.							
Montreal Telegraph.....	130 26th Oct.....	112 5th Jan.....	2,000,000	.....	40 2 p.c. 2nd Jan., April, July and Oct.	8 p.c.
Dominion Telegraph	95 3rd Dec.....	80 19th Jan.....	1,000,000	.....	50 1½ p.c. 2nd Jan., April, July and Oct.	6 "
Montreal Gas Co.	196 21st Nov.....	175 2nd April.....	1,880,000	.....	40 6 p.c. 15th April and 6 p.c. 15th Oct.	12 "
R. & O. Navigation.....	61 3rd Sept.....	54 7th April.....	1,200,000	.....	100 3 p.c. 19th Feb. and 3 p.c. 15th Sept.	6 "

Montreal City Pass...	132½	2nd Nov.	111	30th Sept.	600,000	503½ p.c. 6th May and 3½ p.c. 6th Nov.	7 p.c.
Can. Pacific Ry.	63½	30th Dec.	35	28th April.	65,000,000	1002½ p.c. 17th Feb. and 1½ p.c. 17th Aug.	4 "
St. P. M. & M. Ry.	110	30th Dec.	85	7th Feb.	20,000,000	1001½ p.c. 1st Feb., May, Aug., Nov.	6 "
Mont. Loan & Mort.	4	@ 85 30th Dec.	19	@ 72 15th Oct.	500,000	253 p.c. 15th March and 3 p.c. 15th Sept	6 "
Mont. Inv't. & Building	10	@ 60 13th Jan.	45	29th Sept.	250,000	5025 p.c. [in liquidation]	"
Royal Canadian Ins.	\$13½	20th Nov.	\$12½	5th Oct.	400,000	255 p.c. February	5 "
Canada Paper,	62½	31st Dec.	34	7th April.	500,000	1005 p.c. 25th Jan. and 5 p.c. 24th July.	10 "
Can. N. W. Land Co.	25	15th Oct.			500,000	£5 [Nil] July	nil
Intercolonial Coal.	62½	15th Oct.			219,700	100	nil
do (preferred)	40	13th March.			1,200,000	1007 p.c. 15th October.	7 p.c.
Bell Telephone.	102	29th Dec.	52½	3rd June.	300,000	100	nil
Guarantee of N. A.	95	2nd Dec.	89	28th Dec.	1,400,000	503 p.c. January and 3 p.c. July.	6 p.c.
Canada Shipping	75½	28th Dec.			697,900	100	nil
Canada Cotton.	69	18th Dec.	30	20th Jan.	500,000	100 (Nil) Feb. and (nil) August.	nil
Dundas "	69	18th Dec.	1	@ 30 23rd July.	794,000	100 (Nil) March and (nil) September.	nil
Montreal "	80	19th Dec.	4	@ 50 13th Jan.	850,000	100 (Nil) Jan., April, July, October.	nil
Hochelaga Cotton.	95	31st Dec.	65	23rd July.	500,000	100 (Nil) Jan. and (nil) July.	nil
Storimont "					200,000	100 (Nil) Jan. and (nil) July.	nil
Coaticooke "					80,000,000	100 (Nil) Jan. and (nil) July.	nil
W. U. Tel. Co.	75½	17th Dec.	61	11th June.		1001½ p.c. Jan., April, July, October.	6 p.c.

+ 50 p. c. redistribution of capital.

* Ex-dividend.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.—CANADIAN.—*Montreal Quotations*, Jan. 21, 1886.

NAME OF COMPANY.	No. Shares.	Last Dividend per year.	Date of Dividends.	Share per value.	Amount paid per share.	Canada quotations per cent.
British American Fire and Marine	10,000	3-6mos.	March and Sept.	\$ 50	\$ 50	95½
Canada Life	2,500	7½-6mos.	10 Sept. half year.	400	50	420
Citizens' Fire, Life, Guarantee and Accident.	11,880	6-12mos.		85	7½	75
Confederation Life.	5,000	5-6mos.		100	10	232
Queen City Fire.	2,000			50	10	100
Western Assurance	20,000	4-6mos.	30 June 30 Sept.	25	20	120½
Royal Canadian Insurance	20,000	5-12mos.	Dec. '84 yearly.	100	20 100	75
Accident Insurance Company of North America.	2,610	6	15 July 15 Jan.	50	10 50	92½
Guarantee Company of North America.	13,372	6	15 July 15 Jan.			100

STOCKS AND BONDS, 1885.—(Continued.)

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.—(Quotations on the London Market, Dec. 28, 1885.)

NAME OF COMPANY.	No. Shares.	50	20	4	Market value p. p'd up shares.
British and Foreign Marine.....	50,000	50	20	4	£23½ £22½ £22
Caledonian.....	50,000	30	50	5	£15s 16s
Commercial Union Fire, Life and Marine.....	50,000	10	100	15	£41
Edinburgh Life.....	5,000	5	£10	£2	5s 15s
Fire Insurance Association.....	100,000	.....	.....	.....	2s 6d
Glasgow and London.....	20,000	13	100	50	58s 60s
Guardian Fire and Life.....	12,000	£7 p. sh.	100	25	£150 £155
Imperial Life.....	100,000	30	20	2	36s 3d.
Lancashire Fire.....	10,000	15	40	8½	£32½
Life Association of Scotland.....	35,862	48	25	12½	£45 £47
London Assurance Corporation.....	10,000	10	10	1 7-20	65s 75s
London and Lancashire Life.....	£391,75	70	20	2	£26½ £27
Liverpool and London and Globe Fire and Life.....	30,000	70	100	5	£43 £43½
Northern Fire and Life.....	40,000	56	50	6½	£33 £33½
North British and Mercantile Fire and Life.....	6,722	£21 p. s.	.....	.....	£203 £208
Phoenix Fire.....	200,000	30	10	1	51s 3d 52s 6d
Queen Fire and Life.....	100,000	60	20	3	£32½ £32½
Royal Insurance Fire and Life.....	50,000	6	10	1	28s 28s 6d
Scottish Imperial Fire and Life.....	20,000	15	50	3	£14½ 15½
Scottish Provincial Fire and Life.....	10,000	58½	50	12	£49½
Standard Life.....	4,000	5	25	1½	19½s
Star Life.....					

Breadstuffs, viz., Grain and Products of Grain :—

Articles.	1884.		1885.	
	Imported. Bush.	Exported. Bush.	Imported. Bush.	Exported. Bush.
Barley	28,093	7,780,262	14,717	9,067,395
Beans	15,496	55,924	15,099	193,620
Buckwheat	68	90,576	26	55,455
Indian Corn	5,996,412	3,806,474	3,508,529	2,007,674
Oats	242,615	1,431,744	314,922	2,367,605
Peas	1,695	2,255,591	2,739	2,698,778
Rye	30,459	902,484	17,108	304,341
Wheat	3,604,442	3,021,188	3,128,143	5,423,805
Total Grain	9,919,280	19,344,243	7,001,283	22,118,673
	Equiv. in Bush.	Equiv. in Bush.	Equiv. in Bush.	Equiv. in Bush.
Indian Meal	646,195	1,835	612,245	2,415
Oatmeal	7,125	303,280	9,890	335,525
Rye, Flour, & Meal	1,715	61,670	1,535	37,040
Wheat Flour	2,826,385	1,422,520	2,827,810	805,270
Total Products of Grain	3,481,420	1,789,305	3,451,480	1,180,250
Total Grain and Products of } ..	13,400,700	21,133,548	10,452,763	23,298,923
Excess of Exports over Imports } ..		7,732,848		12,846,160

Entered for Consumption.

	1884.		1885.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Grain of all kinds Bush.....	2,678,859	\$1,636,694	2,156,047	\$1,268,607
Flour and Meal Brls	661,600	2,819,300	664,516	2,506,712
All other Breadstuffs		393,610		539,641
Total		\$4,849,604		\$4,314,960

Duty Collected :—

	1884.	1885.
Grain of all kinds	\$227,742	\$198,282
Flour and Meal	318,651	321,022
All other Breadstuffs	121,687	157,394
	\$668,080	\$676,698

The following figures show the average grain steam rates to Liverpool per month, for the years 1884 and 1885 :—

	1884.	1885.
January	2 65-80 d	4 77-180d
February	2 39-160d	3 17-120d
March	1 89-160d	3 21-48 d
April	1 211-272d	3 159-184d
May	1 19-76 d	2 53-156d
June	3 15-224d	2 53-160d

	1884.	1885.
July.....	4 47-108d	2 41-208d
August.....	4 21-31 d	2 37-64 d
September.....	3d	3 41-52 d
October.....	4d	2 27-44 d
November.....	5 26-33 d	2 11-16 d
December.....	6 71-192d	3 39-140d

Butter :—

	1884.		1885.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Total Imports, lbs.	581,586	\$111,867	1,165,075	\$219,608
Total Export, lbs.	8,473,976	1,674,763	8,145,310	1,577,428

Canals. Total Traffic on &c. for Fiscal Years :—

	1884.	1885.
Tons of Freight.....	2,628,237	2,317,009
No. of Passengers.....	81,955	83,845
Tonnage of Vessels.....	3,813,980	3,350,965
Gross Revenue.....	\$356,443	\$311,579
Expenditure.....	\$535,182	\$518,511

Cattle :—

	Imports Free and Dutiable.		Exports.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
1884.....	12,109	\$698,557	90,664	\$5,912,890
1885.....	15,223	708,359	144,441	7,580,043

Cheese :—

	Total Imports.		Total Exports.	
1884.....	6,094,336 lbs.	\$579,082	75,835,557 lbs.	\$7,823,620
1885.....	7,282,052 lbs.	669,892	86,579,834 lbs.	8,902,115

Civil Government, Expenditure of :—

	Salaries.		Contingencies.			Salaries.		Contingencies.	
1884....	\$881,310	\$203,108			1885....	\$929,025	\$210,470		
	\$1,084,418					\$1,139,495			

Coal—Total Imports :—

	1884.		1885.	
	Tons.	\$	Tons.	\$
Anthracite.....	891,824	3,951,947	909,121	3,888,548
Bituminous.....	1,193,892	3,795,118	1,080,536	3,409,437
All other.....	15,223	17,049	23,085	23,058
	2,100,939	7,764,114	2,012,742	7,321,043

Coal—Exported :—

	1884.		1885.	
	Tons.	\$	Tons.	\$
Great Britain....	22,358	65,597	44,305	112,288
United States....	386,092	1,075,150	399,192	1,312,143
West Indies.....	17,475	35,574	9,202	23,479
Other countries...	78,612	182,028	91,153	200,302
	504,537	1,358,349	543,852	1,648,212

COAL TRADE.—The following is the estimate of the coal trade of Nova Scotia for 1885 as compared with that of 1884:—

	1884.	1885.
	Tons.	Tons.
Cape Breton.....	539,064	467,577
Cumberland.....	258,405	378,950
Pictou.....	464,181	363,236
Total.....	1,261,650	1,209,763

In British Columbia the coal produced in 1883 was 213,000 tons; and 1884, 394,070 tons.

Coal Oil and Petroleum :—

	Imported.		Exported.	
	Gals.	\$	Gals.	\$
1884.....	3,498,187	425,456	329,643	7,738
1885.....	4,089,532	450,357	960,095	27,851

PUBLIC

Annual Meetings, Names of Officers,

DATE OF MEETING.	NAME OF COMPANY.	HEAD OFFICE.	PRINCIPAL
Feb. 12, '86	Accident Insurance.....	Montreal...	Sir A. T. Galt, Presdt..
Feb. , '85	Agricultural Savings and Loan..	London....	Mr. Sheriff Glass.....
Feb. 17, '86	British American Assurance....	Toronto....	John Morrison, Govr... A. H. Campbell, Presdt..
Feb. , '85	Building and Loan Association..	"	L. W. Smith, D.C.L. ..
Mar. , '86	Canada Cotton Manufacturing..	Montreal...	Hon. D. McInnes, Pres.
Jan. 20,	Canada Landed Credit.....	Toronto....	J. L. Blaikie, Presdt....
	Canada Life Assurance.....	Hamilton ..	A. G. Ramsay, Presdt..
Mar. 9, '86	Canada Paper	Montreal...	Thos. Logan, Presdt....
Feb. 10,	Canada Permt. Loan & Saving..	Toronto....	E. Hooper, Presdt.....
Mar. 31, '86	Canada N. W. Land Co.....	Edinburgh..	Sir G. Warrender, Chr'n
June 13, '85	Canada Pacific Railway.....	Montreal...	Sir Geo. Stephen, Pres..
Mar. 1,	Citizens' Insurance.....	Montreal...	H. Lyman, Presdt.....
Apl. 15, '86	Confederation Life Association..	Toronto....	Sir W.P. Howland, Pres.
Feb. 9, '85	Dominion Savings & Investment	London, O..	Wm. Duffield, Presdt..
Feb. 10, '85	Dominion Telegraph.....	Toronto....	Thos. Swinyard, Presdt..
June 2, '86	armers' Loan and Savings.....	"	W. Mulock, M. P.....
	Federal Life Assurance	Hamilton ..	Jas. H. Beatty, Presdt..
June 1, '86	Freehold Loan and Savings....	Toronto....	Hon. W. McMaster, Pres
	Frontenac Loan and Investment	Kingston...	J. A. Henderson, D.C.L., Q.C., Presdt.....
Ott. 26, '85	Grand Trunk Railway.....	London, E..	Sir Henry Tyler, Presdt..
	Great Eastern Railway. ....	.....	.....
Feb. 5, '86	Guarantee Co. of N. A.....	Montreal...	Sir A. T. Galt, Presdt..
Feb. , '86	Hamilton Provdt. and Loan....	Hamilton ..	G. H. Gillespie, Presdt..
	Hudson Cotton Mills.....	Hothelaga..	V. Hudon, Presdt.....
Dec. 15, '85	Hudson's Bay.....	London, E..	Eden Colville, Govr....
Feb. 10, '86	Huron and Erie Loan & Savings	London....	Wm. Saunders, Presdt..
Feb. , '86	Imperial Loan & Investment...	Toronto....	Sir Alex. Campbell, Pres
	Landed Banking and Loan.....	Hamilton ..	M. Leggatt, Presdt....
	Life Association of Canada.....	"	Hon. Jas. Turner, Pres..
Oct. 6, '85	London & Can. Loan & Agency.	Toronto....	Sir W.P. Howland, Pres.
	London Loan.....	London, O..	Thos. Kent, Presdt....
Sept. 17, '85	London & Ont. Investment.....	Toronto....	Hon. Frank Smith.....
Feb. 4, '86	Mercantile Fire Insurance.....	Waterloo, O.	Isaac E. Bowman, Pres.
May 28, '86	Manitoba Land Co.....	London, E..	John Rae, M.D., Pres..
	Montreal Street Railway.....	Montreal...	Jesse Joseph.....
	Montreal Loan & Mortgage.....	"	M. H. Gault, M.P., Pres.
	Montreal Telegraph.....	"	Andrew Allan, Presdt..
Jan. 7, '86	National Investment Co.....	Toronto....	John Hoskin, Q.C., Pres.
Jan. 26, '86	North American Life Association	"	Hon. A. Mackenzie, Pres
Apl. 4, '85	Northern Railway.....	"	Hon. Frank Smith.....
Apl. 6, '86	North British Can. Investment..	Glasgow, S..	Marquis of Tweeddale, Presdt.....
Dec. 23, '85	North of Scotland Can. Mort....	Aberdeen, S	J. W. Barclay, Chairm'n

COMPANIES.

Value of Stock, Dividends Declared, &c.

OFFICERS.	STOCK Dec. 1885.	DIVIDENDS DECLARED.	REMARKS.
E. Rawlings, Man. Dir.....	92	6 per cent....	
W. A. Lipsey, Mangr.....	118½	8 " ...	Cap. paid up, \$609,046.
Geo. E. Robins, Asst.-Secy..	100	7 per cent....	
R. H. Tomlinson, Mangr....	104	6 " ...	Reserve \$32,000.
Walter Gillespie, Mangr....	104	6 " ...	Reserve \$85,000.
D. McGie, Secy.....	124	8 per cent....	Cap. paid up, \$663,099.
R. Hills, Secy.....			
J. G. Young, Secy.....	140		
J. H. Mason, Mangr.....	206	12 per cent....	Reserve \$1,100,000.
A. J. Baker, Mangr.....			
Chas. Drinkwater, Secy.....	64¾	5 per cent....	
G. E. Hart, Mangr.....			
J. K. Macdonald, Man. Dir..	240	10 per cent....	Cash assets \$1,676,334.
F. B. Leys, Mangr.....	117½	8 per cent....	
F. Roper, Secretary.....	90	6 " ...	
Geo. S. C. Bethune, Sec.-Treas		7 " ...	
D. Dexter, Man. Dir.....		6 " ...	
S. C. Wood, Mangr.....	167	10 " ...	Cap. paid up, \$1,000,000.
Thos. Briggs, Mangr.....			
Joseph Hickson, Genl. Mngr.	100 to 119		Net Revenue balance for year £357,991.
Edward Rawlings, Mangr....	92	6 per cent....	Assets, \$481,916.
H. D. Cameron, Treas.....	125	8 per cent....	Reserve \$125,000.
T. B. Ross, Secy.....	90		
W. Armit, Secy.....			
R. W. Smylie, Mangr.....	155	10 per cent....	Cap. and Reserve \$1,494,000.
E. K. Kirtland, Mangr.....	112	7 per cent....	Cap. paid up, \$624,282.
S. Slater, Treas.....		6 per cent....	
John Cameron, Mangr.....			
J. G. Macdonald, Mangr....	145	10 per cent....	Reserve \$280,000.
M. J. Kent, Man.....	118	8 " ...	
A. M. Cosby.....	110	7 " ...	Reserve \$80,000.
P. H. Sims, Secy.....		10 " ...	
Arthur Fell, Secy.....		Nil.	
E. Lusher, Secy.....	124½	8 per cent....	
W. L. Maltby, Mangr.....	89	6 " ...	
D. R. Ross, Secy.....	120½	8 " ...	
Andrew Rutherford, Mangr..		6 per cent....	
W. McCabe, Man. Dir.....		8 " ...	
W. Townsend, Secy.....	60 to 105	6 per cent....	Reserve \$19,500.
Wm. Smith, Secy.....		10 per cent....	Reserve £40,000.

PUBLIC

Annual Meetings, Names of Officers,

DATE OF MEETING.	NAME OF COMPANY.	HEAD OFFICE.	PRINCIPAL
Feb. 18, '86	Ontario Industrial Loan & Invt.	Toronto	David Blain, LL.D., Pres
Feb. 16, '86	Ontario Investment Association.	London.....	Chas. Murray, Presdnt..
Feb. 10, '86	Ontario Loan and Debenture....	"	Jos. Jeffery
Apl. 14, '86	Ontario Mutual Life Ins.	Waterloo, O.	J. E. Bowman.
Feb. 17, '86	Richelieu & Ontario Navigation.	Montreal ...	L. A. Sénécal, Presdt..
Feb. 25, '86	Royal Canadian Insurance.....	"	And. Robertson, Presdt.
Mar. 31, '86	Sun Life Assurance.....	Montreal ...	Thos. Workman, Presdt..
Feb. 23, '86	Toronto Land & Invt. Corp't'n	Toronto	G. R. R. Cockburn, Pres.
May 11, '85	Toronto General Trusts Co.....	"	Hon. E. Blake, Q.C., Pres
May 27, '86	Trust & Loan, Canada.....	London, E..	Rt. Hon. E. P. Bouverie, Presdt.
Jan. 27,	Union Loan & Savings.....	Toronto	Fr'nc's Richardson, Pres.
Jan. 4, '86	Waterloo Mutual Fire Ins.....	Waterloo, Q	Chas. Hendry, Presdt...
Feb. 25, '86	Western Assurance.....	Toronto	A. M. Smith, Presdt....
Feb. 3,	Western Canada Loan & Saving	"	Hon. G. W. Allan, Pres.

Companies incorporated under "The Canada Joint Stock Companies Act, 1877," during 1885.

10 Jan.—“*The St. Onge Gold Mining Co. (Ltd.)*” Capital \$90,000, in 900 shares of \$100 each, for exploring for, mining and gathering gold, etc. *Corporate members*, L. St. Onge, A. St. Onge, N. St. Onge, A. A. Humphrey, and W. A. Allan. 20 Jan.—“*The Standard Fertilizer and Chemical Co. (Ltd.)*” Capital \$50,000 in 500 shares of \$100 each, for manufacturing artificial manures or fertilizers, etc. 20 Jan.—“*Producers' Oil Refining Co.*” Capital \$50,000, in 1,000 shares of \$50 each, to purchase, lease, acquire, sell and demise oil lands, etc. *Corporate members*, T. Draper, A. C. Edward, J. Murdoch, O. Simmons, J. McKee, J. Walker, S. Stokes, R. E. Menzie, T. Wilson, R. Dawson, etc. 9th Feb.—“*The Farm Implement Co. (Ltd.)*” Capital \$150,000 in 1,500 shares of \$100 each, for the manufacture of all kinds of agricultural machinery, etc. *Corporate members*, W. B. Underhill, J. Dowling, J. P. Whiting, D. Whiting, A. Bowlby, R. Houghan. 16th Feb.—“*The Owen Sound and North-West Milling and Manufacturing Co. (Ltd.)*” Capital \$10,000, in 100 shares of \$100 each, to buy, sell, build, equip, repair, and operate flour mills, etc. *Corporate members*, D. Johnson, J. D. Russell, J. A. Brackenridge, W. Laidlaw, and J. Corbet. 23 Feb.—“*The Canadian Granite Co. (Ltd.)*” Capital \$50,000, in 500 shares of \$100 each, to carry on the trade of granite quarry proprietors, etc. *Corporate members*, A. McLean, J. C. Rogers, M. Stewart, W. A. Allan, and A. Robillard. 28 Feb.—“*Heap's Patent Dry Earth or Ashes Closet Co. (Ltd.)*” Capital \$18,000, in 360 shares of \$50 each, for the manufacture of dry earth or ashes closets, etc. *Corporate members*, Mrs. Jane Creasor, A. St. L. Mackintosh, W. Heap, S. J. H. Heap, J. B. Taylor. 31 March.—“*The Herald Co.*” Capital \$80,000, in 800 shares of \$100

COMPANIES—Continued.

Value of Stock, Dividends Declared, &c.

OFFICERS.	STOCK Dec. 1885.	DIVIDENDS DECLARED.	REMARKS.
J. Gormley, Man. Dir.....	.....	7 per cent...	
H. Taylor, Mangr.	117	8 ".....	Cap. and Reserve, \$1,162,787.
W. F. Buller, Man.....	129½	8 ".....	Reserve, \$285,000.
Wm. H. Riddell, Secy.....	.....	.....	Assets, \$753,661.
J. A. Beaudry, Secy.....	60	6 per cent...	
Harry Cutt, Secy-Treas.	75	6 ".....	Capital, \$400,000.
R. Macaulay, Mangr.....	.....	6 per cent...	
Thos. McCracken, Mangr.....	.....	.....
J. W. Langmuir, Mangr.....	.....	8 per cent...	
F. Fearon, Secy.....	.....	6 ".....	Reserve, £157,830.
W. Maclean	127	8 ".....	Reserve, \$180,000.
Geo. Randall, Vice-Presdt..	.....	.....
Jas. Boomer, Secy.....	117	9 per cent...	
W. S. Lee, Manager	185	10 ".....	Capital, \$1,300,000. Rest, \$650,000.

each, for printing and publishing at Montreal and Winnipeg and elsewhere, etc. *Corporate members*, Hon. P. Mitchell, A. B. Chaffee, W. Cassils, Miss B. G. Mitchell, and Jas. Mitchell. 4th April.—“*The Metallic Roofing Co. of Canada (Ltd.)*” Capital \$7,500, in 15 shares of \$500 each, to manufacture and traffic in metallic shingles, etc. *Corporate members*, L. H. Montross, H. P. McMahon, T. E. McMahon, J. Duncan, and A. Watson. 13 April.—“*The Buckingham Pulp Co. (Ltd.)*” Capital \$50,000, in 500 shares of \$100 each, for the manufacture of wood pulp, etc. *Corporate members*, J. MacLaren, J. W. McLaren, M. Babcock, A. A. Ayer, and J. Forman. 22 April.—“*The Standard Drain Pipe Company of St. John’s, P. Q. (Ltd.)*” Capital \$30,000, in 300 shares of \$100 each, for the manufacture of vitrified drain pipes, etc. *Corporate members*, K. M. M. E. Trotter, W. C. Trotter, L. T. Trotter, A. E. Carpenter, R. Campbell, and H. E. Carpenter. 5 May.—“*The Importers’ and Traders’ Co. of Canada. (Ltd.)*” Capital \$25,000 in 250 shares of \$100, for manufacturing, buying and selling, and otherwise dealing in, merchandise, etc. *Corporate members*, J. B. Wood, W. F. Wood, F. A. Ritchie, C. O. Palmer, W. A. McKay, and W. A. Wood. 5 May.—“*The Algoma Navigation Co. (Ltd.)*” Capital \$60,000, in 600 shares of \$100 each, to purchase steamships, etc. *Corporate members*, W. T. Robertson, H. E. Smith, H. B. Smith, Jno. Creasor, D. Morrison, and W. Brown. 30 June.—“*Medicine Hat Coal and Mining Co. (Ltd.)*” Capital \$200,000, in 2,000 shares of \$100 each, to purchase tracts of coal or mineral lands, etc. *Corporate members*, H. Cameron, A. R. Boswell, J. Small, W. G. McWilliams, R. Lambe, T. Davies, C. McMichael, and A. Armstrong. 8 July.—“*The Electro Mechanical Clock Co.*” Capital \$100,000, in 1,000 shares of \$100 each, for the purpose of purchasing and working patents for improvements in Electro Mechanical

Clocks, etc. *Corporate members*, J. McDougall, R. Benny, J. T. Wilson, D. L. McDougall, W. Cassils, and W. C. Daley. 6 Aug.—“*The Anglo-French Steamship Co. (Ltd.)*” *Capital* \$45,000, in 450 shares of \$100 each. *Corporate members not given*; to own, purchase, hire, or otherwise acquire, steamers, etc. 6th Nov.—“*The Gilbert Brothers Engineering Co. (Ltd.)*” *Capital* \$60,000, in 600 shares of \$100 each, for drilling under water or on land, and for the construction of piers. *Corporate members*, Ebenezer E. Gilbert, F. Gilbert, P. H. Gilbert, W. W. Gilbert, and Edward E. Gilbert. 6th Nov.—“*The Edwardsburg Starch Co. (Ltd.)*” *Capital* \$250,000, in 5,000 shares of \$50 each, for the manufacture and sale of starch, etc. *Corporate members not given*. 6 Nov.—“*The Griffin Pulverizer Co.*” *Capital* \$50,000, in 500 shares of \$100 each, for the manufacture and sale of machinery, etc. *Corporate members*, A. W. Morris, R. C. Adams, C. B. Norris, E. Packard, and J. R. Griffin. 10 Nov.—“*The Campbell Barrel-hoop Machine Co. of Canada, (Ltd.)*” *Capital* \$30,000, in 1,000 shares of \$30 each; machines for the manufacture of barrel and other wooden hoops. *Corporate members*, G. S. Brush, J. McDougall, T. Trimble, J. K. Ward, and W. J. Stevens. 14 Nov.—“*The Cobourg Woollen Co.*” *Capital* \$150,000, in 1,500 shares of \$100 each, for the purchasing of wool, the manufacture of woollen goods, etc. *Corporate members*, W. Rosamond, J. Routh, J. A. Cantlie, A. Ewan, B. Rosamond, and T. Greenwood. 19 Nov.—“*The Ottawa Paving and Roofing Co.*” *Capital* \$50,000, in 500 shares at \$100 each. *Corporate members*, A. Forbes, C. Magee, F. Clemow, J. Graham, D. O'Connor, P. H. Chabot, C. T. Bate, D. G. Conger, D. Matheson, and M. O'Gara, for the construction and manufacture and sale of paving blocks of a composition of asphalt, etc. 5 Dec.—“*The Union Ranching Co. of Canada.*” *Capital* \$250,000, in 5,000 shares of \$50 each, to carry on the business of ranching, breeding, selling, and dealing in cattle, etc. *Corporate members*, J. I. Evans, D. McFarlane, P. Annett, G. Warr, S. Findley, H. P. Withers, W. Masters, C. W. G. Aldridge, D. Aldridge, W. Warr, and W. J. McClure. 5 Dec.—“*The Copp, Clark Co. (Ltd.)*” *Capital* \$200,000, in 2,000 shares of \$100 each, to purchase the business heretofore carried on by W. W. Copp, H. J. Clarke, and C. Fuller, of Toronto, as wholesale merchants, etc. *Corporate members*, W. W. Copp, H. J. Clarke, C. Fuller, H. L. Thompson, A. W. Thomas, and W. Copp. 17 Dec.—“*The Ottawa Telephone Co. (Ltd.)*” *Capital* \$25,000, in 1,000 shares of \$25 each, to establish a complete and efficient system of telephone communication within the city of Ottawa and its environs, etc. *Corporate members*, F. Clemow, H. N. Bate, A. MacLean, G. B. Pattee, and G. W. McCullough.

Consolidated Fund, Dominion:—

	Receipts.	Payments.
1884.....	\$31,861,962	\$31,107,706
1885.....	32,797,001	35,037,060

Copyrights:—

Number of copyrights registered in 1885, 555; Certificates of copyrights, 125; Trade marks registered, 209; Industrial Designs registered, 48; Timber marks registered, 16; Fees received, \$6,899.

Cotton Manufactures Entered for Consumption:—

	1884.	1885.
Great Britain.....	\$5,959,803	\$5,017,675
United States.....	1,494,117	1,116,464
Other countries.....	85,209	107,144
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$7,539,129	\$6,241,283

Cotton Wool, Imports of:—

	Quantity.	Value.
1884.....	19,203,569 lbs.	\$2,130,351
1885.....	21,770,308 lbs.	2,363,859

Criminals.—The total number of convicts and lunatics remaining in the five Penitentiaries of the Dominion on the 30th June, 1884, was 1,067. Received during the year, 482; discharged by expiration of sentence, etc., 437; remaining 30th June, 1885, 1,112, being an increase of 45 as compared with 1884. The convicts were confined as follows: Kingston, 537; St. Vincent de Paul, 261; Dorchester, 146; Manitoba, 72; British Columbia, 96. Of those received during the year, 452 were males, and 30 females. Excluding Manitoba Penitentiary, from which complete tables of criminal statistics are not published, the birth places of convicts admitted during the year were as follows:—Canada, 289; Ireland, 40; United States, 38; England, 34; Scotland, 7; China, 11; Germany, 4; and other countries 10. Of the convicts received into Kingston and St. Vincent de Paul (336), 244 could read and 92 could not read; 235 were returned as abstemious and temperate, and 101 as intemperate; 115 were married and 221 single. The number of persons charged with indictable offenses in Canada during 1884, was 4,400. Number convicted, 2,512; committed to gaol, 1,696; to penitentiary, 355; to reformatories, 149; sentenced to death, 11. Taking the population of the Dominion in 1884 at 4,583,211, the number of persons to each offence charged would be as follows:—Murder, attempts at and manslaughter, 1 in every 75,135 persons; Rape and other offences against females, 1 in every 47,742; other offences against the person, 1 in every 6,730; robbery with violence, burglary, house and shop breaking, 1 in every 13,401; horse, cattle, and sheep stealing, 1 in every 91,664; other felonies, 1 in every 20,461. One in every 1,042 persons was charged with an indictable offence.

The number of summary convictions was 27,045 (or 1 in every 169 of the population), of which 12,107 consisted of breaches of municipal by-laws, etc., 9,877 drunkenness; 24 assault on females, and 5,037 of various offences against the person and property.

Culling Timber.—

	1884.	1885.
Receipts.....	\$43,609	\$28,557
Expenditure.....	54,886	50,580

Customs Duties Collected.—

	1884.	1885.
Ontario.....	\$6,979,026	\$6,535,309
Quebec.....	8,134,640	7,789,981
Nova Scotia.....	1,907,286	1,751,637
New Brunswick.....	1,354,886	1,314,981
Manitoba.....	664,038	569,959
British Columbia.....	884,076	966,144
P. E. Island.....	170,863	187,643
N. W. Territories.....	70,148	17,905
	<hr/> \$20,164,963	<hr/> \$19,133,559

Customs Duties, Percentage of.—Percentage of duty on total imports 1884, 17.32; 1885, 17.55. Percentage of duty on goods entered for consumption, 1884, 18.64; 1885, 18.61. Amount of customs duties paid per capita, 1884, \$4.53; 1885, \$4.29. Percentage of expenses of collection of customs revenue, 1884, 03.96; 1885, 04.14.

Customs Expenditure in 1884, \$798,837; in 1885, \$791,538.

Debt of Canada.—

Year.	Total debt.	Total assets	Net interest.	Average rate of interest per cent.
	\$	\$	\$	\$ c.
1867.....	93,046,052	17,317,410	4,098,523	5.41
1868.....	96,896,666	21,139,531	4,167,312	5.50
1869.....	112,361,998	36,502,679	4,259,374	5.63
1870.....	115,993,707	37,783,964	4,354,163	5.56
1871.....	115,492,683	37,786,165	4,302,813	5.54
1872.....	122,400,180	40,213,107	4,402,317	5.38
1873.....	129,743,432	29,894,971	5,081,474	5.09
1874.....	141,163,551	32,838,587	5,552,528	5.12
1875.....	151,663,402	35,655,024	5,710,965	4.92
1876.....	161,204,688	36,653,174	6,079,216	4.88
1877.....	174,675,835	41,440,526	6,483,727	4.85
1878.....	174,957,269	34,595,199	6,533,315	4.65
1879.....	179,483,871	36,493,684	6,664,252	4.52
1880.....	194,634,441	42,182,852	6,868,085	4.50
1881.....	199,861,537	44,465,757	6,950,542	4.47
1882.....	205,365,252	51,703,601	6,770,439	4.42
1883.....	202,159,104	43,692,390	6,603,387	4.16
1884.....	242,482,416	60,320,566	7,384,986	4.06
1885.....	264,703,607	68,295,915	7,467,943	3.80

Dominion Lands.—

	1884.	1885.
Surveyed for settlement, acres.....	6,400,000	3,981,680
Homestead entries, “	533,280	249,552
Pre-emptions “	364,000	106,213
Sales “	213,172	126,049
Receipts.....	\$788,136	\$288,594

*Excise (see Inland Revenue).**Exports and Imports.—*

	1885.	
Countries.	Im'p'd and ent'd for consumption.	Exported.
Great Britain.....	\$41,406,777	\$41,877,705
United States.....	47,151,201	39,752,734
France.....	1,935,581	303,309
Germany.....	2,121,269	264,075
Spain.....	349,215	132,695
West Indies.....	3,162,774	2,535,283
South America.....	1,340,836	1,461,206
China and Japan.....	2,498,451	29,918
Other countries.....	2,743,915	2,881,436
Total.....	\$102,710,019	\$89,238,361

Exports and Imports by Provinces for 1885—

Provinces.	Exports.	Imports.	Ent'd for Consumption.
Ontario.....	\$28,434,731	\$39,828,083	\$39,285,143
Quebec.....	39,604,451	46,733,038	41,156,263
Nova Scotia.....	8,894,085	8,418,826	8,192,381
New Brunswick.....	6,489,293	5,972,836	6,124,264
Manitoba.....	1,083,528	2,728,868	2,759,870

Exports and Imports for 1885—Continued.

Provinces.	Exports.	Imports.	Ent'd for Consumption.
British Columbia....	\$3,237,804	\$4,089,492	\$4,023,452
Prince Edward Island	1,494,469	780,141	778,444
N. W. Territories....	.....	390,202	390,202
Total	\$89,238,361	\$108,941,486	\$102,710,019
<hr/>			
	1884.	1885.	
Total Exports.....	\$ 91,406,496	\$ 89,238,361	
“ Imports.....	116,397,043	108,941,486	
<hr/>			
“ Aggr't. Trade.....	\$207,803,539	198,179,847	

Exports, Comparative statement of—

	1884.	1885.
Produce of the Mine.....	\$ 3,442,491	\$ 3,836,470
“ Fisheries.....	8,609,341	7,976,313
“ Forest.....	27,296,083	22,373,305
Animals and their Produce.....	24,152,184	26,503,994
Agricultural Products.....	18,156,060	19,120,366
Manufactures	4,177,146	3,794,229
Miscellaneous.....	687,880	658,487
Coin and Bullion.....	2,184,292	2,026,980
Estimated amount short returned.....	2,701,019	2,948,217
<hr/>		
	\$91,406,496	\$89,238,361

Failures in Business.—The business failures in Canada in 1885 numbered 1,256, with liabilities of \$8,861,609, as against 1,327 in 1884, with liabilities of over \$19,191,074. The decrease in number of casualties, as compared with 1884, is but slight; but the fact that the liabilities were less in 1885 by nearly \$11,000,000 shows that the failures are of far less significance and importance. The average amount of the liabilities for each failure, which in 1884 was \$14,452, in 1885 is but a little over \$7,000. One trader in 56 failed in 1885 as compared with one in 50 in 1884. In 1878 one trader in every 33 failed.

The following comparison may prove interesting:—

	Number.	Liabilities.
1878.....	1,697	\$23,908,677
1879.....	1,902	29,347,937
1882.....	787	8,587,657
1883.....	1,384	15,949,361
1884.....	1,327	19,191,306
1885.....	1,256	8,861,609

Fish, Canadian Produce, Exported—

	1884.	1885.
Great Britain.....	\$1,621,816	\$1,543,014
United States.....	3,598,216	3,560,731
West Indies.....	2,454,449	2,043,229
Other countries.....	917,173	813,027
<hr/>		
Total	\$8,591,654	\$7,960,001

Fish and Products of Fish—

	1884.	1885.
Total Imports.....	\$1,574,068	\$1,107,417
“ Exports.....	8,609,341	7,976,313

Fish fry distributed from fish-breeding establishments—

	1884.	1885.
Salmon, No.....	7,243,000	7,067,000
Salmon Trout, No.....	5,250,000	3,500,000
Speckled “ “	50,000	.....
Pickarel, “	10,000,000	25,000,000
White Fish, “	30,500,000	45,500,000
Black Bass, “	100,000	.....
	<hr/> 53,143,000	<hr/> 81,067,000

The expenditure for Fish Culture during the year was \$43,880.

Fisheries of the Dominion, Product of the,—

	1884.	1885.
Nova Scotia.....	\$8,763,779	\$8,283,923
New Brunswick.....	3,730,454	4,005,431
Quebec.....	1,694,561	1,719,460
Prince Edward Island.....	1,085,619	1,293,430
British Columbia.....	1,358,267	1,078,038
Ontario	1,133,724	1,342,691
	<hr/> \$17,766,404	<hr/> \$17,722,973

There were engaged in fishing in the several Provinces of the Dominion, during the year 1885, 59,493 men, 1,177 vessels and steam tugs, with a tonnage of 48,728 tons, and 28,472 boats. The value of the vessels, boats, gill nets, traps, weirs and lobster factories is estimated at \$6,697,459.

The total expenditure for the Fisheries service was, for 1884, \$286,700; and for 1885, \$153,216.

Fishing Bounty Claims.—The total number of claims paid in 1884 was 12,467; the amount of bounties paid \$155,719; number of vessels which received the bounty, 911, with a tonnage of 34,664 tons. The number of boats claiming the bounty was 11,556. The number of fishermen who received the bounty was 23,936.

Furs, manufacturers of, Entered for Consumption—

	1884.	1885.
Great Britain.....	\$330,493	\$329,366
United States.....	202,912	134,679
Other countries.....	124,123	146,932
	<hr/> \$657,528	<hr/> \$610,977

Geological Survey and Observatories.—Expenditure for, in 1884, was \$115,930; in 1885, \$115,841.

Glass, and Manufactures of, Entered for Consumption—

	1884.	1885.
Great Britain.....	\$237,035	\$208,023
United States.....	442,902	394,095
Other countries.....	316,546	418,764
	<hr/> \$996,483	<hr/> \$1,020,882

Gutta Percha and India Rubber, Manufactures of, Entered for Consumption,—

	1884.	1885.
Great Britain	\$240,519	\$229,247
United States.....	448,719	519,434
Other countries.....	14,353	13,275
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$703,591	\$761,956

Hats, Caps and Bonnets, Entered for Consumption—

	1884.	1885.
Great Britain	\$510,029	\$533,608
United States.....	570,113	524,426
Other countries.....	17,610	13,919
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$1,097,752	\$1,071,953

Immigration—

	1884.	1885.
Total number of Settlers in Canada.....	103,824	79,169
“ amount of money and effects brought in by Settlers.....	\$4,814,872	\$4,143,866
“ cost of immigration, including all estab- lishments.....	\$431,498	\$310,271
<i>Per capita</i> cost of Settlers.....	\$4.15	\$3.92

ARRIVALS AT THE PORT OF QUEBEC.

	1883.	1884.	1885.
From England.....	29,003	24,035	13,178
“ Ireland.....	10,638	3,590	1,632
“ Scotland.....	5,460	3,075	1,942
“ Other countries.....	865	829	278
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	45,966	31,529	17,030

Indians—Resident and Nomadic in the Dominion.—Ontario, 17,004; Quebec, 12,135; Nova Scotia, 2,055; New Brunswick, 1,546; Prince Edward Island, 307; Manitoba and North-West Territory, 31,954; Peace River, Athabasca and McKenzie Districts, 17,038; Eastern Rupert's Land, 4,016; Labrador, 1,000; Arctic Coast, 4,000; British Columbia, 38,470—Total, 129,525. Children attending school, 4,789. Indian Lands sold during the year, 9,629 acres; amounts of sales, \$13,183. Approximate quantity of Indian land remaining unsold, 465,860. Indian grants, 1884, \$1,116,154; 1885, \$1,109,604.

Inland Revenue—

	1884.	1885.
Excise.....	\$5,545,391	\$6,438,688
Public Works.....	516,349	409,886
Culling Timber.....	43,609	28,557
Weights and Measures, Gas.....	36,401	40,504
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$6,141,750	\$6,917,635

EXCISE REVENUE, DETAILS OF

	1884.	1885.
Spirits.....	\$3,610,496	\$4,281,027
Malt Liquors.....	6,558	6,344
Malt.....	413,056	477,184
Tobacco and Cigars.....	1,436,304	1,589,290
Petroleum inspection.....	26,566	27,520
Manufactures in Bond.....	39,457	44,090
Seizures.....	2,183	1,256
Other receipts.....	10,771	11,977
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$5,545,391	\$6,438,688

Insurance, Fire.—There were 6 Canadian, 19 British and 4 United States Companies doing Fire Insurance business in Canada during 1885, and 3 Canadian, 1 British and 2 United States Companies doing Inland Marine Insurance business.

	1885.	
	Fire Insurance.	Inland Marine.
Net cash received for premiums	\$ 5,016,132	\$ 61,431
Gross amount of Policies, new and renewed...	500,453,437	14,933,184
Net “ at risk	623,779,669	40,948
Net “ of losses incurred during the year,	2,837,850	33,165
Net “ paid for losses.....	2,778,498	36,616

Insurance, Life.—Of the companies doing business in Canada 10 are Canadian, 18 British, and 12 U. States. 7 of the British and 4 of the U. States have ceased doing new business in Canada.

ABSTRACT OF LIFE INSURANCE IN CANADA FOR 1885.

	Canada.	British.	U. States.	Total.
No. of Policies in force	46,593	13,070	30,762	90,425
Net amount in force..	\$74,591,131	\$25,920,847	\$49,440,735	\$149,952,713
No. of Policies become claims.....	411	195	497	1,103
Net amount of Policies become claims...	\$688,744	\$532,934	\$824,181	\$2,045,859
Claims paid.....	635,027	479,483	841,431	1,955,941

Iron and Steel, and Manufactures of, Entered for consumption—

	Free.	Dutiable.	Total.
1883.....	\$3,699,695	\$13,714,636	\$17,414,331
1884.....	3,642,184	10,303,962	13,946,146
1885.....	2,924,497	7,646,034	10,570,531

COUNTRIES FROM WHICH IMPORTED.

	1883.	1884.	1885.
Gt. Britain.....	\$9,972,411	\$7,937,023	\$6,309,914
U. States	7,157,777	3,683,291	3,924,492
Other countries	284,143	325,832	336,125
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total.....	\$17,414,331	\$13,946,146	\$10,570,531

Iron ore Exported—

	Quantity.	Value.
1883.....	Tons..44,944	\$138,775
1884.....	" ..25,308	66,549
1885.....	" ..54,367	132,074

Iron Pig, Entered for consumption—

	Quantity.	Value.
1883.....	Tons...77,493	\$1,144,749
1884.....	" ..52,184	720,310
1885.....	" ..43,398	572,759

Jewellery, Entered for consumption—

	1884.	1885.
Gt. Britain	\$229,494	\$188,676
U. States	309,629	279,583
Other countries.....	15,488	13,949
	<hr/> \$554,611	<hr/> \$482,208

Justice, Administration of, (Dominion)—

Expenditure in 1884, \$615,045 ; in 1885, \$627,253.

Lands, Dominion, (See Dominion Lands.)

Legislation.—Expenditure in 1884, \$662,767 ; in 1885, \$649,538.

Leather, and Manufactures of, Entered for consumption—

	1884.	1885.
Gt. Britain	\$537,010	\$550,036
U. States	616,864	618,622
Other countries.....	295,843	373,037
	<hr/> \$1,449,717	<hr/> \$1,541,695

Libraries in Canada, Principal Public.

PLACE.	NAME OF LIBRARY.	NO. OF VOLUMES.	LIBRARIAN.
Antigonish.....	Coll. of St François Xavier	2,411	Rev. Dr. McNeil.
Belleville.....	Albert College.....	1,600	Mr. President Jacques.
Cobourg.....	Victoria College.....	6,200	Prof. A. J. Bell, B.A.
Fredericton.....	Legislative Library.....	10,850	H. G. C. Wetmore.
"	N. B. University.....		F. P. Rivet
Guelph.....	Free Public Library.....	4,171	W. Tytler, Secy.
"	Ont. Ag. College.....	4,586	Jas. Mills, Principal.
Halifax.....	Legislative Library.....	25,139	F. Blake Crofton.
"	Presbyterian College.....	10,000	
"	Dalhousie College.....	2,000	Rev. W. J. Alexander, B.A.
"	Citizens Free Library...		
Kingston.....	Queen's University.....	15,000	Rev. Geo. Bell, I.L.D.
"	Royal Military College..	1,400	Maj. S. C. McGill.
L'Assomption.....	L'Assomption College....	5,100	Rev. F. H. E. Evenment.
Lennoxville.....	Bishop's College.....	7,500	Rev. Prof. Scarth, M.A.
London.....	Western University.....	4,200	Rev. F. W. Kerr, M.A.
Montreal.....	Advocate's Library.....	11,268	Auguste Delisle.
"	Congregational College of B.N.A.	3,500	E. M. Hill.

Libraries in Canada, Principal Public—Continued.

PLACE.	NAME OF LIBRARY.	NO. OF VOLUMES.	LIBRARIAN.
Montreal.....	Fraser Institute.....	15,000	R. W. Boodle.
"	Jacques Cartier Normal School	8,950	M. Thos. Brennan.
"	McGill College.....	35,536	Rev. Dr. Cornish, Hon.
"	Mechanics' Institute	10,000	Henry Mott.
"	Montreal College.....	30,000	Rev. P. Deguire, Direc.
"	Presbyterian College....	7,455	Rev. W. J. Dey, M.A.
"	Wesleyan Theo. College	1,250	Rev. W. J. Shaw, M.A. I.L.B.
"	Y. M. C. A.	2,500	
Nicolet.....	Nicolet College.....	16,000	Rev. J. A. W. Douville.
Ottawa	Geological Survey.....	5,500*	J. Thorburn, LL.D.
"	University	8,000	
"	National Library.....	114,200	A. D. de Celles and W. J. Griffin.
"	Supreme Court (Law)...	6,152	D. W. Ternent, clerk in charge.
Pictou, N.S.	Pictou Academy.....	900	A. H. McKay, Principal.
Port Hope.....	Trinity College School. .	900	Rev. Dr. Bethune, Prin.
Quebec	Advocates' Library.....	5,459	Adolphe Marticotte.
"	Educational Department	9,000	Gustave Ouimet.
"	Laval University.....	90,000†	Rev. J. E. Marcoux.
"	Legislative Library.....	‡	L. P. LeMay.
"	Literary and Hist Society	15,000	W. C. Wurtele.
Rimouski	College of Rimouski....	‡	
Sackville	Mount Allison College..	3,200	Prof. S. W. Hunton, M.A.
Ste. Anne de la Poca- tière.....	College of Ste. Anne....	14,000	Rev. Chas. Trudelle.
St. Hyacinthe.....	St. Hyacinthe College..	14,000	Rev. J. S. Raymond.
St. John, N.B.	Free Public Library.....	5,022	Miss Cath. Martin.
"	Mechanics' Institute....		
Sherbrooke, P.Q.	Library Art and Natural History Association...	1,634	S. F. Morey.
Three Rivers.....	Séminaire des Trois Ri- vières	5,800	
Toronto	Baptist College.....	7,500	Rev. A. H. Newman, M.A.
"	Canadian Institute.....	5,000	James Bain, jr.
"	Educational Department	20,300†	
"	Free Public Library.....	41,286	James Bain, jr.
"	Legislative Library	25,000	Wm. Houston, M.A.
"	Osgoode Hall (Law).....	17,500	J. H. Esten, Secy. Law Society.
"	Trinity College.....	6,700	Rev. G. A. Schneider, M.A.
"	University of Toronto...	27,162	W. H. Vander Smissen.
"	Wycliffe College.....	2,100	Rev. G. M. Wrong.
"	Knox College	11,000	
Windsor, N.S.	King's College	8,000	G. T. Kennedy, A.M.
Winnipeg	Legislative Library.....	10,000	J. P. Robertson.
"	Manitoba College.....	4,250	
"	St. John's College.....	20,000	
Wolfville.....	Acadia College	3,850	A. E. Coldwell, M.A.
Woodstock, Ont.....	*Woodstock College....	4,040	D. K. Clark.

†Including pamphlets. *Not including pamphlets. ‡Recently destroyed by fire.

Light Houses, etc.—

	Light Stations.	Light Houses.	Fog Whistles.	Automatic Fog Horns.
1883.....No.	484	578	23	9
1884.....“	507	597	23	10
1885.....“	526	617	23	12

The expenditure for Light House and Coast Service was—in 1884, \$520,524; in 1885, \$532,446.

Longevity, Deaths from.

Date of Death.	NAME.	Place of Death.	Age.	Nativity.
Jan. 1.	Mrs. Mary Benjamin....	Odessa, Ont	100	
“ 18.	Thos. Reynor	Godmanchester ...	105	
“	Mrs. Angus McLeod....	P. E. Island.	107	Isle of Skye, Scot.
Feb. 1.	Mad. Marie Lachance ..	Ile d'Orleans, P. Q.	99 10 m. 21 days.	St. Francois, P. Q.
Mar. 24.	Angus Sutherland.....	W't Gwilliambury, Ont	103	Sutherlandshire, Sc
“	Mad. Ann DeCoste.....	Nova Scotia	110	Arichat, N.S.
April	Mrs. Ann Steele	Niagara, Ont.	103	Ireland.
May 19.	Mrs. Sarah Stroud	Toronto	99	
“	Mrs. Cath. McDonald..	Broad Cove, N.S..	106	
July 3.	Mrs. Susannah Robertson	Pownal, P. E. I.	108	
“ 3.	Mrs. Ann Dooley.	Halifax, N.S.	104	Ireland.
Sept.	Mrs. Baisley	Sackville, N.B.	105	
“	Mad. Marie Pepin	Yamaska, P. Q.	104	Quebec.
“	Michel Ganue	Rochester, N. Y.	107	Quebec.
Oct. 21.	John McConnell	Lennoxville, P. Q.	98	
Nov. 1.	Philip Siah (Indian)....	Bear River, N.S. ...	99 8m.	Nova Scotia.
“ 5.	M. Hurtubise	Quebec.	100	Quebec.
“ 10.	Alex. Copland	Hinchinbrooke P. Q.	97	
“ 16.	Mrs. Elizabeth Lint	Queensbury, N. B.	100	
“ 25.	Thos. Carris	Victoria, B. C.	102	Manchester, Eng.
“ 30.	Mrs. K. Moore	Ottawa, Ont.	106	Omagh, Ireland.
“	Jacques Drolet	Lauzon, P. Q.	100	Quebec.
Dec. 6.	John Kennedy, an old soldier who had served under Wellington in the Peninsula	Chatham, Ont	100	
“ 12.	Mrs. Catherine Logan, (coloured)	London, Ont.	103	Kentucky.

Lumber and Timber, Canadian produce, Exports of—

DEALS,				
	1884.		1885.	
	Std. Hd.	Value.	Std. Hd.	Value.
Great Britain.....	254,824	\$7,610,813	183,419	\$5,363,581
United States.....	2,128	66,754	957	34,463
W. I. & S. America	4,932	301,646	10,306	564,516
Other Countries....	24,330	616,410	16,922	422,717
	286,214	\$8,595,623	211,604	\$6,385,277

LOGS.

	1884.		1885.	
	M. ft.	Value.	M. ft.	Value.
United States.....	45,717	\$228,579	47,790	\$225,532
Other Countries....	252	1,291	39	326
	<hr/> 45,969	<hr/> \$229,870	<hr/> 47,829	<hr/> \$225,858

PLANKS, BOARDS AND JOISTS.

	1884.		1885.	
	M. ft.	Value.	M. ft.	Value.
Great Britain....	24,484	\$ 297,786	19,156	\$ 251,070
United States.....	557,266	7,056,508	562,542	6,956,248
W. I. & S. America	52,436	632,593	46,550	544,110
Other Countries....	36,515	453,107	27,652	302,450
	<hr/> 670,701	<hr/> \$8,439,994	<hr/> 655,900	<hr/> \$8,053,878

SQUARE TIMBER.

	1884.		1885.	
	Tons.	Value.	Tons.	Value.
Great Britain.....	391,820	\$4,954,346	273,027	\$3,346,134
United States.....	3,458	25,517	4,764	28,763
Other Countries....	1,723	19,694	3,273	39,386
	<hr/> 397,001	<hr/> \$4,999,557	<hr/> 281,064	<hr/> \$3,414,289

PRODUCTS OF THE FOREST, CANADIAN ; EXPORTED.

	1884.	1885.
Great Britain	\$13,742,663	\$9,577,581
United States	9,883,749	9,355,736
Other Countries.....	2,184,745	2,056,391
	<hr/> \$25,811,157	<hr/> \$20,989,708

Manufactured articles, the produce of Canada, Exported—

	1884.	1885.
Great Britain	\$1,443,630	\$1,335,706
United States	1,265,652	1,135,741
Other Countries.....	868,253	710,054
	<hr/> \$3,577,535	<hr/> \$3,181,501

Malt and Malt Liquor (Home Production)—

	1884.	1885.
In warehouse, 1st July.....	lbs 15,841,489	25,420,719
Manufactured during the year	" 55,447,616	49,517,962
Taken for consumption.....	" 40,533,102	47,005,917
Exported	" 4,961,383	11,868,299
Otherwise accounted for.....	" 373,904	1,150,592
In warehouse, 30th June.....	" 25,420,716	14,913,873
Revenue accrued, including License fees... \$	419,614	\$ 483,528

Malt—

	Imported.		Exported.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1884.....Bush	24,982	\$20,098	230,959	\$178,330
1885.....“	22,720	17,837	374,961	280,137

Mayors of Cities and Towns elected in 1885—

Mayors Elected in 1885.—Almonte, Ont., Bennet Rosamond; Amherstburg, Ont., S. McGee; Barrie, Ont., H. Sewrey; Belleville, Ont., J. W. Dunnnett; Berlin, Ont., Alex. Miller; Berthier (*en haut*), P.Q., L. Tranchemontagne; Blenheim, A. L. Bisnett; Bowmanville, Ont., Robt. L. Loscombe; Brampton, Ont., Matthew M. Elliott; Brandon, Man., Jas. Allen Smart; Brantford, Ont., W. J. Scarfe (resigned 28 Sept.), C. B. Heyd (elected 14 Oct.); Brockville, Ont., Geo. A. Dana; Calgary, N.W.T., Geo. Murdoch; Charlottetown, P.E.I., Henry Beer; Chatham, Ont., S. Hadley; Chicoutimi, J. A. Gagné, M.P.; Clinton, Ont., D. A. Forrester; Cobourg, Ont., Lt.-Col. J. V. Gravely; Collingwood, Ont., A. Dudgeon; Cornwall, Ont., Jas. Leitch; Dublin, Jno. McKenna; Dundas, Ont., Thos. Wilson; Durham, Ont., D. Jackson; Fredericton, N.B., G. E. Fenety; Galt, Ont., Robt. Scott; Goderich, Ont., Horace Horton; Guelph, Ont., W. Stevenson; Halifax, N.S., Jas. C. Mackintosh; Hamilton, Ont., J. J. Mason; Harriston, Ont., L. B. Risbon; Hull, P.Q., C. Leduc; Iberville, M. Lorrain; Ingersoll, Ont., Jas. Noxon; Kincardine, Ont., R. Baird; Kingston, Ont., Edward H. Smythe, LL.D.; Lachine, P.Q., L. B. Pigeon; Lachute, P.Q., Thos. Barron; Levis, P.Q., M. Lefrançois; Lindsay, Ont., J. W. Wallace; Listowel, Ont., J. A. Hacking; London, Ont., Hy. Becher; London East, Ont., Mr. Lilley; Meaford, Ont., Chas. Wall; Milton, Ont., Solomon Hannant; Minnedosa, Man., Jno. Dan'l Gillies; Mitchell, Ont., Jas. Doherty; Montreal, P.Q., H. Beaugrand; Mount Forest, Ont., W. Colcleugh; Moosejaw, R. Bogue; Morris, Man., R. F. McTavish; Nanaimo, B.C., Mark Bate; Napanee, Ont., Wilder Joy; Nelson, Man., Robt. Wilson, M.D.; Niagara, Ont., H. A. Garrett; Niagara Falls, Ont., Thos. Butters; Oakville, Ont., George Andrew; Orangeville, Ont., J. W. Pattullo; Orillia, Ont., G. J. Booth; Oshawa, Ont., Francis Rae, M.D.; Ottawa, Ont., Francis McDougal; Owen Sound, Ont., Jno. Rutherford; Palmerston, Ont., Richd. Johnston; Paris, Ont., C. Whitlaw; Pembroke, Ont., A. Foster; Perth, Ont., Wm. Meighen; Petrolia, Ont., Jno. Fraser; Peterboro', Ont., Geo. A. Cox; Picton, Ont., Walter Ross; Pictou, N.S., Cornelius Dwyer; Penetanguishene, Ont., Walter J. Keating; Portage La Prairie, Man., J. P. Young; Port Hope, Ont., H. A. Ward; Portland, N.B., J. A. Chesley; Prescott, Ont., T. R. Melville; Prince Albert, N.W.T., Thos. Mackay; Quebec, P.Q., Hon. F. C. S. Langelier, Q.C., M.P.; Rapid City, Man., David McNaught; Regina, N.W.T., D. L. Scott, Q.C.; Ridgetown, Ont., Jno. Moody, sr.; Rimouski, P.Q., A. Tessier; Sarnia, Ont., M. Fleming; Seaforth, Ont., T. T. Coleman, M.D.; Selkirk East, Man., Jos. Colcleugh; Sherbrooke, P.Q., Hubert C. Cabana; Simcoe, Ont., Jas. Hayes; Smith's Falls, Ont., J. M. Clark; Sorel, P.Q., N. H. Ladouceur; Stratford, Ont., Wm. Gordon; Strathroy, Ont., R. P. Smith; St. Andrews, P.Q., Geo. Simpson; St. Boniface, J. E. Cyr, M.P.P.; St. Catharines, Ont., Hy. A. King; St. Hyacinthe, P.Q., Louis Côté; St. John, N.B., J. S. Boies de Veber; St. Johns, P.Q., E. Z. Paradis; St. Marys, Ont., H. F. Sharpe; St. Thomas, Ont., E. Horton; Thorold, Ont., Alex. Fraser; Three Rivers, P.Q., H. G. Malhiot, Q.C.; Tilsonburgh, Ont., L. C. Sinclair, M.D.; Toronto, Alexander Manning; Trenton, Ont., Jas. Richardson; Truro, N.S., Cyrus Eaton; Valleyfield, P.Q., Z. Boyer; Victoria, B.C., R. P. Rithet; Walkerton, Ont., Andrew McLean; Waterloo, P.Q., E. Slack; Welland,

Ont., W. D. Jeffrey; Whitby, Ont., D. Bogart, M.D.; Windsor, Ont., Francis Cleary; Wingham, Ont., J. Neelands; Winnipeg, Man., Hon. C. E. Hamilton, M.P.P.; Woodstock, N.B., H. A. Connell; Woodstock, Ont., Jno. M. Grant.

Militia, Active—

Established strength for 1885-6, 36,490; performed drill in camp and at headquarters, 17,020; did not perform drill, 919. The total strength on 31st December, 1885, was 37,350, composed of:—Cavalry, 1,987; F. Art., 1,440; G. Art., 2,342; Engineers, 243; Infantry, 36,914. Distributed as follows:—Ontario, 16,959; Quebec, 11,885; N. Brunswick, 2,506; N. Scotia, 3,646; Manitoba, 607; B. Columbia, 270; P. E. Island, 617; R. M. College and Schools, 860. Expenditure in 1884, \$989,498; in 1885, \$2,707,758.

Mine, Canadian produce, Exported—

	1884.	1885.
To Great Britain.....	\$ 519,672	\$ 485,408
“ United States.....	2,505,501	2,898,518
“ Other countries.....	221,919	255,611
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$3,247,092	\$3,639,537

Money Order System, Canada—

	1884.	1885.
Number of money order offices.....	866	885
Total number of money orders issued.....	463,502	499,243
Total amount of money orders issued in Canada.....	\$10,067,835	\$10,384,211
Payable in Canada.....	7,971,920	8,254,003
“ “ other countries.....	2,095,915	2,130,208
Amount of orders issued in other countries payable in Canada.....	1,262,867	1,185,751
Gross revenue from fees on money orders, profit on Exchange, &c.....	87,570	73,593
Expenditure for salaries, &c., &c.....	77,499	83,211

Molasses entered for consumption—

		1884.	1885.
Great Britain.....	Gals.	365	664
United States.....	“	382,187	240,363
West Indies.....	“	3,266,867	3,311,405
Other Countries.....	“	11,946	10,442
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		3,661,365	3,562,874

Nationalities of the people of the Dominion (see A. R. 1883.)—

Navigation, closing and opening of, at the following places:—

	Closed in 1884.	Opened in 1885.
Charlottetown, P.E.I.....	Dec. 20, 1884.....	April 22, 1885
Georgetown, “.....	Jan. 26, 1885.....	April 24, “
Pictou, N.S.....	Dec. 24, 1884.....	April 21, “
Sydney, “.....	Jan. 18, 1885.....	May 4, “
Gaspé Basin, Q.....	Dec. 8, 1884.....	May 16, “
Percé, Q.....	Dec. 1, “.....	May 1, “
Campbellton, N.B.....	Dec. 12, “.....	May 6, “
Rimouski, Q.....	Nov. 9, “.....	May 11, “
Tadoussac, “.....	Nov. 18, “.....	May 15, “

Navigation, closing and opening of—Continued.

	Closed in 1884.	Opened in 1885.
Quebec, "	Dec. 12, 1884.	April 29, 1885.
Sorel, "	Dec. 11, "	April 24, "
St. Johns, "	Nov. 29, "	April 20, "
Montreal, "	Dec. 18, "	May 5, "
Kingston, O.	Dec. 31, "	April 28, "
Windsor, "	Dec. 17.	Jan. 14, 1884.
	Navigation is open to Detroit at all times.	
Sarnia, "	Dec. 25, 1884.	April 14, 1885.
Goderich, "	Dec. 15, "	May 6, "
Kincardine, O.	Nov. 24, "	May 6, "
Owen Sound, O.	Dec. 1, "	May 3, "
Sault Ste. Marie, O.	Dec. 10, "	May 6, "
Port Arthur.	Dec. 14, "	May 13, "
Winnipeg.	Nov. 1, "	April 25, "

Paper and manufactures of, Entered for Consumption—

	1884.	1885.
Great Britain.....	\$373,438	\$360,234
United States.....	583,171	580,721
Other countries.....	58,385	56,953
	<hr/> \$1,014,994	<hr/> \$997,908

Patents of Invention.—The number of applications for Patents in 1885 was 2,549; number of patents granted, 2,233; certificates, 214; caveats, 222; assignments of patents, 1,075; fees received, \$69,075.

Phosphates—

		Exported.	
		1884.	1885.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity. Value.
Great Britain....Tons..	21,328	\$451,092	Tons.. 16,878 \$327,508
United States.... "	32	250	" .. 745 8,980
Spain..... " ..	111	1,980	"
Germany..... " ..	.....	....	" .. 1,361 25,800
	<hr/> 21,471	<hr/> \$453,322	<hr/> 18,984 \$362,288

The recent rise in the price of phosphates both on the American and English markets has given a considerable impetus to the mining industries on the Lièvre and Blanche rivers.

Penitentiaries. (See Criminals).

Expenditure on account of, in 1884, \$296,996; in 1885, \$287,552.

Police Expenditure for—

	Harbour.	Dominion.	N. W. Mounted.
1884.. ..	\$41,981	\$20,124	\$485,983
1885.....	38,083	18,953	564,250

Population.—The estimated population of the Dominion in 1884 was as follows: Ontario, 2,022,798; Quebec, 1,412,225; Nova Scotia, 458,440; New Brunswick, 332,493; Prince Edward Island, 113,699; Manitoba, 104,288; British Columbia, 75,253; the Territories, 64,015. Total, 4,583,211.

Postal Service—

	1884.	1885.
Number of Post Offices.....	6,837	7,084
" miles of mail routes.....	47,131	50,461
" miles travelled by mail.....	20,886,316	22,173,455
" letters by Post.....	66,100,000	68,400,000
" Postal cards.....	13,580,000	13,800,000
" registered letters posted.....	3,000,000	3,060,000
Amount of Postal revenue.....	\$ 2,330,741	\$ 2,400,862
" Expenditure.....	2,931,388	3,097,883
" Money order issues.....	10,067,835	10,384,211
" at deposit on 30th June in Post Office Savings' Bank... ..	13,245,552	15,090,540

Public Works.—Amounts expended in each Province (See A. R., 1883).

Public Works, including Railways—

	Receipts.	Expenditure.
1884.....	\$3,055,792	\$6,415,733
1885.....	3,065,503	5,750,946

Public Works.—Amounts expended during 1884-5:—Public Buildings, \$1,369,461; Harbours and Rivers, \$844,165; Dredges and Dredging, \$161,703; Slides and Booms, \$109,636; Roads and Bridges, \$20,144; Telegraph lines, \$132,273; Miscellaneous, \$45,242. Total, \$2,682,624.

In addition to the above expenditure, the following amounts were paid under the authority of special Acts of Parliament:—Ship channel between Quebec and Montreal, \$300,000; Quebec harbour improvement, \$282,931, and Levis Graving Dock, \$110,000. Total, \$692,931.

Parliament Buildings.—Amounts expended to 30th June, 1885:—Parliament Buildings, \$1,895,977; Eastern Block, \$707,873; Western Block, \$1,150,781; Wellington street Block, \$155,822; Grounds, \$398,531; Supreme Court, sheds, etc., \$51,890. Total, \$4,360,874.

Railways, Government.—The lines operated and maintained by the Government during the past fiscal year were: the Intercolonial and extensions, 861 miles; Eastern extension, 80 miles; Windsor branch, 32 miles; P. E. Island Railway, 212 miles. Total mileage, 1,185 miles

The loss on working the Intercolonial was \$73,324; Eastern extension, \$5,224, and P. E. Island, \$52,619. The profit on the Windsor branch was \$5,699.

Railways in the Dominion of Canada.—

	1884.	1885
Mileage of road.....	9,575	10,150
Train mileage (miles run).....	20,758,676	30,623,689
Number of passengers carried.....	9,982,358	9,672,599
Tons of freight.....	13,712,269	14,659,271
Earnings.....	\$33,421,705	\$32,227,469
Earnings per mile under traffic.....	3,488	3,292
Net profits.....	7,826,872	8,212,118
Operating expenses.....	25,595,342	24,015,351
Total nominal capital.....	557,615,069	625,754,704
Miles laid with iron rails.....	1,601	1,228
" " steel ".....	8,348	9,545

Railways in the Dominion of Canada—Continued.

	1884.	1885.
Engines owned.....	1,455	1,490
“ hired.....	26	34
Accidents, killed.....	227	157
“ injured.....	796	684

The aid granted to railways constructed and under construction, by Governments was as follows :— Dominion Gov't., \$110,283,505 ; Ontario Gov't., \$5,920,985 ; Quebec Gov't., \$4,500,954 ; N. Brunswick Gov't., \$3,632,665 ; N. Scotia Gov't., \$2,996,549. Total aid from Governments \$127,334,658. Total aid by municipalities, \$9,815,042. Total aid from Governments and municipalities \$137,149,700.

Ranches.—The number of leases of grazing lands in the N. W. T. now in force is 58, covering an area of 2,098,670 acres. The amount received for rent of grazing lands in 1885 was \$20,342 as compared with \$10,640 for 1884. The number of cattle, horses, etc., reported by the lessees of ranches in the District of Alberta, was as follows : Cattle, 46,936 ; horses, 4,313 ; sheep 9,694 ; pigs, 50 ; poultry, 845.

Religions of the people of the Dominion. (See A. R. 1883.)

“ *Scott Act*,” (see “ *Temperance Act*.” *Elections under “ The Canada.*”)

Sheep.—

	Imported.		Exported.	
	Dutiable and free.		Home and foreign.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
1884.....	19,246	\$ 60,584	304,474	\$1,546,150
1885.....	36,151	109,713	335,207	1,264,811

Shipping.—

Sea-going vessels entered inwards and outwards.

	1884.		1885.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Steamships	5,512	4,635,468	6,085	4,504,861
Sailing vessels.....	16,831	3,848,833	15,107	3,139,754
	22,343	8,484,301	21,192	7,644,615

Inland navigation between U. States and Canada.

	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage.
Steamers.....	16,457	3,533,194	15,787	4,402,343
Sailing vessels	16,356	2,341,531	14,172	2,037,754
	32,813	5,874,725	29,959	6,440,097

Total shipping (exclusive of coasting vessels) entered inwards and outwards.

	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Steamers.....	21,969	8,168,662	21,872	8,907,204
Sailing vessels	33,187	6,190,364	29,279	5,177,508
	55,156	14,359,026	51,151	14,084,712

Shipping—Continued.

	Nationalities.			
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
British.....	3,327	3,257,219	3,219	3,007,314
Canadian... ..	31,260	5,939,731	29,438	6,438,750
Foreign.....	20,569	5,162,076	18,494	4,638,648
	55,156	14,359,026	51,151	14,084,712

COASTING TRADE.

The following countries having allowed British ships or vessels to participate in their coasting trade on the same footing as their own national vessels were admitted by Orders-in-Council to the coasting trade of Canada, viz : Italy, Germany, Netherlands, Sweden and Norway, Austro-Hungary, Denmark, Belgium, Argentine Republic.

COASTING VESSELS ARRIVED AND DEPARTED.

	1884.		1885.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Steamers and Sailing Vessels...	79,370	15,473,707	82,148	15,944,422

VESSELS BUILT.

	1884.		1885.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
Steamers.....	53	5,078	71	6,188
Sailing Vessels.....	305	65,209	216	51,298
	358	70,287	287	57,486

VESSELS ON THE REGISTRY BOOKS OF THE DOMINION.

	Vessels.	Tons.
1884.....	7,254	1,253,747
1885.....	7,315	1,231,856

Wrecks and casualties to British Canadian and Foreign Seagoing Vessels reported as having occurred in Canadian waters and to Canadian vessels in waters other than those of Canada and in the inland waters of Canada and the United States :—

	Casualties.	Tonnage.	Lives Lost.	Damage.
1883.....	366	158,826	259	\$2,029,752
1884.....	324	119,741	253	2,965,321
1885.....	195	86,247	69	1,568,728

Steamboat Inspection :—

	1884.	1885.
Receipts.....	\$15,372	\$12,943
Expenditure.....	21,893	23,212
No. of Steamboats in the Dominion.....	391	916
Gross Tonnage Tons.....	150,111	167,679

Silk and Manufactures of, Entered for consumption—

	1884.	1885.
Gt. Britain.....	\$2,026,456	\$2,090,685
U. States.....	92,678	90,081
Other countries.....	91,450	124,402
	\$2,210,584	\$2,305,168

Subsidies paid by the Dominion Government to the Provinces in 1885.—Ontario, \$1,339,287; Quebec, \$1,086,713; N. Scotia, \$432,620; N. Brunswick, \$485,159; Manitoba, \$229,859; B. Columbia, \$212,151; P. E. Island, \$173,537. Total—\$3,959,326.

<i>Spirits, Canadian—</i>	1884.	1885.
	Pf. Gals.	Pf. Gals.
In Warehouse, 1st July.....	1,841,123	2,201,034
Manufactured during the year.....	4,207,576	3,579,332
Taken for consumption	3,608,021	4,274,722
Exported	5,197	7,448
Used in bonded factories.....	232,598	253,429
Otherwise accounted for	1,489	2,570
In warehouse, 30th June.....	2,201,034	1,242,197
Revenue accrued.....	\$3,610,496	\$4,281,027

The annual consumption, per head, of spirits in the Dominion was, for 1885, 1.126 gals.

Spirits and Fermented Liquors and Wines of all kinds, Imported and Entered for Consumption—

	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
1884	1,914,333 Gals.	\$1,756,079	\$1,763,590
1885	1,827,437 "	1,698,667	1,735,703

Stocks and Bonds. (See Banks, etc.)

Sugar of all kinds, Entered for consumption—

	1884.		1885.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Gt. Britain.....	10,080,393 lbs.	\$368,755	5,230,761 lbs.	\$151,270
United States.....	8,238,328 "	280,021	4,014,695 "	152,702
W. Indies & Guiana...	75,995,777 "	2,542,443	82,242,915 "	2,251,309
Brazil & South America	39,860,809 "	1,124,909	47,200,266 "	1,062,848
China.....	13,335,702 "	353,357	28,722,312 "	632,707
Other countries..	26,231,468 "	839,944	32,600,552 "	849,642
	173,742,477 "	\$5,509,429	200,011,541 "	\$5,100,478

Duty collected on Sugar, 1884, \$2,609,609; in 1885, \$2,544,921. From 31st March, 1886, all sugars imported for refining purposes are rated for duty by polariscope test.

Superannuation Fund (Civil Service)—

	1884.	1885.
Total Receipts	\$51,882	\$52,701
" Expenditures.....	192,693	203,636

Tees of all kinds entered for consumption—

	1884.		1885.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Lbs.		Lbs.	
Great Britain.....	8,023,587	\$1,693,837	9,025,931	\$1,843,512
United States.....	1,465,850	275,196	2,024,913	334,356
China and Japan.....	6,575,994	1,212,926	7,387,948	1,390,961
Other countries..	850	237	24,458	4,501
	16,066,281	\$3,182,196	18,463,250	\$3,573,330

Telegraphs.—The proportion of Land and Telegraph Lines owned, subsidized, or operated by Government are as follows:—Newfoundland, 14 miles; Nova Scotia, 357 miles; New Brunswick, 80; Quebec, 1,102; North-West Territories, 870; British Columbia, 722. Total, 3,145 miles.

“*Temperance Act, 1878,*” popularly known as “*The Scott Act*” since the passing of the Act. Elections held under “*The Canada.*”

PLACE.	Votes Polled.		Majorities.	
	For.	Against.	For	Against.
1878.				
<i>Fredericton (City), N.B.</i>	403	203	200	.....
<i>York, N. B.</i>	1229	214	1015	.....
<i>Prince, P.E.I.</i>	1762	271	1491	.....
1879.				
Charlotte, N.B.	867	149	718	.....
Carleton, N.B.	1215	69	1146	.....
<i>Charlottetown, P.E.I.</i>	837	253	584	.....
Albert, N.B.	718	114	604	.....
King's, P.E.I.	1076	59	1017	.....
<i>Lambton, Ont.</i>	2567	2352	215	.....
King's, N.B.	798	245	553	.....
Queen's, N.B.	315	181	134	.....
<i>Westmoreland, N. B.</i>	1082	299	783	.....
Megantic, Que.	372	844	.....	469
1880.				
Northumberland, N.B.	875	673	202	.....
<i>Stanstead, Que.</i>	760	941	.....	181
Queen's, P.E.I.	1317	99	1218	.....
Marquette, Manitoba.....	612	195	417	.....
Digby, N.B.	944	42	902	.....
1881.				
Queen's, N.S.	763	82	681	.....
Sunbury, N.B.	176	41	135	.....
Shelburne, N.S.	807	154	653	.....
Lisgar, Manitoba	247	120	127	.....
Hamilton (City), Ont.	1661	2811	.....	1150
King's, N.S.	1478	108	1370	.....
<i>Halton, Ont.</i>	1483	1402	81	.....
Annapolis, N.S.	1111	114	990	.....
Wentworth, Ont.	1611	2209	.....	598
Colchester, N. S.	1418	184	1234	.....
Cape Breton, N.S.	739	216	523	.....
Hants, N.S.	1082	92	990	.....
Welland, Ont.	1610	2378	.....	768
<i>Lambton, Ont.</i>	2857	2962	.....	105
1882.				
Inverness, N.S.	960	106	854	.....
Pictou, N.S.	1555	453	1102	.....
St. John, N.B.	1074	1076	.....	2
Fredericton, N.B.	293	252	41	.....
1883.				
Cumberland, N.S.	1560	262	1298	.....
1884.				
Prince County, P.E.I.	2939	1065	1874	.....
Yarmouth, N.S.	1287	96	1191	.....
Oxford, Ont.	4073	3298	775	.....
Arthabaska, Que.	1487	235	1252	.....

Italics where Act was submitted and voted upon twice.

In Fredericton, N. B., in 1885, a vote was taken for the repeal of the Act, which was defeated by 13 majority.

Temperance Act, 1878—Continued.

PLACE.	Votes Polled.		Majorities.	
	For.	Against.	For.	Against.
Westmoreland, N.B.	1774	1701	73	.....
Halton, Ont.	1947	1767	180	.....
Simcoe, Ont.	5712	4529	1183	.....
Stanstead, Que.	1300	975	325	.....
Charlottetown, P.E.I.	755	715	40	.....
Dundas, Stormont and Glengary, Ont.	4590	2884	1706	.....
Peel, Ont.	1805	1999	.....	194
Bruce, Ont.	4501	3189	1312	.....
Huron, Ont.	5957	4304	1653	.....
Dufferin, Ont.	1904	1109	795	.....
Prince Edward, Ont.	1528	1653	.....	125
York, N. B.	1178	655	523	.....
Renfrew, Ont.	1748	1018	730	.....
Norfolk, Ont.	2781	1694	1087	.....
Compton, Quebec.	1132	1620	.....	488
Brant, Ont.	1690	1088	602	.....
Brantford (City), Ont.	646	812	.....	166
Leeds and Grenville, Ont.	5058	4384	674	.....
1885.				
Kent, Ont.	4268	1975	2393	.....
Lanark, Ont.	2433	2027	406	.....
Lennox and Addington, Ont.	2047	2011	36	.....
Brome, Quebec.	1224	739	485	.....
Guelph, Ont.	694	526	168	.....
Carlton, Ont.	2440	1747	693	.....
Northumberland and Durham, Ont.	6050	3863	2187	.....
Drummond, Que.	1190	170	1020	.....
Elgin, Ont.	3335	1479	1856	.....
Lambton, Ont.	4465	1546	2919	.....
St. Thomas, Ont.	754	743	11	.....
Missisquoi, Que.	1142	1167	.....	25
Wellington, Ont.	4516	3086	1430	.....
Chicoutimi, Que.	1157	529	628	.....
Kingston, Ont.	785	842	.....	57
Ffrontenac, Ont.	1334	693	641	.....
Lincoln, Ont.	2060	1490	570	.....
Perth, Ont.	3368	3536	.....	168
Middlesex, Ont.	5745	2370	3375	.....
Guysboro', N.S.	463	31	432	.....
Hastings, Ont.	2369	2376	.....	7
Haldimand, Ont.	1755	2063	.....	308
Ontario, Ont.	3412	2061	1351	.....
Victoria, Ont.	2467	1502	965	.....
Peterborough, Ont.	1915	1597	408	.....
Fredericton, N.B. (For repeal)	285	298	.....	13
Argenteuil, Que.	526	601	.....	75
Prescott and Russell, Ont.	1335	3131	.....	1596
1886.				
City and County of St. John.	467	424	33	.....
City of Portland.	667	520	147	.....

Constituencies which have adopted it.

New Brunswick.—Albert, Charlotte, King's, Queen's, Westmoreland, Carleton, Fredericton (city), Northumberland, Sunbury, York.

Nova Scotia.—Annapolis, Colchester, Digby, Inverness, Pictou, Shelburne, Cape Breton, Cumberland, Hants, King's, Yarmouth, Guysboro'.

Prince Edward Island.—Charlottetown (city), Prince, King's, Queen's.

Manitoba.—Lisgar, Marquette.

Quebec.—Arthabaska, Stanstead, Brome, Drummond, Chicoutimi.

Ontario.—Halton, Oxford, Simcoe, Dundas, Stormont and Glengarry, Bruce, Leeds and Grenville, Dufferin, Carleton, Elgin, Lambton, Frontenac, Renfrew, Norfolk, Huron, Brant, Kent, Lanark, Lennox and Addington, Guelph (city), Northumberland and Durham, St. Thomas (city), Wellington, Middlesex, Lincoln, Ontario, Victoria, Peterborough.

Constituencies which have rejected it.

Ontario.—Hamilton (city), Wentworth, Welland, Lambton, Peel, Prince Edward, Brantford (city), Kingston (city), Perth, Hastings, Haldimand, Prescott and Russell.

Quebec.—Megantic, Stanstead, Missisquoi, Argenteuil.

* *New Brunswick.*—St. John.

SUMMARY.

Nova Scotia has eighteen counties and one city, of which thirteen counties have adopted the Act.

New Brunswick has fourteen counties and two cities, of which nine counties and one city have adopted the Act.

Manitoba has five counties and one city, of which two counties have adopted the Act.

Prince Edward Island has three counties and one city, all of which have adopted the Act.

Ontario has thirty-eight counties and unions of counties and ten cities, of which twenty-four counties and two cities have adopted the Act, and in seven counties and four cities agitation has been started in its favour.

Quebec has fifty-six counties and four cities, five counties of which have adopted the Act.

British Columbia has five parliamentary constituencies, none of which have adopted the Act.

Tobacco, manufactured, in Bond—

	1884.	1885.
In warehouse, 1st July.....	1,863,862 lbs.	2,237,833 lbs.
Manufactured during the year.....	10,940,469 "	10,509,217 "
Taken for consumption	10,072,681 "	11,061,514 "
Exported	418,574 "	600,493 "
Otherwise accounted for.....	74,272 "	58,813 "
Remaining in warehouse, 1st July..	2,237,833 "	1,026,230 "

The annual consumption of Tobacco in the Dominion was, for 1885, 2,623 lbs. per head.

Trade of the Dominion Aggregate :—

	1884.	1885.
Great Britain	\$87,154,242	\$83,284,482
U. States	89,333,366	86,903,935
France	2,160,804	2,239,890
Germany	2,171,346	2,385,344
West Indies	6,726,486	5,698,057
South America	2,756,371	2,802,042
Newfoundland	2,701,120	2,022,073
China and Japan	1,970,541	2,528,369
Other Countries	4,612,864	4,084,188
	<u>\$199,587,140</u>	<u>\$191,948,380</u>

Trade, Balance of

	Excess of Imports	
	Over Exports of Canadian Produce	Over Exports of Canadian and Foreign Produce.
1884.....	\$34,379,653	\$24,990,547
1885.....	27,782,771	19,703,125

Weights and Measures :—

	1884	1885
Revenue.....	\$31,387	\$31,142
Expenditure.....	83,523	84,978

Wool :—

	Imported.		Exported.	
1884.....	Lbs. 6,189,096	\$1,174,472	Lbs. 1,539,422	\$316,552
1885.....	" 7,768,171	1,346,612	" 989,925	196,178

Wood and Manufactures of, Entered for Consumption :—

	1884	1885
G. Britain.....	\$74,643	\$97,619
U. States.....	1,021,827	719,399
Other Countries.....	46,410	81,859
	<hr/> \$1,142,880	<hr/> \$898,877

Woollen Manufactures, Entered for Consumption :—

	1884	1885
G. Britain.....	\$8,066,335	\$8,580,546
U. States.....	128,153	172,339
Other Countries.....	213,376	300,741
	<hr/> \$8,407,864	<hr/> \$9,053,626

REVIEW OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART.

LITERATURE.

Owing to want of space, consequent on pressure in other parts of the book, we have been compelled to dispense with the usual review of Literature, and give instead a list of the books copyrighted during the year, as follows :—

1. Reports of cases decided in Court of Appeal, Ontario ; 2. Studies of Plant Life in Canada, by Mrs. C. P. Traill ; 3. Histoire des Canadiens-Français, 1608-1880, by Benjamin Sulte ; 4. Lovell's Business Guide ; 5. Reminiscences of his public life, by Sir Francis Hincks ; 6. Ontario Law Reports, Vol. 5 ; 7. The Verbalist, by Alfred Ayres ; 8. Farm Register, by J. R. Burton ; 9. Manitoba Law Reports, by J. S. Ewart ; 10. Carnival Almanac, by David Lemay ; 11. Honest John Stallebrass, by J. J. Wray ; 12. Songs of Salvation, selected and arranged by Rev. H. T. Crossley and Rev. J. E. Hunter ; 13. The Torpedo, or Ten minutes on the National Currency, by Malcolm Wright ; 14. Noces d'or de la St. Jean Baptiste, by P. P. Charette ; 15. Cream Raising, by S. M. Barré ; 16. Lettellier de St. Just et son temps, by P. B. Casgrain, M.P. ; 17. Bits from Blinkbonny, or Bell o' the Manse, by John Strathesk ; 18. The Canadian Pacific Railway, an appeal to public opinion, by Philo Veritas ; 19. Ontario Legal Chart and Public Official List, by H. R. Hardy ; 20. The Canadian Drawing Course ; 21. Petit Traité de Grammaire Anglaise, by Chas. Gosselin ; 22. Mistakes by Modern Infidels, by Rev. G. R. Northgraves ; 23. The Canadian Parliamentary Companion for 1885, edited by J. A. Gemmill ; 24. The Messenger of the Civil Courts, by Joseph Daoust ; 25. The Natural System of Life Insurance ; 26. Choix des Vaches Laitières d'après le système Guenon, by J. A. Couture ; 27. Construction of Ice Houses, by S. M. Barré ; 28. Scripture Readings ; 29. Studies in the Gospel of St. John, by Rev. J. C. Jones ; 30. High School Music Reader ; 31. The School Music Primer ; 32. The Ontario Writing Course ; 33. The Parliamentary Directory and Statistical Guide, by N. S. Garland ; 34. Proceedings of the Royal Society of Canada ; 35. Outlines of British History ; 36. The Canadian Forester's Illustrated Guide, by J. C. Chapais ; 37. Our North Land, by C. R. Tuttle ; 38. Eléments de Minéralogie, de Géologie et de Botanique, by Rev. J. C. K. Laflamme ; 39. Illustrated Guide to the Senate and House of Commons, by F. R. E. Campeau ; 40. Les Faux Brillants, Comédie, by Hon. F. G. Marchand ; 41. Acquired Beauty without paint, by W. F. McKay ; 42. Escaped from the Gallows, Souvenirs of a Canadian State prisoner in 1838 ; 43. L'Hon. A. N. Morin, Biographie, by A. Bécharde ; 44. A cry from the Saskatchewan ; 45. Le Chien d'or, traduit en Français, by L. P. Lemay ; 46. Harvey's Guide to Patents ; 47. Private Telegraphic Code, by F. J. White ; 48. Among the Laurentians, a camping story, by S. C. Kendall ; 49. Fleurs du Parnasse, by A. A. Pradier ; 50. A Manual of Methodism, by Rev. G. O. Huestis ; 51. Our Caughnawagas in Egypt, by Louis Jackson ; 52. Macaulay's Essay on Warren Hastings, with notes by G. M. Adam ; 53. New Arithmetic, by S. Eaton ; 54. Histoire du Canada, le premier cours, by l'Abbé L. Provencher ; 55. Les Sablons, L'Île de Sable et l'Île de St. Barnabé, by Dr. J. C. Taché ; 56. Legends and Tales of the Hartz Mountains, Mrs. M. E. T. T. Lauder ;

57. Quebec Church Catechist, by C. Judge ; 58. The Centennial of the Settlement of Upper Canada by the U. E. Loyalists ; 59. The Story of Louis Riel, the Rebel Chief ; 60. Cours Élémentaire de Botanique et Flore du Canada, by Rev. A. Orban ; 61. General Rules and Orders of the Courts of Law and Equity of Ontario, with notes, by G. S. Holmestead ; 62. Legal and Commercial Exchange Register ; 63. Platform Echoes, by J. B. Gough, with an introduction by Sir S. L. Tilley ; 64. Dictionnaire Historique et Géographique du Canada ; 65. Albert ou l'Orphelin Catholique, by A. Thomas ; 66. Le Code Civil du Bas Canada, edited by E. L. de Bellefeuille ; 67. The War in the Soudan, by T. A. Haultain, M.A. ; 68. New Illustrated Geography and Atlas, by W. C. Campbell ; 69. Mescell's Model Ledger Detective ; 70. Our Volunteers in the North-West, by H. G. Dunlevie ; 72. Manuel des Exercices et Evolutions d'Infanterie, by Capt. J. D. Trevè ; 73. Industries and Manufactures of the Dominion of Canada, by H. B. Small ; 74. Dominion Annual Register and Review, by Henry J. Morgan ; 75. Sing out the Glad News, a collection of Sacred Songs ; 76. Ville Marie, Petites Fleurs Religieuses du Vieux Montréal, by Paul Dupuy ; 77. Vie de M. P. Louis Billaudèle, Grand Vicaire, Montréal ; 78. Au Lac Abbitibi, visite pastorale de Mgr. J. T. Duhamel, by Rev. J. B. Proulx, Ptre. ; 79. Vie de M. Dominique Granet, Vicaire-Général de Montréal ; 80. Mgr. Ignace Bourget, Archevêque de Martianopolis ; 81. History of Canada, by J. K. Jeffers, M.A. ; 82. Juan Hallado, a story by Stanley McNider ; 83. M. L'Abbé François Pilote, Curé de St. Augustin, biographie by A. Béchard ; 84. Religion and Rum, by E. Stevenson, M.D. ; 85. The North-West, its History and its Troubles, by G. M. Adam ; 86. A Refutation of the Various forms of Infidelity, by Jas. Sinclair ; 87. The Ontario Readers ; 88. A Treatise on Catarrh, by David Smith ; 89. The Land of Robert Burns, and other Pen and Ink Portraits, by John Campbell, M.D. ; 90. What Harm is there in it ? by Byron Laing ; 91. La Chasse a l'Héritage, Comédie, by Stanislas Côté ; 92. Volunteer Land Grants, Scrip and Pensions, by C. W. Allen ; 93. Two Months in the Camp of "Big Bear," by A. G. Gowanlock ; 94. Vade Mecum du Collectionneur, by Joseph LeRoux ; 95. Ontario Practice Reports ; 96. The Doctor's Daughter, by "Vera ;" 97. Future Punishment, or does Death end Probation, by Rev. Wm. Cochrane, D.D. ; 98. Grimm Kinder und Hans Marchen, edited by W. H. Vander-Smissen, M.A. ; 99. Hodgson's Errors in the Use of English, edited by J. Douglas Christie ; 100. Conférences sur l'Encyclique *humanum genus*, by Mgr. Laféche ; 101. School Register for the Province of Quebec, by H. Hubbard, M.A. ; 102. Nouveau Dictionnaire historique, Géographique, Biographique et Mythologique ; 103. The Story of the Upper Canadian Rebellion, by J. C. Dent ; 104. Mgr. Déziel, sa vie, ses œuvres, by J. E. Roy ; 105. Œuvres Complètes de l'Abbé H. R. Casgrain ; 106. Country Life in Canada Fifty years ago, by Canniff Haight ; 107. A Little Bacchante, or Some Black Sheep, by Isabella V. Crawford ; 108. Principles of Canadian Railway Law, by C. M. Holt ; 109. Law of Shipping, by E. N. Lewis ; 110. British American Mercantile Agency Solicitors' Register ; 111. Human Traits of Character in Rhyme, by Prof. J. W. Crouter ; 112. The McGill College Song Book ; 113. Ontario County Gazetteer and Canadian Cyclopædia ; 114. Canadian Economics ; 115. The Manufacture, Consumption, and Production of Iron, Steel, and Coal in the Dominion, by Jas. H. Bartlett ; 116. The Welsh Pulpit of To-day, Sermons by Welsh Ministers, edited by Rev. J. C. Jones ; 117. Songs of Old Canada, translated by Wm. McLennan ; 118. Helps to Bible Study, with notes, by Albert Sims ; 119. Sweet Cicely, or Josiah Allen as a Politician, by Josiah Allen's Wife (Marietta Holley) ; 120. The Path to Her Heart, a story ; 121. Lessons in English, by the Brothers of the Christian Schools ; 122. Who May Vote, by A. F. Scott.

SCIENCE.

Meeting of British Association, 1884.—The most notable event of the year 1884, in connection with Science, was the visit of the British Association to Canada. The proceedings were fully reported in the press at the time, and were most interesting and valuable. (See A. R., 1884, p. 183). In his opening address at the meeting of the Association in Scotland in 1885, Sir Lyon Playfair, the President, thus referred to the meeting in Canada :

“Our last meeting at Montreal was a notable event in the life of the British Association, and even marked a distinct epoch in the history of civilization. It was by no mere accident that the constitution of the Association enabled it to embrace all parts of the British Empire. Science is truly catholic, and is bounded only by the universe. In relation to our vast Empire science, as well as literature and art, are the common possessions of all its varying people. The United Kingdom is limited to 120,800 square miles, inhabited by 35 millions of people; but the Empire as a whole has $8\frac{1}{2}$ millions of square miles, with a population of 305 millions. To federate such vast possessions and so teeming a population into a political unit is a work only to be accomplished by the labours and persistent efforts of several generations of statesmen. The federation of its science is a subject of less dimensions well within the range of experiment. No part of the British Empire was more suited than Canada to try whether her science could be federated with our science. Canada has lately federated distinct provinces, with conflicting interests arising from difference of races, nationalities, and religions. Political federation is not new in the history of the world, though it generally arises as a consequence of war. It was war that taught the Netherlands to federate in 1619. It was war which united the States in America; federated Switzerland, Germany and Austria, and unified Italy. But Canada formed a great national life out of petty provincial existences in a time of profound peace. This evolution gave an immense impulse to her national resources. The Dominion still requires consolidation in its vast extent, and applied science is rapidly effecting it. Canada, with its great expanse of territory—nearly as large as the United States—is being knit together by the iron bands of railways from the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the Pacific Ocean, so that the fertile lands of Ontario, Manitoba, Columbia, and the North-Western Territories will soon be available to the world. Still, practical science has much to accomplish. England and France, with only one-fifth the fertile area of Canada, support eighty millions of people, while Canada has a population not exceeding five millions. A less far-seeing people than the Canadians might have invited the applied science which they so much require. But they knew that without science there are no applications. * * * No doubt science, which is only a form of truth, is one in all lands, but still its unity of purpose and fulfilment received an important practical expression by our visit to Canada. This community of science will be continued by the fact that we have invited Sir William Dawson, of Montreal, to be our next President at Birmingham.*

As to the character of the work done at Montreal. Prof. Bonney, the Secretary of the Association, thus speaks of it :

“The scientific quality of the work done in Montreal was good. We had a considerable attendance of scientific men from all parts of Canada and from the United States. As regards the Canadian men of science, I think there was a general feeling that they quite held their own. The part they took in contributing to the papers and in discussions was quite equal to our expectations. I cannot give you offhand definite figures as the number of papers read by them, but I was told by the President of Section F that he had twenty offered him from Canada, and some of them were admirable contributions. There were also some good geological papers in Section C, and some very valuable papers in the anthropological section.

* “As an accomplished botanist, geologist, and microscopist, Sir William Dawson has not only laid at McGill strong foundations for our scientific growth, but has ‘enlarged the boundaries of human knowledge’ to a quite appreciable degree. Patient, painstaking and judicious, in matters of pure science, his interpretations of New World geology are received in England with the very highest respect.”—J. C. S., in THE WEEK, Toronto.

Great progress has been made in this science in Canada, considering the enormous area of the country, and the difficulty of carrying on continued observations, which is very much greater than we experience here or in Europe."

Astronomy, etc.—The annual meeting of the Astro-Meteorological Association of Montreal (founded in 1884), was held November 6th, Mr. W. H. Smith, President, in the chair. A number of new members were nominated, and a letter read from Mr. Heatwole, of Virginia, stating that the report of the downfall of a large meteor in that State had no truth in it. The Secretary's and Treasurer's reports for the past year were very favourable. An excellent report from the branch in Virginia was read by the President. The officers for the ensuing year are :—President, W. H. Smith, Montreal (re-elected); 1st Vice-President, Richard Mansill, Rock Island, Ill.; 2nd Vice-President, H. D. Somerville, Huntingdon, Que.; Secretary, J. Brown, Montreal; Treasurer, L. J. Lepage, Montreal.

In the same month Mr. W. H. Smith gave an interesting lecture in Montreal on New and Variable Stars.

Universal or Cosmic Time.—On the 20th December, 1884, Dr. Sandford Fleming, C.E., C.M.G., read an exhaustive paper before the Canadian Institute, Toronto, on Universal or Cosmic Time. This important subject had been brought before the Institute by Dr. Fleming in 1878-79 in two papers; one on "Time Reckoning," and the other on "The Selection of a Prime Meridian to be Common to all Nations, in connection with Time Reckoning." The Editor of the Proceedings of the Institute speaking of them in the July number, 1885, says:

"These communications were of such world-wide interest, the questions discussed were of such practical importance, that the Council of the Institute thought it desirable that they should be brought officially under the notice of as many leading learned societies as possible, both on this continent and in Europe. * * * The Council also addressed a memorial to the Governor-General, requesting him to transmit Mr. Fleming's communications to the Imperial Government and to the representative learned societies in Europe and America."

The Governor-General did so, and the replies received are published in the Proceedings of the Institute for July, 1885. The views of Dr. Fleming were virtually adopted by the International Scientific Conference at Washington in 1884.

Geology.—The annual report of the Geological Survey, published in 1885, is a volume of 783 pages, comprising sixteen special reports and accompanied by twenty-seven maps. It is scarcely possible here to do more than indicate the regions to which the several reports refer, taking them in the order in which they appear in the volume. The first is a report prepared many years ago by Mr. H. Banerman, as Geologist on the Boundary Commission, by which the International boundary west of the Rocky Mountains was defined. The results of Mr. Banerman's work had not previously been published in detail. Next in order is Dr. G. M. Dawson's report on the region in the vicinity of the Bow and Belly Rivers, chiefly in the district of Alberta, embracing the most important coal region yet known in the North-West. A second report on the North-West Territory is that of Dr. Bell, on the Athabasca River from the longitude of Edmonton to the lake. Rev. Prof. Laflamme contributes the result of his examinations in the Saguenay region, followed by a second report by Dr. Bell on observations made in connection with the Hudson's Bay expedition of 1884. The Gaspé Peninsula is treated of in separate reports by Messrs. Ells and Low. Prof. Bailey, of the University of New Brunswick, and Mr. R. Chalmers, contribute reports on the Geology of parts of New Brunswick,—that by Mr. Chalmers referring particularly to the superficial deposits. Mr. H. Fletcher's report on Northern Cape Breton is accompanied by

twenty-four sheets of maps, completing the geological delineation of the island. The latter part of the volume is occupied by the reports of Mr. J. F. Torrance on the apatite deposits of Ottawa County; Mr. E. Coste on the Gold Mines of the Lake of the Woods; Mr. C. Willimott, on various mines and minerals; an exhaustive report by Mr. C. Hoffmann on the chemical composition and calorific value of a number of fuels from the North-West Territory, and a second shorter report by the same gentleman, embracing miscellaneous analyses conducted in the laboratory of the survey by himself and Mr. F. D. Adams.

The above synopsis of the contents of the annual report of the Geological Survey sufficiently indicates its importance as a contribution toward our knowledge of the geology and mineral wealth of the country. A second noteworthy publication in connection with the Survey is Part I, Vol. I., Contributions to Canadian Palæontology, being a report on the Invertebrates of the Laramie and Cretaceous Rocks of the vicinity of the Bow and Belly Rivers and adjacent localities in the North-West Territory, by Mr. J. F. Whiteaves. This is a pamphlet of 89 pages, with 11 plates.

During the past year the second part (Gamopalæ) of Prof. Macoun's Catalogue of Canadian Plants, has also been published.

The work carried on by the Geological Survey in 1885, is briefly particularized in the January Report of the director, Dr. Selwyn, forming Part III. of the Annual Report of the Department of the Interior. Detailed reports on most of the explorations mentioned are in progress, but some of them will require one or two additional seasons in the field before they are sufficiently advanced to warrant final publication. A considerable portion of Dr. Selwyn's time in 1885, was occupied by preparations for the representations of Canadian mineral products in the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, in which duty various members of the staff were also called on to assist. In British Columbia explorations have been carried on by Dr. G. M. Dawson and Mr. Ames Bowman, on the coasts and in the Cariboo District respectively. In the North-West Territory, Messrs. R. G. McConnell and J. B. Tyrrell, have been engaged, the first in the Rocky Mountains, the second on the plains between the Bow and North Saskatchewan Rivers. In Ontario, Mr. A. C. Lawson has been occupied in work on the Lake of the Woods, Mr. E. D. Ingall, in the vicinity of Port Arthur, and Mr. E. Coste in the Hastings and Madoc iron region. In Quebec, Mr. R. W. Ells has made considerable progress toward the completion of the long expected work of the Eastern Township region, and Mr. T. D. Adams, and Rev. Prof. Laflamme, have also been engaged. The survey of Lake Mistassini, has been completed by Mr. A. P. Low, and the report is nearly ready for publication. Dr. R. Bell was again, in 1885, attached to the Hudson's Bay expedition. Work on the geological survey of New Brunswick, was carried on by Prof. Bailey, and Messrs. McInnes and Chalmers, while Mr. H. Fletcher and assistants were engaged in similar work in Nova Scotia. In the laboratory of the survey, a large number of assays and analyses have been made, and numerous additions to the museum are acknowledged, some as collections brought in by members of the staff, others as donations. Much botanical work has also been accomplished in the course of the year by Prof. J. Macoun, and large additions to the herbarium have been made. Prof. Macoun is understood to have the third part of his catalogue of Canadian plants well advanced toward completion.

Mining.—The American Institute of Mining Engineers met in annual congress at Halifax, Nova Scotia, on September 10th. About 200 members were in attendance. Sir Adams Archibald and Mayor Mackintosh, welcomed the engineers on behalf of the Province. Sir Adams described Nova Scotia's mining resources as a

field for American capital. Mr. J. C. Baylis, of New York, responded. He said the visitors would make a thorough examination of Nova Scotia's minerals. Referring to coal, he said that the fact that good cooking coal was produced in Cumberland, Pictou, and Cape Breton counties, all on the seaboard, was of great importance to American manufacturers, and Congress would be asked to admit coal of that quality duty free. He was certain that, with good cooking coal admitted free from this Province, iron could be produced in the region between Sandy Hook and Troy, cheaper than it could be brought thither from any place else in the world. The Institute listened to papers on "Our Glacial Problem," by Professor Honeyman; "Nova Scotia's Gold Mines," by Inspector Gilpin; "The Pictou Gold Field," by Mr. H. S. Poole; and "Studies in the Apatite Region of Canada," by Dr. Sterry Hunt, of Montreal. The American engineers drove to the famous gold mines at Waverly, and were delighted with their inspection of the mine. On the 18th, the American engineers divided into three parties and went to various points of the Province. One in charge of General Laurie, went down the Annapolis Valley to the land of "Evangeline," a second to the Londonderry Iron and the Spring Hill Coal Mines, both owned by Montreal and Toronto capitalists, and the third party went to the Pictou coal-fields *en route* to Cape Breton. This party visited the Drummond mine at Westville, called after Mr. G. A. Drummond, of Montreal, the Acadia and the Albion mines at Stellarton. The three mines employ one thousand hands, and have a daily output of fifteen hundred tons. They are splendidly equipped, and nearly half a million of Montreal capital is invested in them. One subject of great interest was the line of railway from the mines to the harbour, built in 1838, and consequently the second oldest on the Continent. The visitors were entertained at lunch by the General Mining Association. Sir George Elliott presided, and spoke in the most glowing terms of the mineral resources of Canada, especially of Nova Scotia. He declared that, considering the depth, there was three times as much coal in the area as could be found in any similarly sized area in any part of the world. The annual output of the various Nova Scotian mines is one million tons. The Central Ontario Railway owns and controls the iron territory in the County of Hastings, greater than all the territory covered by the mines in the State of Michigan, and already more than sixty-five deposits of iron are known to exist upon it, which is more than all that is known to exist in the whole Lake Superior region, which have grown to such gigantic proportions that the capital employed in the operation is nearly equal to the whole capital of the Canadian Pacific Railway. All the great Bessemer mills east of the Allegheny Mountains and in Pennsylvania get their supply of ore from Spain, Africa and the Island of Cuba, while inexhaustible supplies of the very best quality are at hand within from 40 to 150 miles of the north shore of Lake Ontario. No finer ores for the manufacture of the higher grades of steel are to be found anywhere on the continent than are to be found in this region of Canada. Their freedom from phosphorus makes them especially valuable for the mixing with Lake Superior ore, that contains so much of that objectionable material as to put them beyond the Bessemer limit. The proprietors of the Central Ontario Railway have made extensive tests with the diamond drill in many mines which they have not yet worked, and have proved the existence thus far of more than 50,000,000 tons of ore.

Mr. Gilpin, the Inspector of Mines for Nova Scotia, in May communicated to the American Institute of Mining Engineers, a very valuable paper on the iron ores of Pictou County. In 1873, Dr. (now Sir W. Dawson), assisted by his son Dr. George Dawson, determined the position and extent of some of the more important deposits, and their work was continued by Mr. Gilpin for several seasons over a

district embracing 300 square miles. An assay of a specimen of ore from the Cambro-Silurian district to the north-west of Glengarry Station, made by Dr. T. E. Thorpe, gave : Iron oxides, 97·52 ; phosphorus, none ; silica, 3·20. On the Weaver property, from which this was taken, Mr. Gilpin says, enough work has been done to show that the vein is about 100 feet wide and carries several bodies of specular ore from 7 to 15 feet thick.

In December, 1885, Mr. A. McCharles, read a valuable paper before the Manitoba Historical and Scientific Society, on the economical minerals found in the Canadian North-West.

Dominion Government Telegraph Service.—During the year 1885, the land lines along the north shore of the river and gulf of St. Lawrence were extended to River Moisie, 458 miles below Quebec, where an office is now established for the transmission of telegrams.

In the North-West Provinces the great value of telegraphic connections was made manifest during the late rebellion, during which two first-class lines were constructed by the Superintendent, Mr. Gisborne, between Fort McLeod and Dunmore railway station, *via* Lethbridge coal mines, 136 miles in length and also between the Wood Mountain Police Station and Moose Jaw Railway Station, 90½ miles. Both lines were erected over treeless prairies, at the rate of 7 miles per day, Bankshire pine poles from the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, being delivered *en route* by bullock and horse teams on the Fort McLeod line, and cedar poles brought from Keewatin east of Winnipeg, being used upon the Wood Mountain line. The wire is No. 6 galvanized iron, weighing 570 lbs. to the mile, with a breaking strain exceeding 1,850 lbs., and an electrical resistance of 8 ohms per mile, being suspended from Gisborne's porcelain insulators by number 9 tie wire. The general result is effective, working from 12 gravity battery cells per 100 miles of line and perfect reliability at all seasons and in all weathers. The cost of the foregoing lines was \$200 and \$175 per mile respectively, and it is proposed to extend them to the United States boundary, and thence connect with the American Government military stations, by which means alone can horse stealing raids from both sides of the line be effectively prevented.

In British Columbia the lines have been maintained in effective working order, and as anticipated by Mr. Gisborne, the revenue has now exceeded the annual expenditure.

Including the gulf cable systems of Anticosti, the Magdalen Islands, Bird Rock and the Grosse Isle, Quarantine Station, Cape Sable Island, Point Escummac North Shore of the St. Lawrence, Bay of Fundy and British Columbia systems, the deficit in revenue over expenditure has now been reduced to \$21,500, (during 1883-84 it was \$24,500), and as soon as the old pioneer lines have been replaced by new lines throughout the North-West Provinces an equally gratifying result may be expected from that system. It being always remembered that the Government lines have been constructed without regard to profitable returns, and solely for the general benefit of the Dominion, and that shipping intelligence, meteorological reports and government messages pass tariff free, *via* the land lines and cables of the United Provinces.

The government system now composes 2,937 miles of land lines, 217 knots (in 22 sections) of submarine cables. During the year 1885 about 150,000 paid messages were transmitted from 132 stations, *plus* free reports and despatches, and the correspondence at the head office, Ottawa, increased from 4,030 reports, letters and other documents during 1884 to 5,253 during 1885.

The following articles have been forwarded to the Colonial and Indian Exhibition

from this particular branch of the service in the Department of Public Works:—Sample of Gisborne's iron prairie pole, sample of Gisborne's porcelain insulators, sample of Gisborne's anti-induction under-ground cable. Large model upon an 8 foot diameter turn table of Gisborne's day and night (electric) semaphore, Gisborne and Keeley's magnets and loud speaking telephones, two 6-foot diameter sphere maps showing the cable systems and principal telegraph land line connections of the world. Framed drawings explanatory of the above inventions. It will thus be seen that Mr. Gisborne and his able assistant, Mr. Keeley, have not enjoyed many leisure hours during the eventful year of 1885.

Telegraphy.—Mr. F. N. Gisborne, superintendent of the Government telegraph service, has invented a new telegraph pole, a practical test of which was made recently. The new pole is constructed of tubular malleable galvanized iron, and is only $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter at the bottom end, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches at the top, weighs less than 50 lbs., and, as demonstrated in the test, is capable of standing a greater strain than the ordinary timber pole. The bottom of the pole sits in a claw-plate, about six inches square, upon which the earth is packed to a height of two feet, when another claw-plate, through the center of which the pole runs, is put into place, and the earth packed upon it one foot, to a level with the ground. The claw-plates tend to grip the ground, and make the pole absolutely solid immediately, a result only accomplished with the old style of poles after they had been in the ground for at least a year.

Telephone.—Mr. Gisborne has also invented a new telephone system which, for simplicity and effectiveness, has been pronounced perfect. His invention consists of what is known as the Gisborne-Keeley receiver, when used in connection with a loud calling transmitter, which responds the "Hello" so clearly that it can be heard all over an ordinary dwelling house. He has also invented a microphone transmitter which is used in connection with the receiver with very satisfactory results, the articulation being perfect, and every word and every peculiarity of the voice can be heard distinctly three or four feet from the ear, so that the days of holding a phone to the ear are numbered.

Battle-field Photographs.—It has fallen to the lot of Capt. James Peters, of the Canadian Artillery, to be the first to obtain photographs of battles taken actually under fire, he having obtained about a dozen splendid photographs taken during the battles of "Batoche" and "Fish Creek,"—all under fire, and one of these was obtained during a volley from the rebels' pits, about 150 yards distant. Among the many noticeable exploits characterizing this short but sharp campaign, by no means the least important is the coolness displayed by Captain Peters. While bullets hissed and spluttered around and overhead, and while men were falling wounded or struck dead, this officer, with extraordinary nerve, focussed, capped, inserted the dark slide, drew out the shutter, uncapped, capped, pushed in the shutter, and put up the camera. When one thus enumerates the many and delicate operations required in the taking of a photograph, Captain Peters' exploit appears little short of the marvellous.

Exploration.—The primary object of the Hudson's Bay expedition of 1885 was to ascertain for what period of the year Hudson's straits could be considered available for practical navigation by ordinary ocean steamships.

In pursuance of this object six observing stations had been established in 1884: one, on the northern Labrador, another near Cape Chudleigh, on the eastern entrance of the straits, two in the centre of the straits, and two at the western end.

The expedition was this year continued by the Government, the work being carried out under the direction of the Department of Marine. The vessel employed

was H.M.S. *Alert*, which, having been returned to the British government by the American authorities, after the rescue of the survivors of the Greely expedition, was by them placed at the disposal of the Canadian government for the purposes of this expedition. The *Alert* sailed from Halifax on May 27th, having on board, besides her own crew, fresh parties to relieve those left in 1884 at the five stations in the straits, together with all the necessary fuel, provisions, etc., for the maintenance of the stations for another year. Lieut. Gordon states in his report that in the early part of June, ice was found all along the Labrador coast from Belle Isle to Cape Chudleigh. On June 16th, the ship was caught in the ice off Resolution Island—the stem-plate was lost in the ice and the bows so damaged that it was necessary to return to St. John's, Nfld., for repairs. The straits were left on July 6th, up to which date, the report states that the straits were so blocked by ice that no steamship suitable for freight carrying could have entered them. The necessary repairs to the vessel having been effected, the expedition sailed from St. John's, Nfld., on July 27th, and arrived in Nachvak Bay on August 1st; leaving here on the 2nd, Hudson's Straits were again entered on the 3rd, but owing to the amount of ice it was not till the afternoon of the 4th that station No. 1 was reached. This station was left on the following morning and a good deal of ice was found in the straits, which made progress slow. On the morning of the 12th the ship was in clear water, about 12 miles off shore, and just to the south of Ashe Inlet, but with a tight belt of ice between the ship and shore. For nine days the attempt to reach this station was continued. On one occasion the vessel was so close to the station that the station hands walked off to the ship over the ice; on the 21st the attempt was finally abandoned, and getting out of the ice, they arrived at Station No. 4 on August 22nd, and found that the party belonging to this station had left for Fort Chimo in their boat. From this date, no obstruction by ice was met with, and the remaining two stations at Nottingham and Digges Island were reached on the 24th and 25th. At Nottingham Island it was found that one of the station hands had died of scurvy; there was also a mild case of this disease at Ashe Inlet; with these two exceptions the health of all the members of the expedition had been excellent. The station at Fort Churchill was next visited, and on the homeward voyage, after calling at the Ottawa Islands, the stations were again visited, the new parties landed, and after calling at St. John's, Nfld., for coal, the ship reached Halifax on October 18th.

In summarizing the results of the observations, Lieut. Gordon says at the close of his report:

"I consider that the temperatures found to exist in the straits preclude the possibility of practical navigation from November to April inclusive.

"It seems a reasonable certainty that in ordinary years, the ice will not be sufficiently broken up to permit the passage of vessels suitable for freight carriers before July 1st.

"That while making the passage in July will not be attended with any serious risk to the ship, there will be delays more or less considerable in different years."

And on page 37 of the report, he says that the straits were shown to have been closed for navigation on the 25th-27th October, 1884, thus showing that a period of rather less than four months seems to be available for navigation.

A survey of Lake Mistassini was commenced in 1870, but not then completed. In 1884, M. Bignell, who was sent out in 1884 to complete the survey commenced in 1870, failed to accomplish the object, but entertained the opinion that Mistassini was one of the largest lakes yet explored. Last March, the work of completing the survey and exploring the river St. Rupert was entrusted to Mr. A. P. Low, of the Geological survey. He says that he made a complete survey, and found the lake

to be one hundred and twenty-five miles long by about twenty wide. The river St. Rupert, a rapid stream with a volume of water almost as great as that of the Ottawa, connects the lake with James' bay. The country is somewhat flat, timbered with small spruce, and not at all adapted to grain growing on account of frost. The mineral wealth of the district is confined principally to iron.

Dr. Seton-Karr, F. R. G. S., late of the Gordon Highlanders, came out from England to accompany Mr. Bignell's second expedition to Lake Mistassini, having been appointed for that purpose by the Royal Geographical Society of England. Mr. Karr took out with him special instruments for determining the exact latitude and longitude of the lake, which have never yet been correctly ascertained.

Mr. Thomas Fawcett, of Gravenhurst, returned to Winnipeg in October, 1885, after spending four months in exploration. He started from Rat Portage with a party of four, besides the necessary guides, to make a route survey of the boundary line of Ontario. The route traversed by him extended from Rat Portage, down the Winnipeg River to the mouth of the English River, to Lake Salle; from there across the height of land to Lake St. Joseph, and following that lake down to the head waters of the Albany River. He then turned back and followed Cat River up to Cat Lake. Thence he returned by an almost direct route to Lake Salle by a river not shown on the map. The district traversed by Mr. Fawcett he describes as similar to that in the vicinity of Rat Portage, viz., rocky, with numerous lakes and streams, and having but a small portion adapted to cultivation. The rock formation is the Laurentian and Huronian, and the timber is mostly spruce, tamarac, poplar and pine, and generally of small size. Lake St. Joseph, Mr. Fawcett describes as about 75 miles long, while Lake Salle is something over 100 miles in length. Both are narrow lakes, seldom exceeding ten or twelve miles in width, while their average width is perhaps not more than three miles. Winter sets in somewhat earlier than in Manitoba. An intelligent Indian at Cat Lake, who kept a record of the dates of the freezing up of the lakes and rivers, told Mr. Fawcett that they were all firm by the 20th of October. The temperature in summer is very uniform and pleasant, the warmth continuing up till October 1, no frosts of any account occurring. Very good potatoes and roots of different kinds are grown at Lake St. Joseph.

Dr. R. Bell, assistant director of the Geological Survey, lectured in Montreal in December, on Canadian "Exploration by Forest, Sea and Plain." His own experience as an explorer dated back thirty years, twenty-nine of which he was on the geological survey, and during this time he had been engaged in all parts of the Dominion between the Atlantic and the Rocky Mountains, and from the United States boundary line to the Great Slave river and the *terra incognita* beyond Hudson's Bay. The lecturer explained how the explorations were conducted, and referred to the adventures and privations associated with the life of the geographical explorer. He graphically described his recent explorations in Hudson's Bay, and gave an interesting account of the country.

In the course of the proceedings in the geographical section of the British Association (1885), several references were made to matters of Canadian interest. Dr. Rae, in dealing at length with "Overland Expeditions to the Arctic Coast of America," alluded to the Hudson's Bay Company's expedition in 1837-8-9, and to those with which his own name is connected, a few years later. In the same section a paper was read, written by General Sir H. Lefroy, on the depth of the permanently frozen stratum of soil in British North America. Sir Henry stated that 45 feet from the surface was the greatest thickness of ground ice as yet actually measured in America, but the subject was one which required further investigation.

He added that the depth to which the summer thaw reached, and its rate of progress, was a branch of the same subject, and could be ascertained easily over a very large area of cultivation in the Northern Provinces of the Dominion.

St. Lawrence Re-survey.—In compliance with the request of the Marine Department of the Dominion Government, the Imperial Government has ordered a re-survey of portions of the river St. Lawrence. Staff-Commander Maxwell, of the Admiralty survey, was instructed to carry it out. To facilitate the survey, the secretary of the Montreal Board of Trade addressed a circular to shipowners, agents, underwriters and others directly interested in shipping, requesting them to meet, discuss the subject and formulate their recommendations. This was done. A re-survey is most needed from Bic outward, and particularly down the south shore. The Board also asked the Dominion Government to institute a survey having special reference to the tides and currents. The British Association made a similar request, but the Government have declined undertaking the work at present. The recent cases of shipwreck on Anticosti are well calculated to affect the reputation of the St. Lawrence route, and public opinion would seem to be in favour of something being done.

Marine Night Signals.—The *Ottawa Citizen* (of October 22nd) says that Capt. Wall, formerly of the Inman Line of transatlantic steamers and now of the steamship *Dominion*, has invented a system of marine telegraphing by night, which promises to make his name as famous in this connection as that of Capt. Marryatt in connection with the present code of flag signals. Capt. Wall's apparatus is as simple as it is ingenious. By a combination of coloured lights shown by three lamps about three feet apart in horizontal position, and moveable to any point on a revolving stand so as to focus a vessel from any part of the compass, signs are expressed representing eighteen letters used in the day book of signals, as well as "yes," "no," "answering," "code," and "annual" signs. The great advantage is that while a complete adaptation of the day code, it is much simpler, can be worked far more rapidly, while the risk of mistakes is reduced to a minimum. In making these signals the operator has constantly before him, on an illuminated opal glass plate, a diagram of the various signals; while ten handles, by which the apparatus is manipulated, are so arranged as to serve as a guide to the most illiterate seaman.

Canadian Antiquarian Society.—At a meeting of this society in Montreal in December, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:—President, Hon. Justice Baby; first vice-president, Mr. Edward Murphy; second vice-president, Mr. C. Hart; treasurer, Mr. Roswell C. Lyman; secretary, Mr. J. H. Bowe; editing committee, H. Mott, J. R. McLachlan, and D. English.

Aboriginal Discoveries.—In December, Mr. C. H. Hirschfelder, of Toronto, reported an interesting discovery made by him on Mr. Baby's farm near High Park, adjoining that city. It was an Indian tombstone.

It is two feet long, nine inches wide at base, gradually tapering to four inches at top, with a uniform thickness of two inches, and weighs about fifty pounds. On it are carved a bear, deer, fish, eye, two arrows, a peculiar head; also a number of characters, one of which is a good Hebrew 1. In the immediate vicinity of where the tombstone was found, while cutting a road back to the bolt works, a number of human bones and relics have been disinterred. There is a very perfect skull, of the dolichocephalic type, probably that of a Mississaga Indian. The relics are mostly of aboriginal make. This section of country was, up to quite modern times, inhabited principally by the Mississaga Indians, who are a branch of the great Algonquin family. Some two years ago, characters were found on a rock near Bobcaygeon. Shanty men, becoming interested, visited the spot and cut them to pieces to see how deep they were carved.

In December, a paper was read before the Hamilton Association, on the Mound Builders of the North-West, prepared by Mr. C. N. Bell. Whether the mounds in the Pembina valley be the work of the Mound-Builders, or only of the Mandan tribe of Indians which once dwelt in Manitoba and is now ending its days miserably in Montana, these tumuli possess no ordinary interest for Canadians. They are fast being obliterated, the mounds in Manitoba being converted into root-houses and cattle-byres, by the intensely practical settler; and in a few years, when wealth may bring with it a taste for learning, we shall look in vain for the precious stores now lying about in such profusion. At the close of the paper, Mr. Bell said:

"None of the manufactured articles found in mounds are of such a finished quality or fine workmanship as to be superior to the productions of the aboriginal tribes first encountered by the whites. The pottery found by Sir. Wm. Dawson on the old site of Hochelaga, and described by him in his work, is quite equal if not superior, to the dozens of samples in fragments I have seen which came from the mounds of the Mississippi, Red and Rainy rivers. These people did not possess the art of setting copper, though it has been partly fused on their sacrificial altars where ornaments of beaten native metal have been thrown with the articles of stone, etc. The only manufactured article I have seen from the Red river mounds that is of any fine degree of finish worth mentioning, is a really beautifully shaped and polished stone axe of a cream coloured crystalline limestone, the raw material of which evidently came from near Lake Manitoba, where marble of several shades has lately been found "in situ." I have found a great many fragments of pottery near the mines on the Red River, which show a varied style of marking, some of it being quite neat and tasty, the materials being powdered granite and clay burned together. The North-West is a wide field for research for our archæologists. In the words of a Canadian poet: "It has only to be tickled with a hoe to make it laugh a harvest."

The *Hamilton Spectator* of September 16th, 1885, states that Mr. A. C. Lawson, M.A., of that city, contributed to the *American Naturalist*, a note descriptive of certain Indian inscriptions he came across at the Lake of the Woods during his geological survey expedition of last year. Mr. Lawson is not of opinion that the hieroglyphic markings can be deciphered; but his note and accompanying illustrations make an interesting addition to the literature of odd things in connection with the ancient inhabitants of North America.

At the suggestion of Mr. David Boyle, Curator of the Canadian Institute, Toronto, a circular was issued in April asking for information regarding the locality of old Indian villages, encampments, battle and burying grounds and other sites which would probably enrich the collection of specimens already secured. In reply, Rev. T. T. Johnston, of Ancaster, informed Mr. Boyle of an Indian burying ground in Beverly. A party was organized to explore the place, the remains being found at a depth of about three feet. The grave in which the greater part of the relics were found was about six feet in diameter, in which, as near as Mr. Boyle could ascertain, fifteen bodies, male and female, had been buried. They had been placed in a sitting posture, with the feet doubled up close to the body. It is evident that this was the general burying ground of some tribe, as the presence of female bodies in the graves precludes the possibility of the remains being those of the victims of an Indian battle.

The York Pioneers have handed over to the council of the Canadian Institute their extensive collection of Indian relics and archæological specimens. The collection, numbering upwards of one thousand specimens, fills eleven cases, and consists of fossils, Indian implements of peace and war in stone and other substances, pottery, etc. Among them are a beautifully carved Indian club, and a heavy stone club about eighteen inches in length and two inches in diameter. Some of the gouges and stone axes bear traces of laborious and skilful manipulation with the

rude implements possessed by the aborigines. Twenty-nine specimens of pipes, manufactured by the Indians, are objects of great interest to smokers.

Natural History.—During October, the following additions were made to the Zoological department of the museum of the Geological survey, Ottawa. A fine series of exotic shells consisting of upwards of one thousand specimens, presented by Mrs. Barnston, widow of the late Mr. George Barnston. For upwards of forty years Mr. Barnston was an officer in the Hudson's Bay Company's service. The collection of recent shells now in the museum of the survey is one of the most extensive in the Dominion, containing, as it does, good representatives of nearly 7,000 species. Three species of mammals and seven of birds, collected during the past summer by Mr. W. Macoun, second son of the Professor, in or to the west of the Rocky Mountains, on the line of the C. P. R.

In an address by Lieut. Gordon, of the Hudson's Bay Expedition, he stated that the bay possesses fisheries of great value. Whale, porpoise, walrus, seal, salmon, trout, cod, and a variety of small fish, are found in abundance. American whalers have been engaged on these fields for a quarter of a century with considerable profit. The Hudson Bay Company devote attention to the porpoise and salmon fisheries.

New fresh water springs from Nova Scotia and Newfoundland, have been reported and described by Mr. H. J. Carter, F.R.S., of England, and Mr. Edward Potts, respectively.

In October, the Montreal Agassiz Association annual meeting was held, and the following officers were appointed :—President, Mr. Thomas Patton (re-elected) 1st Vice-President, the Rev. E. King, M.A.; 2nd Vice President, Mr. N. Tucker; Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. W. D. Shaw; Assistant-Secretary, Mr. C. McDowell, and Curator, and Librarian, Mr. W. Hutchinson.

Mr. Wm. Saunders, the President of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario, was appointed by the Dominion Government to prepare a collection of Canadian fruits for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition at London. The collection of Quebec fruit for the Exhibition was on view in Montreal, before sending them to London.

An Acclamation Society in connection with the "Zoo," has been formed in Toronto, under the presidency of Dr. Goldwin Smith.

Mr Thomas Lister, of Barnsley, England, a member of the British Association, reports upon and compares the birds of Ontario with those of England, as follows :

"Buzzard, a large hawk, like our *Buteo vulgaris*, called hen-hawk; many specimens noted. American sparrow-hawk (*Falco sparverius*), called chicken-hawk; closely allied to our kestrel (*Falco tinnunculus*); in habit more destructive of birds and chickens, like our sparrow-hawk; both this and the hen-hawk are the dread of farmers' wives. We counted 25 on one journey, between the Georgian Bay and Lake Simcoe—never saw so many birds of prey. The rarest, even to the Canadians, was the white-headed white-tailed sea-eagle, generally considered the emblem of the American nation. It was moving majestically along the shores of the Georgian Bay. Meadow lark, in numbers, allied to our skylark; inferior in song. Red-headed white-tailed woodpecker; noted everywhere through Ontario. Spotted woodpecker, similar to our great spotted woodpecker; both seen since in Pennsylvania. Yellow-winged woodpecker, or, as it is named, high-holder. It was attacked by the tyrant flycatcher, or king bird, valued by the farmer for driving off birds of prey. It audaciously attacks and conquers hawks and even eagles. Flycatcher; in form and habit like our grey flycatcher. Crows abundant (*Corvus corone*); going in companies, thus differing from our carrion crows, which go in solitary pairs. Its habits are like our rooks, a species not observed in America. Grey bird, so-called; a small bird abundantly distributed. Linnets, some like the British lesser redpole. Bluebird, one of the few American birds possessing a sweet song, as described in Alexander Wilson's beautiful poem, alluding to its welcome return with the spring flowers. Whip-poor-Will: like our nightjar, hovering after its insect prey in the

twilight. Blue bunting; a representative of our yellow and common bunting. Pee-wee, a small bird with a peculiar sound like its own name. Cedar bird, like our wax-wing. It is called also cherry bird. Shrike, allied to our grey-shrike, or butcher bird. American robin (*Turdus migratorius*). It has nothing of the robin except the breast. Heard its song; also that of woodthrush. Both of these thrushes lower in sound and quality of execution than the British thrush. Wild canary (*Crysometris tristis*), so named. It is akin in habits, and in some of its bright yellow tints, to our goldfinch. I saw it all over the Province of Ontario, from Owen Sound to Niagara."

Hon. G. W. Allan read an interesting paper on the migratory birds of Canada, before the Canadian Institute, Toronto, during the year.

Prof. Macoun issued the second part of his catalogue of Canadian Plants in 1885. The first part, issued in 1883, contained the Polypetalous natural orders; including naturalisation the number of Polypetalous genera was 243, and of species 907. The present part contains the Gamopetalæ, and carries up the number of genera to 498, and of species to 1,811. So that the total number of flowering plants now known in British North America may be estimated at about 3,000 species, against 10,000 or 12,000 now known in the United States. One of the most remarkable points about the Canadian flora is, how extremely few species enter into it that are not found in the United States. Two of the leading characteristics of the N. A. Flora, as compared with Europe are the abundant development of peculiar types of Compositæ and Ericaceæ. One of the most curious instances of a locality for a well-marked plant widely distant from its main area is furnished by the occurrence of *Calluna vulgaris* in very small quantity in Newfoundland, Cape Breton Island, and Nova Scotia. It is not known on the American continent, and the genus *Erica* is entirely absent. A large number of common European plants, such as *Bellis perennis*, *Chrysanthemum*, *Leucanthemum*, *Tussilago Farfara*, *Hyoscyamus niger*, *Anagallis arvensis* are fully naturalized in Canada. Some British species, such as *Gentiana Amarella* and *Hieracium umbellatum*, are represented in Canada by varieties mostly readily distinguishable from the European type. Of plants Alpine in their European range which are widely spread in British North America, we have instances in *Loiseleuria procumbens*, *Arctostaphylos alpina*, *Linna borealis*, *Lobelia Dartmanna*, *Vaccinium uliginosum* and *V. Vitis-idea*; and of plants of wide European and British dispersion at a lower level in *Campanula rotundifolia*, *Achillea Millefolium*, *Viburnum Opulus*, *Pyrola minor*, and *Andromeda polifolia*. Mr. Macoun has consulted Dr. Asa Gray and Dr. Sereno Watson on all points of doubtful identification, and used the same nomenclature and standard of specific limitation.

Everywhere the lines of the railways are marked by the advent of the foreigner. As Prof. Asa Gray said at Montreal, even English weeds now travel by express train. It is most interesting, in travelling westwards over the vast continent, to note the gradual disappearance of European and the unrivalled supremacy of American types. But it is not only westward that the tide of floral conquest makes its way. A fellow-traveller of our party had the good fortune to gather, near Port Arthur, on Lake Superior, a grass, *Beckmannia eruceiformis*, 300 miles east of any locality previously recorded.

Early in the year the annual meeting of the Quebec Forestry Association was held. The President (Hon. H. G. Joly) in opening the Congress said, that the object and purpose of the Forestry Association of the Province of Quebec, was two-fold; to protect standing timber, and to create new forests where old ones had become destroyed. The hon. gentleman urged the importance of the preservation of forests from many different points of view, such as the supply of firewood, of timber for building purposes, of lumber for trade purposes, of the great climatic influences exercised by forests, and their importance in securing a regular supply of water, ensuring the success of agriculture. The institution of Arbor Day, after

two years' trial, had now become one of the Provincial School institutions. He gave details as to the best mode of spreading a knowledge of the culture of trees among the people, and closed with an earnest appeal to all men of good will, who were ready to work, not only for themselves but for those who were to come after them, to lend a helping hand to the Forestry Association in the extension of its labours, and the dissemination of the facts and teachings which it sought to have prevail on a subject fraught with so much importance to both the present and the future of the Province of Quebec. Hon. W. W. Lynch, also spoke at length on the subject.

At the American Forestry Congress held in Boston in September, Mr. R. W. Phipps, Forestry Commissioner for Ontario, made a report on the subject. Hon. H. G. Joly, of Quebec, was appointed Vice-President of the Congress. Under the title, "Are the Canadian Forests being Exhausted?" a writer in *Chambers' Journal* examined the reports recently obtained by Lord Lansdowne, from the Lieutenant-Governors of the different Provinces, as to the proximate exhaustion of the Canadian forests. These reports were officially published some time since, and have been noticed by us. It is only necessary, therefore, for us to note the "broad inference" which in the opinion of the writer will be unhesitatingly drawn from the facts given in these reports. This is that provision must be made by law for the protection of the Canadian forests, both against the devastation of fire and the injudicious operations of the woodman.

Professor Fream, who visited Canada with the British Association, in an article on Canadian Agriculture in the Royal Agricultural Society's *Journal*, advocates the establishment of a forestry school in Canada. Holding that the conservation of the Canadian forests is as much in the interests of England as of Canada, he suggests that the Imperial and Dominion Governments should share the expense. The Professor points out that such a school would train British foresters for service in all parts of the Empire. Sir John Lubbock and Mr. Gladstone have both expressed themselves in favour of the establishment of a national forestry school. Professor Fream proposes that the Canadian Government should take the matter in hand at once by securing the services of one or two thoroughly trained practical foresters who might act as Inspectors in the suggested school, and to whose care the management of large areas of forest land might be entrusted. In this way the valuable efforts of the Ontario Government to promote forest preservation would be most usefully and fittingly supplemented, and Canada presents such exceptional advantages over the Old Country for silviculture that a very strong case could unquestionably be made out for Imperial support.

Agriculture.—Professor Fream, at the British Association at Aberdeen in September read a valuable paper upon the agricultural situation, made several interesting references to facts connected with Canadian agriculture. He mentioned that as the Kingdom of Denmark was well ahead of England in the making of butter, so Canada was equally ahead of the Old Country in the making of cheese. The Dominion, moreover, was now copying Denmark in the art of butter making, and the Dominion and Provincial Governments encouraged these efforts. He bestowed very warm praise upon the Manitoba Department of Agriculture, and upon the admirable system of cattle quarantine which has been established at Quebec. The latter, Professor Fream argued, must be imitated here before our breeders and stock farmers could feel in any degree safe from disastrous outbreaks of contagious disease among their flocks and herds. It should be gratifying to all connected with Canadian agriculture to find that in these respects at least Canada has set the Old Country an example which is so well worthy of imitation.

Mr. Alexander Begg, of the Canadian Pacific Railway, has been in communication with Professor Macadam, of Edinburgh, with the object of obtaining from the latter an analysis of the prairie grasses of the North-West. As complete a set as possible of these grasses has been secured and forwarded to Professor Macadam, who will shortly report upon them, especially with regard to their nutritious qualities for cattle. The result of his investigation will be awaited with interest, and will doubtless be useful in further establishing the suitability of a large area of the North-West for cattle and sheep raising.

The Department of Agriculture at Ottawa instructed Dr. Wilson, V.S., of London, last October, to take steps to prevent the further spread of the swine plague in Essex by quarantining all farms infected with the disease. For violating the quarantine a penalty of \$200 may be imposed. For taking any infected animals to fairs or public places, or exposing the carcasses of animals which have died from the disease, heavy penalties are also provided by the Act in that behalf.

The Veterinary College of Toronto was started in 1862 on a small scale with few students. The lists of last session show 229 names or more on the roll of students in actual attendance, and that number will in all likelihood be exceeded in the future.

Miscellaneous.—The first convention of the new Society of Apiculture of the Province of Quebec was held in Montreal in January. The following officers were elected:—Mr. F. Benoit, President; Dr. Leclère, Vice-President; Mr. J. B. Lamontagne, Secretary; Mr. F. Lavoie, Treasurer.

The annual meeting of the Pharmaceutical Association of Québec was held in Montreal on the 25th June, 1885. Resolutions were adopted, conveying the thanks of the Association to the Hon. W. W. Lynch, Mr. G. W. Stephens, M.P.P., and Dr. Duhamel, M.P.P., for services rendered in connection with the Pharmacy Act. Under the new Act the sale of drugs, as well as poisons, is confined to the pharmacists of the Province; a schedule of simple drugs which can be sold under certain restrictions having been annexed to the Act. The following gentlemen were elected as members of council for two years:—Messrs. H. R. Gray, A. Manson, H. F. Jackson, P. Mathieu, Quebec, Alpheus Davidson and R. H. Bryson. The Association voted the sum of two hundred dollars towards fitting up the projected laboratory in connection with the Montreal College of Pharmacy. Mr. C. J. Coverton presented a gold medal for competition by the major students of 1886.

The eighteenth annual meeting of the Canadian Medical Association was held in Chatham, Ontario, in September, 1885. Addresses were delivered by the retiring President (Hon. Dr. Sullivan), and the President elect (Dr. Holmes), after which the association divided into two sections—the medical and surgical. In both of these interesting papers were read.

At a meeting of the American Public Health Association, held in Washington, D.C., in December last, Dr. P. H. Bryce and Dr. Hingston, of Canada, gave interesting sketches of the recent small-pox epidemic in Canada, and the methods of dealing with it. The French people in Quebec were scrupulously clean, but they were crowded and large families lived in small quarters.

In a recent number of the *Journal of Mental Science*, Dr. H. Tuke publishes an elaborate report of his inspection of the lunatic asylums of Quebec and Ontario. On the asylums in Ontario he has nothing but commendation to pronounce. In them modern views and the results of experience in other countries are vigorously and intelligently applied. In Quebec, on the other hand, Dr. Tuke found much to condemn, especially censuring the farming or contract system.

Two works on School Hygiene and School Architecture and Hygiene, prepared by Dr. J. Geo. Hodgins, have been lately published under the authority of the Minister of Education for Ontario.

Dr. J. A. Grant, of Ottawa, has been appointed Vice-President, representing Canada at the International Medical Congress to be held at Washington in 1887.

Mr. James Fletcher, of the library of Parliament, has been appointed honorary Entomologist to the Department of Agriculture. His report of Observations on Injurious Insects for 1885 is most able and timely.

Meteorology.—The following facts are gleaned regarding the weather of the past year from the general meteorological register, issued by the Meteorological Office, Toronto:—

TEMPERATURE.	1885.	Average of 45 years.
Average temperature of the year.....	41° 57	44° 17
Warmest month.....	July	July
Average temperature of the warmest month...	68° 30	67° 58
Coldest month.....	February.	January.
Average temperature of the coldest month....	11° 08	22° 60
Difference between the temperature of the warmest and the coldest month.....	57° 22	44° 98
Warmest day.....	July 25.	....
Average temperature of the warmest day.....	75° 45	77° 41
Coldest day.....	Feb. 11.	....
Average temperature of the coldest day.....	—5° 90	—2° 00
Date of the highest temperature.....	July 17.	....
Highest temperature	88° 6	90° 73
Date of the lowest temperature	Jan. 22.	....
Lowest temperature.....	—16° 1	—12° 0
Range of the year.....	104° 7*	102° 7
BAROMETRIC PRESSURE.	1885	Average of 44 years.
Average pressure of the year.....	29° 5933	29° 6178
Month of the highest average pressure.....	September.	September.
Highest monthly average pressure.....	29° 6479	29° 6647
Month of the lowest average pressure.....	November.	June.
Lowest monthly average pressure..	29° 5311	29° 5673
Date of the highest pressure in the year.....	Dec. 12.	....
Highest pressure	30° 300	30° 362
Date of the lowest pressure in the year.....	Jan. 12.	....
Lowest pressure.....	28° 714	28° 705
Range of the year.....	1° 586	1° 666
EXTENT OF SKY CLOUDED.	1885.	Average of 32 years.
Average cloudiness of year	0° 67	0° 62

*1885 is the coldest year on the records, with the exception of 1875, the average of which was 0° 80° colder than 1885.

EXTENT OF SKY CLOUDED.	1885.	Average of 32 years.
Most cloudy month.....	November.	December.
Greatest monthly average of cloudiness.....	0·85	0·78
Least cloudy month.....	September.	August.
Least monthly average of cloudiness.....	0·41	0·49

WIND.

The resultant direction of the wind was N. 62° W., the average of ten years being the same, namely, N. 62° W. The resultant velocity in miles was 2·60, the average of ten years being 2·45. January was the month of the greatest average velocity, and July that of the least. The greatest average velocity of any one day occurred February 10th, when it reached a rate of 22·79 miles per hour. The hour of the greatest absolute velocity was between 10 and 11, a.m., January 17th, when it reached 39 miles.

RAIN.	1885.	Average of 45 years.
Total depth of rain in inches.....	26·351	27·732
Number of days on which rain fell.....	103	112
Month of greatest rainfall.....	June.	September.
Greatest depth in one month.....	4·195	3·414
Day on which greatest amount of rain fell.....	Oct. 13.	.....
Greatest amount in one day	1·928	1·887

SNOW.	1885.	Average of 23 years.
Total depth of snow in inches.....	65·6	69·9
Number of days in which snow fell.....	73	65
Month in which the greatest depth of snow fell	January.	February.
Greatest depth of snow in one month.....	18·8	17·2
Month in which the days of snow were most frequent.....	January.	January.
Greatest number of days of snow in one month.	17	14
Day in which the greatest amount of snow fell.	Jan. 16.	....
Greatest fall of snow in one day.....	6·0	9·1

PERIODICAL OR OCCASIONAL EVENTS, 1885.

January 16th—Very stormy day. Heaviest snow of year.

February 1st—Very fine lunar halos and mock moons, 3rd—Woodpeckers about.
9th—Heavy storm of wind, snow and rain.

March 9th—Furious blizzard from 7 to 8 p.m. 10th—Brilliant meteor in North-West, of a bright green colour. 24—Gray birds. This has been the coldest March in 46 years, the coldest previously recorded being 1872, which was 1·47 warmer than 1885.

April 1st—Robins seen. 9th—Blackbirds. 17th—Bluebirds and swallows seen. 20th—Golden wren seen. 21st—Toads seen. 22nd—Frogs heard; first schooner arrived. 24th—Bay clear of ice; swallows numerous.

May 6th—Last snow. 12th—Last ice and frost. 8th—Maples in flower. 14th—Dandelions in flower. 15th—May bugs numerous. 17th—First lightning of year.

June 7th—Severe thunder-storm, continuing all day; heavy hail in afternoon.

July 13th—Hail storm. 17th—Magnificent meteor at 9.2 p.m. in east, motion slow, colours very brilliant; bursting before its disappearance; no noise heard. This meteor was seen at many stations in Canada, and is described as equal in brilliancy to that seen on the 3rd July of 1884.

August 18th—Heavy storm at night.

September 2nd—First ice and frost of season. 26th—Large flocks of blackbirds.

October 6th—First snow. First measurable snow fell on 30th October. 13th—Heavy rain-storm, with north-east wind; 1.93 inches fell.

December 4th—Don river frozen; first sleighing. 27th—Bay frozen over; open again on evening of following day. Schooner arrived on 31st. In 1859 the bay was frozen on 28th, and in 1877 and 1881 the bay was not frozen until the 2nd and 3rd of January of the following year.

Mr. William Ashe has been appointed to succeed his father, Commander Ashe, as Superintendent of the Quebec Observatory.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT HALIFAX, N.S., 1885.

TEMPERATURE.										Pressure of Vapour.		Relative Humidity.		WIND.				AMOUNT OF SKY CLOUDS.		RAIN.		SNOW.		No. of THUNDER STORMS.	No. of AURORAS.	No. of Fogs.
BAROMETER AT SEA LEVEL					TEMPERATURE.					Pressure of Vapour.		Relative Humidity.		WIND.				AMOUNT OF SKY CLOUDS.		RAIN.		SNOW.		No. of THUNDER STORMS.	No. of AURORAS.	No. of Fogs.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT WINNIPEG, MAN., 1885.

1885.	BAROMETER AT SEA LEVEL				TEMPERATURE.								Pressure of Vapour.		WIND.				AMOUNT OF SKY CLOUDED.		RAIN.		SNOW.		NO. OF THUNDER STORMS.	NO. OF FOGS.	NO. OF AURORAS.
	Average.	Hightest.	Lowest.	Range.	Average.	Hightest.	Lowest.	Range.	Mean Daily Range.	Warm'st Day.		Coldest Day.		Prevailing Wind.	Average Velocity.	Hightest Velocity.	Amount.	Days of	Amount.	Days of	Amount.	Days of					
										Temp.	Date.	Temp.	Date.														
January...	30.168	30.863	29.305	1.558	13.21	35.0	46.0	81.0	20.18	18.76	8.37	80	1	0.041	97	S. W. & N.	11.91	44.5	31	0.00	0	2.3	3	0	0	10	
February..	30.077	30.608	29.508	1.100	6.12	36.7	42.5	79.2	22.35	23.46	27.34	39	9	.042	87	N. W. & S.	10.11	29.0	43	0.02	1	4.2	8	0	0	5	
March.....	30.166	30.699	29.269	1.430	8.82	40.6	34.5	75.1	27.45	31.44	30.15	84	16	.063	84	N. & S. E.	10.13	34.0	55	0.00	0	11.2	7	0	0	9	
April	29.946	30.413	29.256	1.157	35.59	66.0	9.0	75.0	20.12	51.90	28.10	25	1	.167	77	N. E. & S.	14.81	52.0	65	1.82	11	S	1	2	0	8	
May.....	29.946	30.303	29.564	0.739	50.56	80.1	19.0	61.1	24.29	65.67	29.25	76	6	.278	72	N. E. & S. W.	12.29	34.0	58	1.70	9	2.4	3	2	0	5	
June	29.919	30.010	29.481	0.829	60.52	83.8	31.4	52.4	23.73	71.79	30.50	06	15	.408	77	W. & N. W.	9.49	25.5	50	3.05	12	..	..	4	0	11
July.....	29.846	30.140	29.245	0.895	64.95	89.8	42.3	47.5	21.87	78.20	29.50	59	16	.489	80	W. & S. E.	9.21	27.0	52	2.65	18	..	..	6	0	9
August....	29.952	30.395	29.581	0.814	58.84	81.2	30.5	50.7	23.16	68.61	10.46	60	25	.393	79	N. W. & S.	8.28	25.0	54	1.94	13	..	..	1	0	13
September.	29.878	30.421	29.262	1.159	52.76	81.1	25.3	55.8	27.26	64.46	19.42	23	29	.295	74	S. E. & N. W.	11.14	32.0	54	0.72	9	..	..	2	0	8
October....	29.986	30.309	29.457	0.852	37.53	68.8	11.8	57.0	21.94	52.90	1.25	19	26	.176	77	N. W. & S. W.	10.94	47.0	61	0.33	5	2.6	5	1	0	7	
November..	30.039	30.410	29.658	0.752	26.27	38.3	5.8	32.5	12.39	32.89	27.16	77	12	.128	88	N. W. & S.	10.76	33.5	79	0.07	1	7.3	4	0	1	3	
December..	30.041	30.671	29.530	1.141	8.55	37.0	25.3	62.3	20.57	30.70	26.13	94	7	.070	93	N. W. & S.	11.01	47.0	55	R	1	12.2	13	0	2	9	
29-989	30.863	29.245	1.618	82.09	89.8	46.0	135.8	22.11	78.20	37.80	Jan	1		.213	82		10.84	52.0	55	12.30	80	42.2	44	18	3	97	

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT VICTORIA, B.C., 1885

1885.	TEMPERATURE.										RAIN.		SNOW.		WIND.		Fog.
	Average.	Diff. from Average.	Highest.	Lowest.	Range.	Mean Daily Range.	Warmest Day.	Date.	Coldest Day.	Date.	Amount.	Days.	Amount.	Days.	Prevailing Winds.	Force.	
January	37.40	0.83	54.0	22.0	34.0	9.4	49.0	31	32.5	15	9.15	13	8.0	1	N. & N.E.	Light.	0
February....	44.17	9.00	58.0	27.0	31.0	10.7	51.5	4	37.5	22	3.84	16	S	1	S.W. & S.E.	Light.	0
March.....	46.13	2.80	67.0	32.0	35.0	18.2	53.0	17	38.5	3	0.32	3	..	..	S.W. & N.E.	Light.	5
April.....	47.42	1.02	70.0	30.0	40.0	20.8	54.0	11	41.5	16	0.53	5	..	..	S.W. & S.E.	Light.	2
May	53.65	1.72	75.0	36.0	39.0	16.8	59.0	6	47.5	1	1.30	10	..	..	S.W. & E.	Light.	2
June.....	57.12	0.77	75.0	41.0	34.0	17.1	64.0	27	51.5	7	0.25	8	..	..	S.W.	Mod.	2
July.....	60.90	3.33	83.0	45.0	38.0	21.3	71.5	8	57.0	26	0.06	3	..	..	S.W.	Light.	..
August.....	58.19	0.19	76.0	44.0	32.0	20.4	63.0	12	53.0	31	0.20	1	..	..	S.W.	Light.	? Fog and smoke nearly all month.
September ..	56.20	2.58	71.0	42.0	29.0	16.8	60.5	3	51.5	25	4.00	18	..	..	S.W.	Light.	8
October	50.29	2.87	67.0	33.0	34.0	17.6	59.5	3	45.0	11	2.73	9	..	..	S.W. & S.E.	Light.	0
November ...	46.18	3.16	57.0	31.0	26.0	10.8	50.0	1	40.5	9	3.47	19	..	..	S.E. & S.W.	Mod.	0
December....	42.79	4.17	57.0	24.0	33.0	9.6	51.5	2	31.5	31	2.47	13	..	..	N.E. & S.W.	Light.	28-sec. shock of an earthquake.
	50.04	2.58	83.0	22.0	61.0	15.8	71.5	8 J'y	31.5	31 Dec	28.32	118	8.0	2			

ART.

Systematized as the art education of Canada is now beginning to be, there is every promise that the outlook will, year by year, become brighter, and that the results of the care bestowed on the subject by the Provincial Governments will bring those practical fruits, the hope of which, alone would justify the attention the question is at length receiving at their hands. A strange apathy still exists in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Manitoba, strange because from the degree of cultivation already enjoyed, or from the enterprise that has characterized a young and vigorous growth, there was good reason to expect that no sluggish or indifferent attitude would be assumed in regard of so important an element of national advancement. The fact, however, remains that only in the two chief provinces, Ontario and Quebec, has any official recognition of art schools or indeed of the subject of art training in any form, been accorded; nor does it appear that municipal or private energy stepped in to supply this need beyond the limits named, save in the case of St. John, N. B. The following pages therefore must be chiefly confined to the two larger provinces. On the part of the Dominion Government, nothing has been done in this direction during the year, beyond the grant of the sum of \$2,000 in aid of the funds of the Royal Canadian Academy. There is no doubt that with the assistance of this body much valuable support could be given to the cause of that higher art which is beyond the aims of the Provincial Governments. The purchase of meritorious pictures painted and exhibited by artists, native or adopted, and their presentation to the several galleries, including the National Gallery at Ottawa, which now exists or which might hereafter be founded, would be a course in harmony with the action of other governments abroad, notably that of France, and would be a most appreciated encouragement to what is now but scantily remunerated effort. Amongst other measures the founding of travelling scholarships to enable students, possessing ability but not means, to profit by foreign art training, and the supplementing by money grants the funds of those art schools throughout the country whose standing, prospects and higher worth justify its support, are both proper features for consideration by this important body. It is understood that were its financial position more assured the Academy would take this attitude towards the art of the country, the development of which in its higher phases is of national importance, not less than in those more directly practical industrial branches now specially fostered by the Provincial Governments of Ontario and Quebec. But to do this means must be placed in its hands. The object in view is of national, not local, interest, and therefore should be financially aided from Federal sources. The expenditure must be managed by responsible men who understand what is required and can appreciate the results obtained; in other words by artists. In our national academy, an organization stands ready, to which this would be as a labour of love and as part of its own vital action. Why then in place of \$2,000, should not Parliament trust this responsible body with say \$10,000, to be expended as it may judge best in the culture of the higher art in Canada, leaving to the Provincial Governments the care of the great branches of art work implied in the term industrial art? It would be money well laid out and bringing its fruit a hundred fold.

THE DOMINION.

Royal Canadian Academy of Arts.—In the considerable amount of space devoted last year to this institution will be found all the information available as to its proceedings. The full list of the academicians and other members of the body was

then given. During the year past an exhibition was held in Toronto, being the annual exhibit of the Society. The president is Mr. L. R. O'Brien; and the secretary, Mr. Mathews.

National Gallery, Ottawa.—The curator's report for the year ended the 30th of June, 1885, shows the following additions during the year: A series of drawings, paintings, etc., 39 in number, by students of the South Kensington School of Art, presented through H. R. H. the Princess Louise; a portrait of the Marquis of Lorne, by Sir J. E. Millais, R.A., presented by the artist; a painting by Mr. W. Brymner, A.R.C.A., purchased by the Government; and a water colour by Mr. C. S. Millard, R.C.A., presented by the artist. In all there are 93 works of art in the gallery.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

From the last report of the Hon. the Minister of Education for Ontario, dated December 31st, 1885, which is based on the statistics for the year 1884, the following interesting statements are compiled:

Number of pupils on the several Public School registers of the Province who have studied drawing in these schools for the past nine years. The total number of such schools open during the year 1884 was 5,316:

	No. on Register.	No. study- ing Drawing.
1876.....	490,537	119,479
1877.....	490,860	153,036
1878.....	489,015	161,368
1879.....	487,012	160,672
1880.....	483,045	158,789
1881.....	476,268	177,102
1882.....	471,512	176,434
1883.....	464,369	222,095
1884.....	466,917	247,715

In addition to the public schools there were in 1884, 207 Roman Catholic separate schools, with 27,463 pupils, of whom drawing was studied by 12,220; 106 High schools and collegiate institutes, with a total of 12,737 pupils, of whom 8,126 studied drawing; and 51 county model schools for the training of teachers, as to which the Minister's report does not show statistics as to drawing. In addition to the foregoing there are 122 mechanics' institutes in the Province, subsidized by the Government. Of these 43 conducted evening classes for instruction in drawing, with the following results, the students representing nearly every trade and profession in the country:

Free hand drawing.....	1,170 students.
Practical geometry.....	1,039 "
Linear perspective	989 "
Model drawing.....	774 "
Memory drawing.....	748 "
Architectural drawing	4 "
Machine drawing	42 "

Tested by the Government examinations held, the work done by these students produced for them 645 certificates of proficiency, besides 13 for machine drawing. There are no means, however, of arriving at the number of *individuals* composing the classes above enumerated. Besides the above specified means through which Art education is being afforded as incidental to other training in the Province, there

are four institutions, Art schools proper, in which it is the sole object. They are those of Toronto, Ottawa, London and Kingston. Detailed information respecting them will be found under their respective headings. A fifth is in process of formation at Hamilton.

The Ontario Society of Artists, Toronto.—This institution was established in 1872. The School of Art, which it maintains, having been taken over by the Ontario Government, its work, so far as can be ascertained from the report made by it to the Government, appears to be confined to the holding of exhibitions of the work of its members and of works loaned to it, sales of works, the maintenance of a life class study, in which they have generously thrown open, free of charge, to students evidencing sufficient ability, and the management of an art union, by which works of members are disposed of. The receipts for the year ending 1st May, 1885, are set down at \$1,824.83, and expenditure \$1,029.91. The Government grant for the year was \$500. The Vice-President is Mr. William Revell, the Hon. G. W. Allan being chairman of the Art Union Committee.

Association of Mechanics' Institutes.—This association, which largely interests itself in Industrial art training, held its seventeenth annual meeting, at which 75 delegates were present, in Toronto, on the 15th of September, 1885. The President for the past year was Mr. Otto Klotz; Vice-President, the Rev. Father Harris. The art work in connection with Mechanics' Institutes has already been referred to. The evening classes conducted in these institutions have formed an important factor in the art education of the Province. The Rev. Father Harris, St. Catharines, was elected President for the ensuing year, Mr. W. Edwards, of Toronto, being Secretary.

Ontario School of Art, Toronto.—This important school, the management of which is in the hands of the Education Department of Ontario, and which it is proposed shall occupy a position for Canada similar to that filled in England by the great school of South Kensington, opened for its sixth session on the 12th of January, 1885, the Principal being Mr. W. Cruickshanks, A.R.C.A., a graduate of the Royal Academy, London, and Studio Xvon, Paris, with a staff of four assistants. The number of students attending was 158. An examination was held at the commencement of the term at which its pupils obtained 70 certificates of proficiency. An examination was contemporaneously held of the pupils of the several art schools in affiliation with the institution, the results of which will appear under their respective headings. A second examination was held at the close of the session on the 1st of May. In the summer, commencing on the 7th of July, free industrial drawing classes were conducted for the benefit of teachers in provincial schools. Nearly 246 teachers attended, the results being most satisfactory; about 178 came up for examination and 81 received certificates entitling them to teach, 79 in the work of the primary or grade B., and two in the advanced or grade A. The seventh session of the school commenced on the 12th of October, 1885. The total number of students attending was 211.

During the year a competition took place amongst the students of this and all affiliated schools for a gold medal, for the best work in drawing from the antique cast and original design. It was gained by Miss Ida N. Banting, of Toronto. The designs sent in by this lady were subsequently published in the *Decorator*, of New York, and were reproduced in the report of the Minister of Education.

Western Ontario School of Art and Design, London, Ont.—The annual report of this institution furnished to the Education Department, for the year ending the 31st of December, 1885, shows its affairs to have been managed by a Board of Directors, of which Col. John Walker was the president, Mr. D. Mackenzie, M.P.P., vice-

president, and Mr. Charles Chapman, secretary. The teaching staff consists of four. The winter term opened in January with 67 pupils. An extra term was held from May to June, with 60 pupils, and for the Fall term, October to December, the school was attended by 94 pupils. In addition to these, 34 pupils attended the china painting classes. The number of the Government certificates of proficiency taken was 123. The receipts of the year amounted to \$2,365, including a balance of \$666.29 in hand at the beginning. The Government grant was \$1,000, and the pupils' fees \$675.00. The total expenditure was \$2,085.57.

Art Association of Ottawa—Ottawa.—This school was founded in 1879, and incorporated in 1883. His Excellency the Marquis of Lansdowne is the patron. Its affairs are managed by a Board, of which Mr. Allan Gilmour was president, and Dr. J. A. Grant and Dr. Hill, vice-presidents. There were 73 members of the Association for the year 1884-85. The school session, which lasted for six months, opened on the first of October, 1884, and closed on the 31st of March, 1885, with a staff of three teachers. The number of students on the books for the session was 87. At the two Government examinations held in January and May, 1885, 66 pupils were examined, and 51 certificates were taken, in addition to two teachers certificates. The total receipts of the year as shown at the annual meeting, held in April, amounted to \$3,379.01, of which \$1,862.54 was the balance in hand at the beginning of the year, school fees, \$504.00, and Government grant, \$300.00. The expenditure was \$2,313.42, of which \$1,487.33 was for the maintenance of the school, the remainder being on account of the acquisition of school premises. The winter session commenced on the 15th of September. The number of pupils on the books for this session up to the close of the year was 133. Additional premises had been secured and the teaching staff was increased to eight, including classes for clay modelling and art needlework, the pupils in the last named class being in addition to the number above given. An important feature of this school is a life class from the nude figure, maintained since its foundation.

The Kingston Art School.—This School was first opened on the 13th of December, 1884. Its affairs were controlled by a Board of Directors. The session lasted for six months, and the school was attended by 69 students. A winter session commenced in December, 1885. The report made by the Society shows that the school has become affiliated with the Provincial Government School, which has granted \$400, and that, including this grant, the total receipts of the year were \$1,636.75, and the total expenditure \$1,509. A total of \$928.75 was derived from pupils' fees. The number of certificates gained at the Government examination was 67.

Of "special certificates" 7 were granted during the year for work in water colours; they were all taken by pupils of the Ottawa Art School. 9 special certificates were granted for work in oil colours; of these 7 were taken by pupils of the Ottawa Art School, and two by pupils of the Toronto School. 13 certificates were granted for modelling in clay, all taken by pupils of the London School.

The Association of Canadian Etchers, Toronto.—This Association, started in 1884, appears to have been well received in art circles and amongst the general public, a very interesting exhibition having been given of both foreign and Canadian artists and amateurs, in Toronto, in April, 1885. The collection consisted of upwards of 300 works of the etching needle, the chief objects of interest being a couple of small heads by Rembrandt. Amongst Canadians exhibiting were Mr. Martin and Mr. Henry S. Howland, several specimens by the late B. F. Fellows being also shown.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

In the Province of Quebec Art Education, in so far as the Government is concerned, is controlled by a body of twenty persons of the "Council of Arts and Manufactures," of which the Commissioner of Public Works, the Provincial Secretary, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction are *ex officio* members, the President being Henry Bulmer, Esq., and the Secretary and Director of Art Schools, S. C. Stevenson, Esq. The office of the Board is in Montreal.

Information respecting the proceedings of this institution is unfortunately of no very recent date, the source from which it is derived being the report of the Secretary dated the 13th of May, 1884, attached to the last report of the Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works, dated February, 1885.

From this report it appears that twelve "Free Evening Drawing Schools" have been in operation during the year 1883-1884, with a total attendance of 1,279 pupils, namely: at Montreal, Quebec, Lévis, New Liverpool, Sillery, Fraserville, Three Rivers, Sorel, Granby, St. Jérôme, St. Johns, and Huntingdon.

The funds at the disposal of the Council for the year amounted to \$14,947.46. From this source they subsidized the Schools above named to the extent of \$5,729.36, Quebec receiving \$664.48, and Montreal \$2,841.22.

"*L'Institut National des Beaux Arts Appliqués à l'Industrie.*"—An Association with premises adjoining the Council School in Montreal. Having got into financial difficulties arrangements were made by which the Council assumed the building and the settlement of the affairs of the Institute, thereby greatly increasing their own accommodation, and being relieved from embarrassment caused by the proximity of the Institute. The number of students in attendance at the several schools named, is set down as follows: Montreal, 515;* Quebec, 164; Lévis, 94; New Liverpool, 105; Sillery, 35; Fraserville, 69; Three Rivers, 32; Sorel, 78; Granby, 93; St. Johns, 67; Huntingdon, 84; St. Jérôme, 43. Total, 1,279. The Montreal school, the most important of these, is open for five nights in the week with a staff of 10 instructors. The considerable additions to its premises made as above stated enabled it to invite students in various important directions, including wood carving, wood engraving, modelling and chemistry. The system of teaching is that of Professor Walter Smith, of South Kensington, who so successfully inaugurated and carried on, for ten years, the Art Education of the State of Massachussets.

Thanks to the generosity of the Hon. J. G. Ross, Senator, the Art School of Quebec promises to be one of the leading institutions of the kind in the country, that gentleman having presented a piece of land as a site, 114 feet square, and the contract price for the building to be erected thereon being \$9,643; of this the Council of Arts subscribes \$5,000.

In addition to the above enumerated special schools the Superintendent of Public Instruction states that 80,000 children in the Province of Quebec are being taught drawing.

Montreal Society of Decorative Art.—The annual report of this Society covers its proceedings for the year ended on 30th April, 1885, the patroness being H. R. H.

*This list does not appear to give the number of *individual* students, but the aggregate number attending the several classes, the total of Montreal, for example, being made up as follows:—Freehand, elementary, 175; freehand, advanced, 25; mechanical, 60; architectural, 42; modelling, 16; lithographic, 16; wood carving, 16; wood engraving, 14; chemistry, 150. Total, 515.

the Princess Louise, Hon. Presidents: Mrs. Molson and Mrs. Wheeler. President, Mrs. G. W. Stephens; secretary, Miss Hill. This is a corporate body, its act of incorporation having been sanctioned in 1879. The objects held in view were both benevolent and industrial, namely, "to afford an opportunity to individuals who are forced by adverse circumstances to employ their skill or accomplishments as a means of support, and who, shunning publicity, seek a channel for the disposal of articles, whether of their own workmanship or not, at a fair price; to afford facilities for instruction in decorative art, and in the several branches of art where skill and ornamentation are employed, and to encourage tasteful manufactures in this Province." During the year past 843 articles were accepted for sale on commission; 686 were sold, realizing \$1,571.74. Orders were executed to the value of \$112.60. The society numbers 119. Its receipts for the year were \$886.20, including a balance in hand at the beginning of \$251.05; its expenditure was \$749.31.

Art Association of Montreal.—The last report of this association covers the year ended December, 1885. Its patron was the Marquis of Lansdowne; President, Hon. Robert Mackay; vice-president, Rev. Canon Norman. The Council report that the exhibitions of the year were in advance of those of previous years; that the number of students in the art classes had increased; that a larger number of visitors had attended the gallery, and that interest in the work of the association was maintained. The annual exhibition of Canadian art held under its auspices was opened on the 13th of April, 1885, and closed on the 2nd of May. The collection comprised 151 works in all, 95 being oil paintings and 34 water colours. The number of figure subjects was larger than heretofore. An exhibition of work of pupils of the art classes was held in May, 300 specimens being on view. The art classes have been under the care of Mr. R. Harris, R.C.A. There is no indication given of the numbers attending, but the results are regarded as satisfactory. The course of lectures and entertainments comprised one by Mr. Harris, entitled "Three painters of Florence," one by Canon Norman on "Hymnology;" one by Mr. Andrew T. Taylor, "Sermons on Stones," an architectural subject, and one by the Reverend Dr. Stevenson, "Art as related to morals and religion." The reading room, one of the features of the association's work, has proved attractive, and the Art Library has received some valuable donations at the hands of the president, Hon. Robert Mackay, and Mr. J. W. Tempest. The total membership of the society for the year was 403 of whom 302 were annual members. The number of visits paid to the art gallery was 18,519.

The financial statement shows the total receipts of the year to be \$4,885.50, of which the balance in hand at the beginning was \$272.87. This sum includes \$1,555 paid in as pupils' fees for art classes. The amount realized by the sale of artists' pictures was \$415.00. The total expenditure of the year was \$2,510.26 of which the salaries and ordinary expenses of the art classes amounted to \$1,063.76.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Owens Art Gallery—St. John.—This institution, founded in 1884—comprising an art gallery and a school of art, is in the hands of trustees, of whom Mr. Robert Reed is president. The art school opened in November, 1885, under the superintendence of Mr. John Hammond. Its proceedings so far appear to have been successful, there being about 80 pupils at the close of the year. The collection of pictures in the gallery consists of 52 oils, 36 water colours and 76 drawings.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

Arrangements for the establishment of an art school in the city of Winnipeg ap-

pear to be making good progress, but at the close of the year nothing had been actually carried out in this direction.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

From a statement by the Superintendent of Education, it appears that though drawing is taught in a few of the provincial public schools, instruction in this direction is at present confined to private persons. There are no art schools yet established.

GENERAL ITEMS.

Hamilton, Ontario, has moved in the matter of the formation of an Art Association, to be affiliated with the Government School. A large and influential meeting was held in October, Mr. J. M. Gibson, M.P.P., being the propounder of the scheme, which was well received.

Hébert's statue of Mgr. Déziel was unveiled at Lévis in September, the ceremony being performed by the Archbishop of Quebec. The statue was cast in bronze by MM. Carrier and Lane, of Lévis.

In October an exhibition of works of Art was held in the new rooms of the Historical and Scientific Society, Winnipeg. The exhibition consisted of oils, water-colours, studies in crayon etchings, miniatures, and photographs, and proved attractive.

Mr. George Hutchinson, of Great Village, Colchester, N.S., has received the honour of the first prize, valued £50, from the Royal Academy, England, for the best set of three drawings from life. There were 50 competitors. Mr. Hutchinson had studied in the Academy for five years.

Towards the close of 1884, Mr. Hébert completed a life-size statue in marble of Sir Hector Langevin. It was sent to the Antwerp exhibition and attracted general observation on the part of visiting Canadians owing to the fidelity of the likeness and fineness of execution.

Hon. Robert Mackay has presented to the Fraser Institute, Montreal, a collection of about 30 paintings, and half that number of water-colours and drawings.

The memorial committee cast for decision as to the memorial to be erected in Winnipeg, commemorating the volunteers killed in the late North-West Troubles, have selected the design of Mr. S. Hooper, a marble dealer of the city, who submitted four out of the large number of designs sent in. The amount to be expended for the monument is \$5,000. Mr. Hooper's design contemplates the use of the Selkirk stone, with columns of red granite from New Brunswick. The monument will be 50 feet in height, bearing the figure, eight and a half feet high, of a soldier of the 90th Battalion.

It is contemplated to erect, on the Dufferin Terrace, Quebec, a monument to Champlain, Mr. Hébert to be the artist.

JOURNAL OF REMARKABLE OCCURRENCES.

1885.

JANUARY.

2.—A fire occurs in the house of Ovide Leclerc, Minnow Lake, Hull, P.Q., and a 3 year old child of the occupant perishes in the flames.

3.—Judgment is rendered in Toronto dismissing the appeal of Temple *vs.* The Toronto Stock Exchange, in which plaintiff was awarded \$2,000 damages for wrongful expulsion from the Exchange.

—A Penny Savings Bank, under the management of Mr. J. G. Fitzgibbon, of the Merchants Bank, is established in connection with the Boys' Home, Montreal. 54 accounts are opened. A statement published at the close of the year showed that there had been 609 accounts opened, that the total number of deposits had been 3,341, amounting to \$1,714.78.

4.—The Shelter Valley Woollen Mills, Grafton, Ont., are destroyed by fire. Loss, over \$12,000; insurance, \$6,000.

6.—A public meeting, under the auspices of the Canada North-West Land Co. (Ltd.), is held in Edinburgh, Scot., to hear addresses on "The Capabilities and Resources of Manitoba and the North-West Provinces of Canada." Sir Geo. Warrender, of Lochend, Bart., presides, and many distinguished persons are present.

7.—Jos. Curry, 60, farmer, of Hants, N.S., commits suicide by cutting his throat.

—At a row at Terrebonne, P.Q., Jean Dubé, 21, from Rimouski, is killed. The Coroner's jury return a verdict of pre-meditated murder against Louis Brière and Henri Emond.

—Judge Jetté renders judgment at Montreal, in the case of S. G. Macdon-

ald *vs.* John Rankin. Plaintiff asked to be allowed to file an incidental claim of \$100,000. In the original action he sued for \$150,000 as the result of mismanagement, by defendant and others, of the affairs of the Consolidated Bank. Plaintiff now wishes to augment the amount in consequence of \$100,000 worth of claims having been transferred to him subsequent to the first proceedings. Judgment is given dismissing the action.

8.—At the inauguration of the new Town Hall at Pembroke, Ont., Mr. Curran, M.P., delivers an able and instructive address on "Our Literary Legacy."

9.—Mr. Robert Lusk, an old and respected resident of Birmingham, Ont., is accidentally killed at Rawdon by falling down the stairs of a hotel.

11.—The President of the United States awards a gold watch and chain to Capt. T. W. Churchill, of the ship *Jessie Burrit*, of Yarmouth, N.S., for humane services in rescuing the ship-wrecked crew of the American brig *Jennie Male*, on 9th Feb., 1882.

14.—Sir Hy. Lefroy reads an interesting paper before the Royal Colonial Institute, London, Eng., describing the visit of the British Ass'n. to Canada in 1884. Sir Lyon Playfair, Sir Chas. Tupper, Prof. Bonney, Mr. Hector Cameron, M.P., take part in the discussion which follows the reading of the paper.

—Hon. Peter Mitchell, purchases the plant and good-will of the Montreal *Herald* newspaper, and the paper will hereafter be controlled by him.

—Hon. John Costigan, is entertained at an impromptu lunch at the City Club, Montreal. Mr. Curran, M.P., presides, and there are present a large number of representative Irish Catholic gentlemen.

15.—The Home for the aged, Halifax, N. S., is formally opened by Mayor Mackintosh. The cost of the building is \$12,000.

—Bow Park Farm, Brantford, Ont., the property of the Canada West Farm Stock Assn., and formerly held by the Hon. Geo. Brown, is sold to Mr. Thos. Nelson, of Edinburgh, Scot., for \$71,000. The short horn herd was sold to the same gentleman for \$95,500, and the horses and cattle, farm implements, &c., for \$14,680.

18.—A destructive fire occurs at the Indian village of Wekwemikong, Ont., in which the new and old school-houses are destroyed. Loss \$8,000.

19.—His Holiness the Pope presents two medals, one silver and one bronze, to be awarded to the most distinguished student in philosophy at Ste. Anne's College.

20.—The annual meeting of the Quebec branch of the Dominion Temperance alliance, is held in Montreal. Mr. J. Redpath Dougall, editor of the *Montreal Witness*, is elected President. Important resolutions are passed.

21.—A young girl named Nolan, dies at Barrie from the effects of an accident received while "coasting."

—The Medical Health Officer reports there were 139 cases of small-pox in Hungerford, Ont., during the recent epidemic, 38 of which proved fatal. Of the 139 cases, 31 had been previously vaccinated.

23.—Judgment is rendered by the Court of Appeal, Montreal, in nine cases in which the question is as to the validity of the Provincial Act imposing a tax on banks, insurance companies, and other corporations. The court decided in favour of the validity of the Act.

24.—An accident occurs on the C.P.R. at Smith's Falls, Ont., owing to the breaking of an axle in the baggage car. The baggageman and a passenger named Bonsecours, of Ottawa, are instantly killed.

—Hon. J. H. Pope, Minister of Agri-

culture, decides under the provisions of section 28 of the Patent Act of 1872 that A. G. Bell's patent for "Bell's System of Telephony" is null and void.

—The sentence of death passed on Sulwhalem, *alias* "Jim," an Indian, for aiding and abetting in the murder of "Jake" (Noess), another Indian, at Victoria, B.C., in Feb. 1884, is commuted for imprisonment in the penitentiary for 5 years.

—The sentence passed on Haatq, or Aht, the Skeena Indian, who was convicted before Judge Crease on the 8th Dec. 1884, of the murder of a trader named Youmans, at the forks of the Skeena river, and sentenced for execution on 25th Feb., is commuted for imprisonment for life in the B. C. Penitentiary. Hon. Mr. Drake, Q. C., defended the prisoner at his trial. (See A. R., 1884, p. 375).

—A deputation of influential citizens of St. Johns, P.Q., wait upon Mr. E. R. Smith, editor of the *St. Johns News*, and present him with an address and purse of \$500. The address, which is read by Mr. Duncan Macdonald, bears eulogistic testimony to Mr. Smith's career as a journalist and his services to the town of St. Johns. Mrs. Smith is also presented with a very handsome piece of plate.

25.—J. C. Lawless, 31, bookkeeper, commits suicide in Toronto by shooting himself through the heart.

—Thomas Craig Fields, who was concerned in the "Boss" Tweed frauds in New York, and came to Canada some years since to escape arrest, dies at St. Andrews, P.Q.

—The schooner *Arcana*, of Boston, Mass., from Portland to Annapolis, N.S., is caught in a heavy snowstorm, and running past her port goes up the bay among the ice, becoming unmanageable, and finally strikes on Quaco Reef, disappearing almost immediately. Out of a crew of ten only one is saved. Loss, \$10,000.

26.—The schooner *May*, from Halifax,

N.S., to Barbadoes, founders at sea with all on board.

—The third annual Winter Carnival in Montreal opens,—continuing for a week. The chief attractions are the Ice Palace on Dominion Square, larger and more costly than in either of the previous years, a Condora on the Champ de Mars, and a mammoth Ice Lion in Place d'Armes. These two last named are erected under the auspices of the 'East End Committee,' almost wholly composed of French Canadian residents, who, for the first time evince great interest in the Carnival. During the week a programme including masquerades at the skating rinks, snowshoe races on the different athletic grounds and across the mountain, and a variety of other winter sports is carried out. A spectacular scene the "Storming of the Ice Palace" by some 2,000 snowshoers in uniform on the night of the 28th was unsurpassed. On the third day a fancy skating competition for the championship of America takes place at the Victoria Rink. First place is taken by Louis Rubenstein, of Montreal, with T. H. Robinson, of Toronto, second, and Murray, of Brockville, third. On the evening of the 30th the leading events of the Carnival are concluded by a fancy dress ball at the Windsor Hotel.

27.—At the Anglican synod of the diocese of Niagara, held at Hamilton, Ont., the Rev. Chas. Hamilton, M.A., of Quebec, is elected Bishop of Niagara, in the room of the Rt. Rev. T. B. Fuller, D.D., D.C.L., deceased, the vote standing on the 8th ballot:

	Clerical	Lay.
Rev. Chas Hamilton,.....	41	25
Dean Carmichael.....	12	19

The new Bishop is consecrated by the Most Rev. the Metropolitan in Fredrickton Cathedral on 1st May. Before leaving Quebec he is presented by his late parishioners with a pastoral staff and by the clergy of the Diocese with a handsome episcopal ring.

28.—The library of the Institut Canadien, Montreal, is handed over to the

Fraser Institute, together with \$3,000. The library comprises 11,000 volumes.

—Chas. J. Rogers, convicted of the murder of Wm. Sterry, in Nov. 1884, is executed at Victoria, B.C. (See A. R. 1884, p. 369.)

—Mr. Alex. McLachlan, of Amaranth, Ont., wins the gold medal of the Caledonian Society for the best poem on Robert Burns. There were 37 competitors.

29.—A curling match for the Canadian branch of the Royal Caledonian Club tankard, between Quebec and Ottawa, is won by Quebec with a majority of seven points.

—In a speech at Birmingham, Eng., the Rt. Hon. John Bright, M.P., declares that if a project of colonial federation was persisted in, it was bound to result in the loss of Canada.

—Dr. Oliphant and wife bring a suit against the city of Toronto claiming \$24,000 damages for neglect of corporation workmen to make a proper private drain connection with the sewer at their house, whereby they were prostrated from sewer gas. The matter is settled out of court, the city agreeing to pay \$750 and costs.

—A dynamite explosion accidentally occurs at the Tay Canal works, Beveridge Bay, causing the complete demolition of the engine house and severely injuring Geo. P. Macdonald, a son of the contractor, and two other men named Lewis and Buchanan. Macdonald dies from his injuries on the 8th Feb.

—Mr. C. N. Bell, of Winnipeg, is elected a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society of England.

—Bishop Lafèche, of Three Rivers, P.Q., in view of the contradictory statements made on the subject of the division of his diocese, issues a mandement giving a history of the case.

—The Royal Humane Society of Eng. award a bronze medal to Mr. J. K. Prescott, for saving a boy from drowning at Galt, Ont., on 13th Dec. last.

—The British Board of Trade award a binocular glass to Mr. P. L. Ferguson, the master of the ship *Hudson*, of St.

John, N.B., in recognition of his humanity in standing by the barque *Minnie Gray*, of Hull, which was abandoned at sea on the 10th of Feb. last, and sending a boat to the succour of the ship-wrecked crew. The Board also award an aneroid barometer to Mr. D. Rickwell, the 2nd mate of the *Hudson*, and £1 each to the four seamen who manned the boat in which the rescue was effected.

FEBRUARY.

1.—A boy named Baptiste Poulin is killed on a toboggan slide at Nepean Point, Ottawa, by coming in contact with a wooden obstruction placed across the foot of the slide by the owner.

2.—The amalgamation of the cities of London and "London East," Ontario, is decided upon.

—The flour mill at Waterdown, Ont., of Howland, Robson & Co., is totally consumed by fire. Loss, \$75,000; insurance, \$65,000.

—In Montreal the civil case of *Burland vs. Judah*, turning chiefly upon a question of dower, is decided by Mr. Justice Johnston in favour of the Plaintiff. The case excited a great deal of attention locally.

3.—The General (Presbyterian) Assembly's "remit" in the marriage of deceased wife's sister question is adopted by the Toronto Presbytery by a large majority.

4.—Robert Yarwood, the defaulting teller of the Merchants' Bank at Belleville, Ont., returns from the U. S. with the local manager. He is subsequently tried for the embezzlement and sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary. (See A.R., 1884, p. 368).

5.—A public meeting, presided over by Mayor Beaudry, is held in Montreal to express admiration of the recent victories of Gen'l Sir Herbert Stewart in the Soudan. Sir Wm. Dawson, Hon. Messrs. Mercier, Starnes, Beaubien, Mr. McShane, M.P.P., Rev. J. E. Hill, and Mr. R. D. McGibbon, are among the speakers. Much enthusiasm is manifest-

ed. Copies of the patriotic resolutions adopted are forwarded to Gen'l Lord Wolseley, who, in due course, makes acknowledgement in the following letter to Lord Melgund:

"Kasr-en-Houssa, Cairo, 19th April, 1885.—My Lord—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of copies of resolutions passed by a meeting of the citizens of Montreal, held in that city on the 5th of February, 1885, for the purpose of expressing sympathy with, and admiration for, the late Sir H. Stewart and his troops. It is to me, in common with the rest of the army, a source of the deepest regret that Sir H. Stewart is not alive to thank the citizens of Montreal himself for this mark of their appreciation, which I know he would have valued. It has given me great satisfaction to notice the loyalty to our Queen contained in resolution No. 1, and for my own part I am very grateful for the good feeling towards myself expressed in resolution No. 3, as it shows that I am still kindly remembered by my former fellow-citizens in Montreal. The presence of *voyageurs* with us in the recent expedition up the Nile has been a source of pleasure to me and to the whole army. Their services were most valuable to us, and I hope to have them with me again in the coming autumn campaign.—I have, etc. (Sd.) WOLSELEY. To Lord Melgund."

6.—Wm. Whelpley, of St. John, N.B., wins a 5 mile skating race at Newburgh, N.J., in 13 min. 12 sec., beating all previous records by, it is claimed, over 4 minutes.

7.—Francis Baum, a German Jew, charged with forgeries to the extent of over \$100,000, in Dallas, Texas, is arrested in London, Ont., and extradited.

—An old man named Francis Scott, wanders away from his home at Waterdown, Ont., and being overcome by the cold is frozen to death.

—Edward Hanlan, the champion oarsman, of Toronto, defeats T. Clifford, on the Paramatta River, Australia, for a purse of \$2,500 a side. Distance 3 miles 330 yds.; time 21 min. 4 sec.

—A passenger train on the Intercolonial R. R. is wrecked, owing to a frozen frog. A car is thrown down a 35 feet embankment, and taking fire is completely burned, but all on board escape in a really miraculous manner.

—Lieut. W. H. Smith, R.N.R., commanding the Allan steamship *Sardinian*, is entertained at dinner at Southport, Eng., and presented with a solid silver cup, by 52 members of the British Association who had taken passage on his vessel to and from Montreal, on the occasion of the recent meeting of the Association in that city.

8.—Four men named respectively Wm. Johnston, of Bear River, N.S., Joseph Simard and Jos. Morency, of St. Féréol, P.Q., and F. X. Asselin, of St. Sauveur, P.Q., are burned to death in a wooden shanty at Lake Simon, P.Q., where they are sleeping. A verdict of "found dead" is returned.

9.—John Sutherland, hostler, commits suicide at London, Ont., by drinking liquor mixed with a preparation known as "Rough on Rats."

10.—The annual meeting of The Industrial Exhibition Association is held in Toronto, Mr. J. J. Withrow, President, in the chair. The report shows the profits of the last Exhibition to have been \$7,127.33.

—The John H. Stratford Hospital (See A.R., '83, p. 187, and '84, p. 373), at Brantford, is formally opened by Lieut.-Governor Robinson. Addresses are presented to His Honour, and to Mr. Stratford, the munificent donor, and the following inscription is placed in the hall-way: "This Hospital, with its spacious grounds, was presented by John H. Stratford, Esq., as a gift to the city of Brantford. W. J. SCARFE, Mayor. Feb. 10, A.D. 1885. Board of Governors—John H. Stratford, President: Jas. W. Digby, M.D., Wm. T. Harris, M.D., W. J. Scarfe, Louis F. Heyd. John Turner, Architect. Schultz Bros., Contractors."

—The schooner *Opera*, of St. John, N.B., from St. John to Boston, Mass., is stranded near Provincetown, Mass., and becomes a total wreck, her entire crew of 5 men perishing. Loss, \$2,200.

11.—Flint & Holton's steam saw and planing mills, and grain elevator, at Belleville, Ont., are destroyed by fire. Loss, \$25,000; insurance, \$10,000.

11.—An explosion in the old pit of

the Vale colliery, Westville, Pictou, N.S. causes a loss of thirteen lives and injuries to a number of men. The death list is as follows:—H. S. Cameron, pump engine driver; Philip McBeth, stableman; J. A. Campbell, deputy overman; Daniel Kennedy, miner; Neil McKinnon, miner; Thos. Ryan, Patrick Foley, miners; J. Grant, miner; J. W. Fraser, miner; Daniel McNeil, miner; James Hoggart, miner; Jas. McLean, miner; and J. A. McEachern, a lad.

—The trial of the Rev. Timothy O'Connell, an Episcopal clergyman, on charges of drunkenness and scandalous conduct, is commenced before the Board of Triers, in the Chapter House, London, Ont. The defendant's counsel question the legality of the court. The case, which excites very great interest among members of the Ch. of Eng., proceeds, however, and, on the fourth day, defendant being found guilty, the following sentence is pronounced:—"In the matter of Canon XII. on the discipline of the clergy and of the presentment of the Rev. Timothy O'Connell: Having found the said Rev. Timothy O'Connell guilty of scandalous and disorderly conduct in frequently drinking to excess and becoming intoxicated at various times and places within the city of London within the past years, I, Maurice S. Baldwin, Bishop of the diocese of Huron, do hereby pronounce this sentence upon him, namely, Withdrawal of license and removal,—in other words, that the license he holds as assistant minister of the Cathedral of the Holy Trinity, otherwise known as the Chapter House in the city of London, in our diocese of Huron, be, and the same is hereby withdrawn, and that he be removed from his charge in the church." A protest is served upon the Bishop on behalf of Mr. O'Connell.

11.—Judge Hughes, at St. Thomas, Ont., commits Sarah Jane Stillwell, 34, and Ransom Forbes, 20, to stand their trial at the approaching Elgin Assizes, for the murder of Lewis N. Stillwell, husband of the first-named prisoner, in the

Township of Bayham, on the 1st Jan. last. Stillwell was a well-to-do farmer. It is alleged by Albert Thomas, his hired man, that in Christmas week of 1884, Mrs. S. offered Forbes and himself \$100 each if they would rid her of her husband. On New Year's day, while out shooting together, Forbes shot Stillwell through the head with a rifle bullet, and his body was found in the woods near Tilsonburgh, on the 3rd Jan. following. There are other circumstances which go to make this case one of unusual depravity. After the commitment application is made for admitting Mrs. S. to bail on the ground that she is pregnant and her health is suffering from gaol confinement. At the trial in Apl., before Chief Justice Cameron, a verdict of 'Not Guilty' is returned. Mr. E. Meredith, Q.C., and Mr. C.F. Clarke appeared for Mrs. S., and Mr. Colin Macdougall Q.C., and Messrs. J. S. Robertson and A. J. B. Macdonald for Forbes.

12.—J. B. Beard's old foundry, Toronto, Ont., is completely destroyed by fire. No insurance.

14.—Rimouski, P.Q., is visited by a thunder and lightning storm, while a snowstorm is in progress.

14.—An extensive fire takes place at Caledonia, Ont., destroying a number of business establishments and dwellings. Loss, \$9,200 ; insurance, \$3,400.

—Mr. R. D. McGibbon, advocate, Montreal, is waited on by a deputation of citizens, headed by the Hon. Peter Mitchell, M.P., and presented with a voluntary *honorarium*, amounting to \$500, in recognition of his devoted and skilful services as counsel for Mrs. Lynam, long and unwarrantably incarcerated in Longue Pointe Lunatic Asylum, until eventually released by the judgment of Judge Jetté upon the application presented on her behalf by Mr. Alfred Perry. Mr. Mitchell reads an address to Mr. McGibbon, embodying the sentiments of the subscribers, and speeches are made by Mr. D. Macmaster, Q.C., M.P., Mr. A. Perry, and others. A

handsome gold watch and chain are at the same time presented to Mrs. McGibbon by the subscribers.

15.—The Exchange Bank of Belleville, Ont., a private concern, fails ; the cause is stated to be defalcations to the extent of \$75,000 by the cashier, who absconds.

—A destructive fire, originating in the cabinet manufactory of Lamoureux & Co., Montreal, spreads to other establishments in the same block. Several firemen have a narrow escape for their lives, being compelled to jump to an adjoining roof. One fireman, O'Brien, is seriously injured. Loss, \$71,000 ; insurance, \$26,000.

17.—Wm. Aikens is found frozen to death, about 5 miles from Seaforth, Ont. He had evidently lost his way in a snow bank.

17.—Earl Granville, Foreign Secy., refuses an application to allow John Boyle O'Reilly, editor of the *Boston Pilot*, to visit Montreal for the purpose of lecturing on St. Patrick's Day. O'Reilly was tried in Dublin in 1866, for high treason, was convicted and sentenced to 20 years' imprisonment. He subsequently escaped and proceeded to Am., where he became a citizen. A deputation from Montreal wait on Sir Alex. Campbell, Minister of Justice, on the subject.

18.—The massive silver casket to contain the address from the Quebec Conservatives, presented to Sir John Macdonald, at the Montreal demonstration in Jan., is received from the makers, and presented to the Prime Minister, by Hon. Dr. Robitaille. The casket is of solid silver, of oblong shape, with round corners and projecting base, the whole upheld by four Canadian bears sitting on their haunches. On the cover stands a beaver gnawing a log. The spaces at the rounded corners are finely chased and represent, first, a canoe shooting the rapids ; second, a shooting scene ; third, a beaver dam ; fourth, a forest scene with deer. On the front is the inscription in English and French, under an arch of

which two raised moose heads form a part. On the back are the arms of Sir John, in very high relief, and at both ends the arms of Quebec, also in relief. The dimensions are:—length, $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches; width, 7 inches; height, $10\frac{1}{4}$ inches; the whole being frosted and gilt.

19.—The annual meeting of the Dominion Artillery Assn. is held in Ottawa. The Governor-General, who is present, in reply to a vote of thanks, congratulates the Assn. upon the high position it has attained. Lt.-Col. Oswald is re-elected presdt. It is decided to send a team of 2 officers and 20 men to Shoburness in 1886.

—The Montreal Y.M.C.A., celebrates its thirty-third anniversary. The Association is congratulated by Dr. Pentecost, of New York and others, who deliver addresses, on the fact of its now being entirely free from debt.

—The annual meeting of the Dominion Rifle Assn. is held in Ottawa, under the presidency of the Hon. G. A. Kirkpatrick. Votes of thanks are tendered the Governor-General and the Marchioness of Lansdowne, for their valuable aid in the bestowal of medals, and to Hon. Mr. Caron, for his gift of a challenge cup. Mr. Kirkpatrick is re-elected to the presidency.

20.—Mr. J. C. Field, B.A., gold medalist of Toronto University, is made a Fellow of John Hopkins' University, Baltimore.

—By the ignition of drapery in a mourning chamber, in a Notre Dame-boarding house, Montreal, the body of a Madame E. Racicot, over which a wake is being held, is burned to a cinder. The flames spread and a serious fire ensues, a number of the occupants of the building making their escape with very great difficulty, and only through heroic efforts of the firemen. Several were severely injured, among them being Patrick Collins, a G. T. R. baggageman, Philomène Phillon, Michel Bourdon and Arthur Lefebvre.

—The contest between the Ontario

Curling Clubs for the Ontario Tankard is concluded in Toronto, the Orillia Club proving the victors. The contest for the tankard was as usual played in ties. The clubs in the province were divided into groups of six clubs or more, and the clubs in each group played off for the first place. This primary competition resulted this season in the St. Mary's, Scarboro' Maple Leafs, Bowmanville, Galt, Hamilton Thistles, Harriston, and Orillia clubs being left champions of their respective groups, and these seven clubs came together in Toronto to play off for the tankard and provincial championship. Orillia drew a bye, and St. Mary's, Hamilton Thistles, and Scarboro' Maple Leafs respectively defeated Bowmanville, Harriston and Galt. In the concluding matches, the 4 last clubs came together, Orillia defeated the St. Mary's by 7 points, and the Hamilton Thistles defeated the Maple Leafs by 7 points. In the final, Orillia beat the Thistles by 8 points.

21.—Alex. McCance, while logging in the woods, near Drayton, Ont., is almost instantly killed by a falling limb of a tree.

—Mr. F. M. Baillie, champion amateur skater, of St. John's, N. B., wins a two mile race in Newark, N. J., in 7m. 5 sec., the fastest on record.

23.—Mr. Beverley Ingersoll, of Woodstock, Ont., dies from the effects of injuries received at a toboggan slide.

24.—Hon. Pascal Poirier, who has been lately elevated to the Senate, is presented with a gold-headed ebony cane by his former *confrères* in the Post-Office of the House of Commons.

—Mr. J. A. McInnes, 35, merchant, of Ingersoll, Ont., is killed by an accident on the Illinois Central railway. He is found in a sleeping berth with his neck broken.

—In Montreal, 10,390 shares in the South-Eastern railway, belonging to Bradley Barlow, are sold under a judgment taken out by Mr. J. O'Halloran, Q. C., for \$10,000, to Mr. G. W. Hamilton, broker, for one cent and a quarter

per share, realizing \$129. The shares represent the greater part of the stock of the company, so that the purchaser virtually owns the road. There are large liabilities, however, to be met.

26.—A serious accident occurs on the Northern division of the Intercolonial railway between Assemetquaghan and Millstream, by the collision of 2 special trains. Engine driver Walker, and fireman Rioux of the Eastern bound train, are instantly killed.

27.—About 50 live stock dealers assemble at Toronto, and form a "Dominion Cattlemen's Association." The ass'n. is formed for mutual protection and will embrace all persons connected with the live stock trade of the Dominion. Mr. John Dunn is elected Presd't.

28.—Rosseau's machine foundry, Quebec, is completely destroyed by fire. Loss estimated at \$25,000.

—The Common Pleas Divisional Court, Toronto, gives judgment refusing the application of Mr. Louis De Souza, an Eng. Barrister, for leave to be heard as counsel in courts in Ont., without being a mem. of the Law Society.

MARCH.

1.—The Marquis of Lansdowne encloses a cheque for £20 to the Comm'rs. of Police, London, Eng., to be handed to Police Sergt. Cole, in admiration of his courageous conduct on the occasion of the recent dynamite outrage at Westminster Hall.

4.—The Allan steamship, *Hanoverian*, arrives at Halifax, N. S., having on board the first portion returning home of the Canadian voyageurs, employed with the Nile Expeditionary force. 75 men have remained in Egypt with the army. The voyageurs meet with a cordial welcome home at their respective places of residence.

5.—Alex. McDonald, 70, builder, is crushed to death at Hamilton, Ont., by the falling of a beam.

—C. G. Bennett, 40, an Englishman, commits suicide in Montreal, in a fit of

depression owing to being out of employment.

6.—The jury in the criminal libel suit of *Mercier vs. Tassé*, tried before Judge Ramsay in the Ct. of Queen's Bench, Montreal, render a verdict of guilty of libel without knowledge of the facts. The judge imposes a fine of \$50.

7.—Mr. J. Ross Robertson, proprietor of the *Toronto Telegram*, donates \$1,000 towards building a new wing to the Lakeside Home for little children, of which he was one of the founders.

—The members of the Ch. of St. James the Apostle, Montreal, present their rector, the Rev. Canon Ellgood, with an address and a large oil portrait of himself, the occasion being the rev. gentleman's 62nd birthday.

8.—Mr. L. G. Baillairgé, advocate, Quebec, donates \$10,000 to found a chair of sacred and profane history in Laval University.

9.—Wm. Burchell, 55, formerly serving in H. M's. 14th Regt., commits suicide in Montreal, by shooting himself through the head.

—Wm. Peterkin, engineer, is accidentally killed while employed on the baggage elevator at the Russell House, Ottawa.

—The Liverpool Shipwreck and Humane Society award silver medals and votes of thanks to Capt. Wm. Gould and Chief officer F. Carey, of the Beaver line steamship, *Lake Winnipeg*, for courage and humanity in saving life at sea on 19th Feb., 1885.

10.—"Bellevue House," Halifax, N.S., formerly the official residence of H. R. H. the Duke of Kent, and for a lengthened period the residence of successive commanders-in-chief, is destroyed by fire.

11.—The Albion Hotel, Coaticooke, P.Q., is completely burned. Insured in the Citizens, for \$3,500, which covers the loss.

—Wm. Ellenbaillen and wife, an old couple, are accidentally burned to death by a fire occurring in their residence at Haysville, Ont.

—Messrs. D. A. Smith and Geo.

Stephen, of Montreal, found a scholarship in the Royal College of Music of London, tenable for 3 years and to be open for competition to natives of Montreal and its neighbourhood and to residents in the same district of not less than 5 years standing. The scholarship includes free musical education at the college with board and residence during the college term. At the examination for this scholarship in April, 6 competitors presented themselves, none of whom, however, exhibited sufficient musical ability to justify an award. The next examination takes place in 1886.

13.—The Provl. authorities at Victoria, B.C., acting under authority of a local Act, refuse to allow 20 Chinese immigrants from Hong Kong to land.

14.—A keeper in the Selkirk lunatic asylum, Winnipeg, Wilson by name, is murdered with horrible atrocity by an insane woman.

—Judgment is given by Judge Lorranger, in Montreal, in the case of *Mrs. Bain vs. C. A. Phillips*. The case which excites a good deal of interest turns upon the interpretation of a will by the late Charles Phillips, in his lifetime a very wealthy resident of Montreal. The judgment is in favour of the defendant to the amount of \$52,600.

15.—The National Hotel, St. Mary's, Ont., is totally burned. Loss \$20,000, partly covered by insurance.

17.—Mr. N. F. Davin, delivers an eloquent and well considered address before the St. Patrick's Society of Montreal, on "Ireland and the Empire." The lecture, by request, is subsequently printed in pamphlet form.

20.—The Port Elgin brush factory is destroyed by fire. Loss \$25,000; insurance \$10,000.

—In the new trial of *Gainor vs. Lillico*, of Toronto, arising out of the alteration in the date of a note for \$500, granted as accommodation by plaintiff to Mr. Robt. McKim, M.P.P., and discounted by defendant, who is a banker at Drayton and Arthur, the jury an-

swered the questions submitted to them in effect that the alteration in the note was made by McKim at his house at the time of the signature; that the alteration was made without the assent of Gainor; that Gainor paid the note before he knew of the alteration; that Gainor, after he became aware of the alteration, assented to it and afterwards ratified it. A verdict is accordingly entered for the defendant.

21.—Mr. Wm. McCulloch, of Sandusky, Ohio, is appointed general secretary of the Toronto Y. M. C. A.

—John Provan, 90, confectioner, dies in Quebec. The apartment occupied by Provan was swarming with rats, and the ravenous vermin had attacked the dying man and eaten away portions of his flesh. At the coroner's inquest, the opinion is expressed that the bites of the rats must have hastened the old man's death.

26.—A verdict of acquittal is rendered in the Ct. of Queen's Bench, Montreal, in the *Cornellier-LeBlanc* embracery case, and Mr. C. J. Cornellier is discharged.

28.—The sculling race between Edward Hanlan, of Can., and Wm. Beach, of Australia, for £500 a side and the championship of the world is rowed over the course of 3 miles 330 yds. on the Paramatta river, Sydney, N. S. W., and is won by Beach. Time 22 m. 51½ s.

30.—The case of Mr. Thos. S. Judah, for obtaining money under false pretences, before Judge Ramsay, in the Ct. of Queen's Bench, Montreal, is brought to a close by the jury rendering a verdict of guilty, with a strong recommendation to mercy. The prisoner, who is advanced in years, defends himself. On the 8th Apl., Mr. J. is sentenced to six months imprisonment without hard labour. In May, a petition numerously and influentially signed, is presented to Lord Lansdowne, praying for his release on the ground of ill health, and, to the great satisfaction of all, a pardon is obtained. Commenting on the petition presented, the *Montreal Gazette* said:

"We doubt if any petition ever went from Montreal more influentially signed, and we believe that in no case have signatures been attached to a petition with a more earnest desire on the part of the signers that the prayer would be granted. It was headed by the Bishop of Montreal, and among those who signed it were the Bâtonnier of the Bar of the district, the senior Judge of the Superior Court and a very large number of the most influential citizens of all classes and shades of opinion. It was, in fact, a spontaneous expression of sympathy for Mr. Judah, and an expression of the respect in which he is universally held."

31.—The Montreal City Council pass a resolution expressing their reprobation of the outbreak in the North-West, and their appreciation of the efforts of the Gov't. to suppress the rebellion. A copy of the resolution is transmitted to the Premier.

31.—The Toronto Volunteers, composed of the Queen's Own, Royal Grenadiers, and "C" School of Infantry, on their way to the seat of war, are met at Carleton Place by a number of members of Parl't. from Ottawa, among whom are Messrs. Beatty, Bergin, Davies, Edgar, Hay, Mulock, Small, Sproule, Sutherland (Oxford), and White (Hastings). With them are Mrs. Blake, wife of the leader of the Opposition, and Miss Hay, daughter of Mr. R. Hay, M. P. Mrs. Blake, surrounded by the above named gentlemen, presents Col. Otter, for his command, with a staff flag, the presentation being made by Mr. Mulock, who, in the following words, said:—

"Col. Otter, officers and men under your command, I have been desired by a number of members of the House of Commons to assist in the presentation of this flag to you for your command. In discharging this pleasing duty, let me say that this act has no significance except as widening the fact that whatever difference the members of the House of Commons may have in other matters, they are a unit in support of law and order, and will, I am sure, co-operate in every possible way for the restoration of peace and quiet in our land. May this flag ever float over a law-abiding people, and may the brave citizen soldiers under your command return in safety to their homes, after a speedy accomplishment

of the object of the expedition." This was received with loud cheers.

Mrs. Blake then hands the flag to Col. Otter, at the same time speaking as follows:

"A number of my friends in the House of Commons, desirous of expressing their sympathy and good wishes to the men under your command and the expedition on which they have now started, have desired me to present you with this flag. I do so with great pleasure, and, at the same time, would like to add my own heartfelt prayer for your speedy success and safe return."

The presentation is received with loud and continued cheers. Colonel Otter, in returning thanks, said:

"Mrs. Blake, Mr. Mulock and gentlemen,—I accept this flag from your hands as indicating, as stated, that the House will be a unit in the maintenance, not only of the integrity of Canada, but of the empire of which it forms so considerable a part. I hope the men under my command will successfully accomplish the object of the expedition, and shortly return to their fond ones at home after having served their country as Britons always do on an occasion like this. Nothing more fitting could be presented than the British flag, the emblem of law, justice and freedom. It will be ours to preserve it and guard it carefully as a reminder that the hearts of the people of Canada are with us in our undertaking. I thank you again for the kindness which has prompted representatives of the people to make this presentation to us. (Cheers.)"

APRIL.

5.—A fire at Alberton, P. E. I., destroys B. Rogers' store, warehouse and stock, and other stores and buildings. Loss \$32,000; insurance \$15,800.

8.—The 7th Batt. ("Fusiliers") from London, Ont., on their way to the North-West to aid in suppressing the rebellion, are met at Carleton Place by Hon. John Carling, Postmaster Genl., the representative of London in the House of Commons, his wife and daughters. Mr. C. addresses the men in an eloquent and patriotic speech, and wishes them one and all a God-speed.

9.—A patriotic fund for the support

of the wives and children of the volunteers now on active service in the North-West is started in Montreal. \$22,052 are subscribed, of which Messrs. Geo. Stephen and D. A. Smith contribute \$5,000 each. Of the amount subscribed only \$9,768 are expended, the balance being devoted to the relief of small pox patients. In Quebec city \$3,959 are subscribed and \$2,995 expended.

14.—A young man named Alexander McLellan, whilst attempting to jump on a moving train at the Grand Trunk Ry. station, Chatham, Ont., is crushed to death.

—A destructive fire at Annapolis, N.S., consumes several large buildings. Loss \$14,000.

—J. H. Mooney & Co.'s tannery, Montreal, is destroyed by fire. Loss \$25,000; fully covered by insurance.

15.—A Canadian baseball league is formed at Hamilton, Ont. Mr. George Sleeman, of Guelph, Ont., is elected President.

—The drawings in the first series of the Rev. Curé Labelle's Colonization Lottery take place in Montreal.

—McAllister's woollen mill and cloth factory at Pembroke, Ont., is destroyed by fire. Loss \$20,000; insurance \$5,500.

16.—A strong shock of earthquake is felt at St. Fidèle and Murray Bay, P.Q.

—The spring floods on the river Moira, at Belleville, Ont., cause damages to the extent of \$50,000.

17.—Mrs. Bowyer, of Bracebridge, Ont., poisons herself by taking strychnine.

—A fire occurs in a tenement house at Levis, P.Q., and three children perish in the flames.

—An entire block of houses is destroyed by fire at Shelburne, N.S. Loss, \$24,000.

20.—Tobey & Co.'s tannery at Collingwood, Ont., is destroyed by fire. Loss, \$45,000; insurance, \$27,000.

—The spring floods on the Rideau River cause great damage at Ottawa and

elsewhere. The St. Patricks St. bridge is carried away by the breaking up of the ice in the river, and the bridge at New Edinburgh is also much damaged.

21.—The 50th anniversary of the foundation of the German Society of Montreal is celebrated by a dinner, presided over by Mr. W. C. Munderloh, German Consul. Mr. Gotlieb Reinhardt, now 74 years of age, the only surviving member of the original 80 charter members, occupies the post of honour at the right of the chairman, and responds to the toast of the oldest member.

22.—The Nova Scotia Assembly unanimously pass a bill granting an annuity of \$500 to the widow of the Hon. Joseph Howe.

23.—The final meeting of the Montreal Citizens' Committee apptd. in connection with the meeting of the British Assn. in that city in 1884, is held, Mr. Thos. White, M.P., in the chair. The report shows total cash receipts to have been \$37,575.93. There is a balance of over \$2,600 to revert to the Gov't from the grant of \$20,000 made for travelling expenses, and a surplus of \$1,500 from the citizens' fund, which surplus the Committee give to McGill University in recognition of and compensation for their liberality in placing the building and grounds of the University at the disposal of the Assn. rent free. A gold watch is presented to Mr. D. A. P. Watt, a member of the Executive Committee, as an acknowledgement of his untiring devotion to the work of the Committee.

24.—A young man named Joseph Bradley, sits down on a railway track at Brampton, Ont., and is killed by a passing train.

—E. D. Westgate, 37, is smothered to death, while sleeping in a room over his father's store at Lachine, P.Q., during a fire in the building.

—Great damage is occasioned by the overflowing of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa rivers. Several lives are lost by accident. On the 26th, the highest water in the harbour of Montreal, taken from

Lachine Canal gaugings on the lower sill of lock No. 1, is 38 ft. 6 inches.

25.—At the sale of Jersey stock by breeders in New York, Mr. V. E. Fuller, of Hamilton, Ont., is awarded the breeders' cup, by making the highest average upon 5 head, bred and owned by him.

29.—Judge Caron, in a judgment, holds that the property of a foreign consul, is no part of our country, but belongs to that which the Consul represents, and that consequently a judgment rendered by Canadian Courts against a foreign Consul could not be executed.

—David Dudley Field, the eminent American jurist, delivers an address on the comparative jurisprudence of English speaking peoples, at the Convocation of Dalhousie College, Halifax, N.S. In the evening he is entertained at a banquet by the law faculty of the University and the Halifax bar, at which Sir A. G. Archibald proposes the health of the guest of the evening.

30.—The Baptist Union of Toronto, adopt resolutions regretting the growing tendency of the times, to break down the sanctity of the Sabbath, by the publication of newspapers, &c.

—Edouard Bélanger, 20, son of Factor Bélanger, of the H's. B. Co., Cumberland House, is accidentally drowned by the upsetting of his canoe in the river Saskatchewan.

MAY.

1.—Hon. H. Mercier, M.P.P., is elected Bâtonnier of the Bar of Montreal. Receipts for the year 1885 amounted to \$5,440, which, with balance in hand, makes a total of \$8,391. Expenses were \$4,663. Hon. F. C. S. Langelier, Q.C., M.P., is elected Bâtonnier of the Quebec Dist. Bar. On June 2 Mr. L. E. Pacaud, of Arthabaskaville, P.Q., is elected Bâtonnier-General of the Bar of the Province of Quebec.

—A Red Cross Hospital Corps for service in the North-West during the rebellion is formed in Toronto by Mr.

E. Wragge, of Toronto, and their services accepted by the Government. Their equipment and outfit necessitates an outlay of £2,000, which is covered by public subscription.

—The city of Ottawa is lighted with the electric light. It is the second city in the Dominion to be so lighted, the city of Victoria, B.C., having been the first.

2.—Mrs. Joseph Buckley, 60, is burned to death at Halifax, N.S., by the upsetting of a lamp.

—John Connor (or Koehner), a German Jew, is convicted before Mr. Stipendiary Magistrate Richardson and Messrs. Hy. Lejeune and Hy. Fisher, J.P.'s, at Regina, N.W.T., of the wilful murder, at Moosejaw, on the 6th April last, of a fellow-workman on the C.P.R. named Hy. Mulaski, a Pole. Both the prisoner and deceased had come to Can. in 1882. It was proved at the trial that they lived together at Moosejaw, and had money transactions together. There is, however, no proof of any quarrel adduced. The evidence is entirely of a circumstantial character. Prisoner is sentenced to be hanged on the 12th June, but owing to an appeal on his behalf for a new trial to the Manitoba Court of Queen's Bench, the date of execution is postponed first to the 3rd July and later to the 17th July. On the 7th July the Manitoba court refuses the new trial and confirms the conviction. Notice is then given that application will be made for leave to appeal from the Manitoba judgment to the Privy Council in England, and an application is also made to the Government that the respite be extended to the 24th July. This application is refused, and on the 17th Connor is executed at Regina. On the following day the Privy Council refuse leave to appeal, their lordships stating the rule of the Board to be not to entertain any appeal in criminal cases unless in very exceptional circumstances.

4.—The steamer *Helvetia*, 1161, Capt. Schoonhoven, of the White Cross line, from Antwerp to Montreal, sinks off

Scateri Island, C.B., from damages received by the ice in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. All hands are saved.

6.—The North Sydney *Herald* office and other buildings at that place are destroyed by fire. Loss, \$15,000; insurance, \$6,000.

7.—Bénoni Thériault, of St. Bazil, N.B., is tried before Judge Wetmore, at Edmundston, N.B., for the murder of his infant child, in Feb., and convicted. He is sentenced for execution on 12th August, but his sentence is commuted for imprisonment for life. The prisoner had not long been released from a lunatic asylum.

8.—The Revd. Mr. McMillen celebrates the completion of the 25th year of his pastorate of Knox Church, Woodstock, Ont.

—Chas. Barker, steamfitter, Montreal, is accidentally drowned in Toronto-bay, by the upsetting of a boat.

—The Allan steamer *Polynesian* from Liverpool, being unable to reach Quebec, owing to the ice pack in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, puts into Halifax.

—Jas. M. Grant, of the wholesale grocery firm of that name, Hamilton, Ont., commits suicide by hanging. He suffered from wounds received at the time of the Fenian raid, 1866.

—A meeting of Liberal politicians is held in Toronto to protest against the passing of the Franchise Bill now before Parlt. Speeches are delivered by the Hon. Messrs. Anglin and G. W. Ross, and Mr. W. Lount, Q.C., and others, and resolutions denouncing the measure adopted.

13.—The stock sheds of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Hochelaga, P.Q., are destroyed by fire.

—The third annual international exhibition of dogs under the auspices of the Dominion Kennel Club opens in Toronto. Mr. J. F. Campbell's Yorkshire blue and tan terrier "Dandy" (Montreal), is awarded first and special prize in a large class of Yorkshire terriers.

—Bishop Baldwin, of London, Ont.,

attends the 26th Convention of the Y.M. C.A. Convention at Atlanta, Ga., and speaks on the question: "Is the Bible adapted to the young men of to-day, and if so, why?" The address makes a deep impression.

14.—The Norwegian barque *Torjensgold*, Capt. Jansen, runs ashore at Magher's beach, near Halifax, N.S., during a dense fog, and becomes a total wreck. The crew are saved.

16.—The entire village of Somerset, Megantic, P.Q., including the R.C. church and presbytery, is destroyed by fire. 144 houses are consumed. Loss, \$300,000.

17.—The final gap on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, north of Lake Superior, is closed, and continuous rail communication from Halifax to the Columbia river provided.

18.—The barque *Palestine*, of St. John, N.B., from Liverpool to Shelburne, goes ashore during a dense fog at Black Rock, Shelburne, N. S., and becomes a total wreck. Loss, \$55,000.

20.—This being "Arbor Day," in the Province of Quebec, the boys of the Quebec High School planted an additional number trees in the new park, in the Tower-field. A weeping willow was added in memory of the Quebec volunteers, who have died on duty in the North-West.

—Through the instrumentality of H. R. H., the Princess Louise, a fund called the "Princess Louise's British Fund, for the assistance of the Canadian troops now serving in the N.-W. Territories," is established in London, England, of which H. R. H. is named presdt. The Ladies' Committee is composed of Her Serene Highness the Countess of Gleichen, the Dowager Marchioness of Lansdowne, the Countess of Lathom, the Countess of Carnarvon, Viscountess Bury, the Lady Frances Balfour, the Lady Lilian Yorke, Lady de Winton, the Hon. Mrs. Littleton, Mrs. H. Northcote, Mrs. E. Albani Gye, Mrs. Gerard F. Talbot, and the general committee includes the Count Gleichen, the Marquiss of Abergavenny,

the Marquis of Stafford, the Earl of Fife, the Earl of Lathom, the Viscount Bury, the Lord Mayor, Sir Chas. Russell, Mr. Edward Baring, Mr. A. de Rothschild, and Sir C. H. Mills. The object of the fund would seem to be to provide suitable medical care, comforts and appliances for the sick and wounded. Large sums of money are subscribed, the total amount handed in at the first meeting of the committee, at the Mansion House, exceeding £1,000. The first consignment of medical stores is despatched under the care of Dr. Boyd, by Allan steamer, on the 21st. These goods, as stated in the report of Surgeon Genl. Bergin, were not used, owing to the hospitals having been already sufficiently supplied. They were subsequently distributed, by order of Sir A. P. Caron, among various hospitals and charities in Canada. Dr. Boyd returns to Eng. in Augt. Dr. Bergin, in the report referred to, takes occasion to express his gratitude to the Princess Louise, for this fresh manifestation of her continued interest in the welfare of Can. and the Canadians.

21.—A married woman named Margaret Darrick, 55, is burned to death in Montreal, by her clothes accidentally catching fire.

22.—Mr. Edmund Sheppard, proprietor of the *Toronto News*, appears in Montreal for preliminary examination on a charge of criminal libel, brought against him by Major C. A. Dugas for libelling the officers of the 65th Batt. The alleged libel appeared at the time of the rebellion in the North-West in the suppression of which the Regt. took part. Mr. Sheppard states that he intends to investigate the charges made in the article complained of and will state the result to the public. He is committed to stand his trial at the Sept. sitting of the Ct. of Queen's Bench.

23.—At the spring meeting of the Ontario Jockey Club, Toronto, Mr. E. Burgess' "Willie W." wins the Queen's Plate, valued at 50 guineas. Time, 2.58.

25.—Wm. Blubar, a farm hand, is killed by lightning at Mitchell, Ont.

—Two boat accidents occur in Toronto bay, resulting in the drowning of Wm. Hossack, John Harper and Etta Farmer, all young persons.

—The Queen's birthday this year falling on Sunday (yesterday), its observance is postponed until to-day. At Halifax the infantry line the ramparts and fire a *feu-de-joie*, and cheer while a royal salute is fired by the artillery and from the flagship *Northampton*. In all other portions of the Dominion the day is spent in amusement and rejoicing.

—The body of Patrick Callaghan, about 70, keeper of the Sherwood Cemetery, near Charlottetown, P.E.I., is discovered in the lodge of the cemetery in such a position, and with such frightful wounds on his head, as clearly indicate murder. A reward of \$1,000 is offered for the apprehension of the assassin, and one Alex. Gillies, of Harmony, is arrested, and subsequently tried before Judge Hensley for the crime. The evidence against him is purely circumstantial. It consists principally of proof that he was in possession of some of the personal effects of the deceased after the murder, that he had blood stains on his clothes, that he made some efforts to conceal his identity, and that he used some expressions to indicate that he was in danger of being hanged. He is convicted and sentenced for execution on the 11th March, 1886, before which date his sentence is commuted for imprisonment for life in the Dorchester Penit. Mr. E. J. Hodgson, Q.C., for the Crown; Mr. Peters for the defence.

26.—The appointment of Hon. H. W. Phelan, of St. Louis, as United States Consul-Genl. for Nova Scotia, his native Province, is very favourably regarded at Halifax.

—Bishop Cameron, of Arichat, N.S., who has been sent as Papal delegate to the Diocese of Three Rivers, is waited on in that city by an influential deputation, who protest against the proposed division of the Diocese.

—The remainder of the Canadian *voyageurs*, who have been serving with the Nile expeditionary force, return to Canada. They number 61, and are under the command of Mr. S. J. Remington, of Three Rivers, Quartermaster.

—The 31st annual session of the R. W. Grand Lodge of Good Templars of the world opens in Toronto, under the presidency of J. B. Finch, of Nebraska. In the evening the Grand Lodge is entertained at a *conversazione*, which is attended by Lient.-Gov. Robinson, who delivers an address of welcome.

29.—John Elliott & Son's foundry, Toronto, is almost totally destroyed by fire. Loss about \$200,000; insurance about \$75,000.

—A man named McComb, 27, of Welland, Ont., jumps over the precipice below the new Suspension bridge, Niagara Falls, and is instantly killed.

30.—Basile Gauthier, 16, is accidentally caught in the machinery in Ross Bros' turning shop, Buckingham, P.Q., and he is mangled to death before help is rendered.

—The first lacrosse match of the season for the championship is played at Montreal between the Shamrock Club of that city and the Ontario Club of Toronto. The Shamrocks win by 3 games to 1. A match is also played in Toronto between a Montreal and a Toronto team, resulting in a victory for the former in 3 straight games.

—Lord Lansdowne, accompanied by Dr. Sterry Hunt and Dr. J. A. Grant, pays a visit to the High Rock Phosphate Mine, which is now extracting 600 tons monthly of high grade phosphate, on the Lièvre river, near Buckingham, P.Q.

31.—Two young men named Filion and Henry are accidentally drowned near Lachine by their boat being upset by a sudden squall. Neither of the young men could swim.

JUNE.

2.—Mr. G. A. Nantel, M.P.P., is married at the R. C. Cathedral, Montreal, to Mlle. Emma Tassé.

—Major J. F. Wilson, of the Canadian Artillery, is entertained at dinner at the Garrison Club, Quebec, in celebration of his return from the Soudan, where he has served with H. M.'s regular forces. Hon. Geo. Irvine presides. Major Wilson is subsequently presented with the Egyptian medal.

—At Osgoode Hall, Toronto, the conviction made against 6 railway navvies for working on Sunday, for the Canada Southern railway, in repairing the track which had sunk on the Saturday, is quashed, the Court holding that the work was one of necessity.

3.—The steamer *Cheyenne*, owned by Mr. D. McArthur, of Winnipeg, is wrecked on the rocks near Ste. Agathe, on Red River. Loss, \$10,000.

4.—Larochelle's woollen factory at St. Anselme, P. Q., is destroyed by fire. Loss, \$20,000.

—Robert Martin and five other men, working for Waldie & Co., lumberers, are drowned in the Quinze rapids, by the upsetting of their boat.

—The annual meeting of the Grand Orange Lodge of B.N.A. takes place at Cornwall, Ont.; Mr. W. J. Parkhill is elected Grand Master. A resolution is adopted expressing admiration at the loyal and patriotic spirit displayed by the members of the volunteer force in the North-West, shown as well by the alacrity with which they responded to the call to arms as by the bravery displayed on the field of battle and the hardships endured without a murmur.

5.—Jas. Scallion, engineer, is run over on the railway track at St. Thomas, Ont., by a passing engine, and instantly killed.

—A fire occurs in the house of J. Wouch, Barrie, Ont., and Mrs. Wouch and her 4 children perish in the flames. Wouch escapes from the burning building with great difficulty.

—Under the provisions of a local Act recently passed, the Rev. Canon Norman, Hon. L. Beaubien, and Messrs. W. Evans and J. H. R. Molson, are elected directors of the newly created Montreal Botanic Garden Assn.

—At London, Ont., Benj. Simmonds, 35, moulder, in a drunken fit, fatally stabs a woman named Mary Ann Stokes, 40, whom he claims to be his wife. He is tried for the murder at the Middlesex Assizes, before Judge Armour, in Sept., convicted, and sentenced for execution on the 27th Nov., on which day the law takes its course. Mr. Jno. Taylor defends the prisoner at the trial.

6.—Jas. Featherstone, of the Carp saw mill, near Ottawa, is accidentally caught in the machinery of his mill and killed.

—The first match of the lacrosse championship series takes place in Toronto between the Torontos and Ontarios, and is won by the former.

—John Roache, 16, is accidentally shot dead at Niagara Falls, Ont., by another youth named Chas. Barge. The latter gives himself up to the police.

—At the semi-annual meeting of the Commercial Travellers' Ass'n in Toronto, Capt. W. F. McMaster, for many years President, is presented with an oil portrait of himself and a diamond ring.

—Louis Galarneau is instantly killed by the giving way of a scaffold on the steeple of the R. C. Church, St. John's suburbs, Quebec, on which he is working. Two other workmen receive injuries which may prove fatal.

8.—During a violent thunder-storm at St. Thomas, Ont., Mrs. Ryan is killed by lightning. On the same day Mr. Sam'l Bryans, farmer, is killed by lightning near Port Hope, Ont.

9.—The 104th anniversary of the settlement of Yarmouth, N.S., is celebrated by the people of that town.

—The fourteenth annual session of the Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias is held at London, Ont. The report shows an increase of 20 per cent. in the membership, 26 per cent. in the receipts, and 46 per cent. in invested funds.

—Hon H. G. Malhiot, Q.C., and Mr. D. O. Bourbeau, M.P., sail for Liverpool, *en route* for Rome, with a petition to the Pope against the division of the R. C. diocese of Three Rivers.

—The annual meeting of the Anglican Synod of the diocese of Toronto opens at Toronto. At the choral service in the Church of the Holy Trinity, the combined choirs of the Anglican Churches assist; the sermon is preached by Rev. J. Carmichael, of Hamilton.

—The magnificent steamer *Peerless*, Capt. Bowie, belonging to the Ottawa River Navigation Co., plying between Ottawa and Grenville, is burned to the waters' edge at Montebello, P.Q. The origin of the fire is unknown. Loss, \$50,000; no insurance.

10.—The Rev. Alexander McKnight, of Halifax, N.S., is elected Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Canada.

—Mr. P. V. Valin, M.P., is married in Quebec to the dau. of the late Dr. P. M. Bardy. Some of the ships in port hoist their colours in honour of the occasion, Mr. V. being chairman of the Bd. of Harbour Commrs.

—Chancellor Boyd renders judgment at Toronto in the suit of the Queen *vs.* The St. Catharines Milling & Lumber Co. The case arose out of a dispute as to whether land at Lake Wabigoon, Algoma, belonged to the Ontario or to the Dominion Govt. The defendants paid over four million dollars to the latter for licenses to cut timber on the land. The Chancellor held that the lands were within the territorial limits of Ontario, and that the Dominion Govt. had no power to grant leave or license to cut timber thereon. Judgment is therefore against the defendants with costs. About 55,000 square miles of land are involved in the dispute. Hon. Oliver Mowat, Q.C., appears for the Ont. Govt., and Mr. Dalton McCarthy, Q.C., M.P., for the Dominion.

11.—Mr. Wm. Mann, guardian of No. 5 Fire Station, Montreal, is presented by the municipality of Lachine with a valuable gold medal in recognition of the valuable services of himself and his men at the disastrous fire at Lachine on 4th July, 1884. Mr. J. P. Dawes makes the presentation.

13.—The Lacrosse Championship match between the Shamrocks and Montrealers takes place at Montreal and is won by the latter.

—Fearman's extensive pork packing establishment at Hamilton, Ont., is completely destroyed by fire. Loss, \$203,000 ; insurance, \$103,000.

—William Henry Hall is found guilty at Montreal of uttering forged letters of credit on the National Bank of Scotland, and sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

—Smallpox breaks out at Charlottetown and spreads to the country portions of the Island. There are over 50 deaths from the epidemic.

14.—A magnificent golden eagle, measuring 6 feet 9 inches from tip to toe, is shot by Mr. Lawrence Von Iffland close to St. Michael's Church, Sillery, P.Q.

16.—Mr. H. H. Cook, M.P., lays the corner-stone of a new Methodist Church at Parkdale, near Toronto.

—The Beaver line steamship *Lake Manitoba*, Capt. Jackson, from Montreal to Liverpool, runs ashore on Langlade Island, St. Pierre, Miq., and becomes a total wreck. The crew and passengers are saved.

—An organization to be called "The Free Navigation League of Canada" is formed in Montreal, with a branch in that city, of which branch Mayor Beaugrand is apptd. hon. Presdt. and Mr. Hugh McLennan, Chairman. The objects of the league are to free the canals of all tolls and traffic from all taxation, to secure the removal of the burden of the Lake St. Peter channel debt, to secure a better and more economical service of pilotage and towing, to free shipping and commerce from lesser charges, such as those of hospital dues and police charges.

18.—A banquet is given at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, to United States Consul-General Stearns on the occasion of his departure from that city. The Mayor presides and there is a very large and influential attendance.

19.—Mr. Wm. Carter commits suicide in Toronto by taking a dose of Paris green.

—The building used as a riding school for the new cavalry school, at the Citadel, Quebec, is consumed by fire.

20.—The Toronto Sailing Skiff Club is formerly opened under the patronage of His Honour Lieut.-Governor Robinson.

—Five-hundred builders' labourers go on strike in Toronto. They hold a mass meeting in Queen's Park which is attended by 1,000 workmen. The strike continues for some time, the strikers gathering strength every day.

—The championship lacrosse match at Toronto, between the Shamrocks of Montreal and the Toronto's, is won by the former in three straight games. Another match is played in Toronto between the Montreal Club and the Ontario Club, which is won by the Montreal Club by three to one.

21.—The Hansa Line steamship *Grassbrooke*, Capt. Schwaner, from Hamburg for Montreal, runs ashore during a dense fog at Seal Cove, Fortune Bay, Newfoundland, and proves a total loss. The crew are saved.

22.—Edward Code, a G. T. R. brakeman, is caught in a frog at London, Ont., and before being able to extricate his foot, is run over by a passing train and killed.

—The people of Halifax, N.S., celebrate as a public holiday the 136th anniversary of the settlement of the city.

23.—A man named Richard Newton, is killed at Gravenhurst, Ont., by the falling of a tree.

—Winneth's old furniture factory, Winnipeg, is consumed by fire. Loss \$10,000 ; insurance \$2,500.

—Admiral and Lady Commerell give a grand fancy dress ball at Admiralty House, Halifax, N.S., on the occasion of the retirement of the Admiral from the B. N. A. and W. I. station. The ball is largely attended.

24.—Edward Haulan, ex-champion oarsman of the world, is entertained at a

banquet by citizens of Toronto. Amongst those present are Lieut.-Governor Robinson, Mayor Manning, Col. Denison, and other prominent men.

—Sir Henry Tyler, Presdt. of the Grand Trunk Railway Co., arrives in Winnipeg, and leaves on the 25th, as the guest of the Canadian Pacific Railway, for a trip over that line to the Rocky Mountains. He travels 1050 miles beyond Winnipeg, and returning, proceeds to New York, where he embarks for Eng.

—The festival of St. Jean Baptiste is imposingly celebrated in Ottawa, a preliminary meeting of the National Convention taking place on the preceding evening. In the morning Pontifical High mass is said by Bishop Duhamel. Conspicuous in the sanctuary is a huge *pain beni*, the gift of the bakers of Ottawa and Hull. The monster loaf, which is in the form of a cake of eleven stories, is fifteen feet three inches in height, three feet six inches in the base, and weighs 330 pounds. It is destitute of all attempts at ornamentation save the mitre and pastoral staff which surmounts it. After mass, at which amongst the clergy, are present Archbishop Taché, Bishop Jamot, and Monseigneur Guy, of Gaspé, an allegorical procession takes place, and at night there are fireworks, an illuminated flotilla on the river, and a banquet. At the last-named addresses are delivered by Archbishop Taché, Bishop Jamot, Mgr. Guy, Bishop Duhamel, Sir Hector Langevin, Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau, Mayor McDougal, and Mr. A. F. McIntyre, representing St. Andrew's Society of Ottawa. Among those who participate in the proceedings of the day are deputations from Montreal, Cornwall, Prescott, Essex, Oswego U.S., Battleford, N.W.T., Winnipeg, Sherbrooke, Three Rivers, St. Hyacinthe, Lawrence, Mass., St. Thomas, Montebello, Clarence Creek, and Ottawa district.

25.—Two aged men named Meagher, 72, and McInnis, 79, are killed by a

"trip" of coal in Old Sydney Mines Coal Pit.

—Ten thousand school children parade the streets of Toronto, on the occasion of the annual sports of the public schools.

—The spring meeting of the Province of Quebec Turf Club opens at Fashion course, Blue Bonnets, Montreal. Dr. Craik's C.M. *Wishimay*, 5 years, wins the Queen's Plate, valued at 50 guineas.

—Robt. Elliott, one of the returned Nile voyageurs, dies at Ottawa from the effects of a blow received on the head with a stick at the hands of an Italian vendor of peanuts named Pinetti. Elliott had provoked the Italian, and the blow was given in hot blood. Pinetti is subsequently tried for the murder and convicted of common assault. He is sentenced to six months imprisonment in the Central Prison.

26.—Mrs. Fraleigh, wife of Dr. Fraleigh, of Gananoque, Ont., while labouring under extreme nervous depression, drowns both herself and her young infant in the river St. Lawrence.

—Mr. Richard White, managing director of the Montreal *Gazette* Printing Co., on the eve of his departure for Europe on a visit, is presented by the employees of the Co. with a handsome field glass and other testimonials.

—Six men named respectively, Baptiste Morin, G. Morin, Thos. Thibault, Joseph Foubert, Nap. Labelle, and Louis Latour, working for Gilmour & Co., lumber merchants, are drowned by the accidental upsetting of their boat in a small rapid near Maniwaki, on the Ignace river. The bodies are recovered.

27.—Two more of the Lacrosse championship series of matches take place in Toronto. The Shamrocks of Montreal and the Ontarios meet, the former winning by three straight games. In Montreal the Torontos play the Montreal, the latter being the winners.

—The Canadian Wimbledon team, under the command of Lt.-Col. Thomas Ross, of the Gov.-Genl's. Foot Guards, with Capt. Wm. Clark, of the 90th Batt.,

Winnipeg (who was wounded at Fish Creek), as adjutant, sail in the Allan steamer *Parisian* for Liverpool. The team consists of the following:—J. G. Corbin, capt., 63rd Batt.; L. Thomas, capt., 54th Batt.; R. Kirkpatrick, capt., 67th Batt.; W. Macdonald, capt., Field Art.; J. W. McLaughlin, A. sgt. 45th batt.; A. P. Sherwood, lieut., G. G. F. G.; C. B. Jameson, lieut., 60th Batt.; H. T. Patterson, lieut., 85th Batt.; W. Ashall, S. sgt. Q. O. R.; J. R. Wynne, S. sgt. Royal Scots; M. Allan, S. sgt. 82nd Batt.; T. Dalrymple, C. sgt. Royal Scots; W. Short, sgt. G. G. F. G.; H. Miner, sgt. 71st Batt.; W. C. King, sgt. 45th Batt.; W. Hilton, corpl. 49th Batt.; G. Cooke, Pte. Royal Scots; A. Kimberley, pte. 49th Batt.; W. C. Jamieson, 43rd Batt.; H. Marris, pte. 13th Batt. The amt. of cash prizes won was £132. The team did not succeed in bringing back the Kolapore Cups, but they won 5 places in the second, and 3 in the third stage of the "Queen's," an achievement never before effected. The total expense connected with the visit was, \$6,235.25. On the 18 July, the Canadian camp at Wimbleton is visited by the Duke of Cambridge. After inspecting the men, H. R. H. addressing the team said:

"He was always pleased to visit their camp and express his admiration for the admirable manner in which the volunteers of Canada acted during their annual visit to this country. A practical proof of their experience and patriotism had been afforded during the recent troubles in the North-West, where they had had a very good man in Gen. Middleton to lead them. He saw before him an experienced officer (Capt. Clark), who was wounded during those troubles, and that was only another proof that the volunteers of Canada were quite equal to the engagements which they were called upon to fulfil. Since last year, when he had the pleasure of addressing them, there had been an opportunity for the soldiers from our colonies to act in line with Her Majesty's troops, and he had no doubt that if another emergency should arise there would be again exhibited the same feeling of unity between the colonies and the mother country. Visits such as those paid by the volunteers from the Dominion tender only to increase that feel-

ing and respect for Her Majesty and the mother country, which, far from diminishing, he was gratified to see, was greatly extending. It was very pleasing to him when he came there, as he had done for some years, to welcome his old Canadian friends, and to tell them how we in the mother country reciprocated the friendly feeling exhibited by our colonial brethren, and he hoped that when they returned they would carry with them agreeable recollections of the time which they had spent in England."

28.—Stafford's furniture factory and Doughty & Haughton's woollen mills at Almonte, Ont., are destroyed by fire.

—The steamship *Colina*, Capt. Hastie, of the Donaldson line, from Glasgow to Montreal, goes ashore on Rathlin Island, off the Irish coast. Passengers and crew are saved. The vessel will prove a total wreck.

—St. Peter's Cathedral (Roman Catholic), London, Ont., erected at a cost of \$100,000 through the instrumentality of Bishop Walsh, is dedicated and opened for religious worship, many bishops and priests from all parts of Canada and the U. S. being present. The cathedral was designed by Mr. Joseph Connolly, of Toronto. The style of architecture is the early French period. There is a seating capacity for 12,000. Over \$10,000 are taken in aid of the building fund at the dedication.

29.—A fire breaks out in the new roller rink, Trenton, Ont., and extends to other buildings, consuming an entire block. Loss, \$75,000; insurance, \$26,945.

—The steamship *Invermay*, Capt. Lang, from Pictou for Montreal, runs ashore near Ste. Anne des Monts, on the Lower St. Lawrence.

—Margaret Bennett, who brought a libel suit against the *Toronto News* for having called her a procuress and black-mailer, which suit was dismissed, is convicted of perjury committed during the trial.

—Mr. A. Baumgarten, master of the Montreal Fox Hounds, is presented by the members of the club with a magnifi-

cent solid silver antique cup, on the occasion of his approaching marriage.

30.—Robert Falconer, a native of P. E. I., gains the West Indian scholarship, worth £100 sterling per annum. It is tenable for 3 years.

JULY.

1.—Mr. Frank Otter and Miss M. Bolton, of Toronto, are drowned by the accidental upsetting of a sail boat on Toronto Bay.

—This being "Dominion Day," is observed as a public holiday throughout Canada.

—The 20-mile race of the Quebec Yacht Club, for prizes presented by H. E. the Governor-General, takes place. Mr. John Ritchie's *Curlew* wins in 2 hr. 45 m. 30 sec; Mr. Albert Peters' *Genevieve* a good second.

—The Victoria Rifles, 275 strong, Lt.-Col. Crawford, visit Ottawa, where they are inspected by the Hon. Mr. Caron, Minister of Militia, and afterwards fire a *feu-de-joie* and are put through various military movements. They return to Montreal in the evening.

—The boat race for 2 miles on Toronto Bay, between Ed. Hanlan and G. W. Lee, of N. Y., is won by the former by two lengths. No official time. After the race Hanlan gives a successful exhibition of walking on the water with galvanized iron shoes.

—Four corner stones of the new Orange hall in Toronto are laid by the following officers of the Order, viz.: M. W. Bro. W. J. Parkhill; R. W. Bros. N. C. Wallace, M. P., W. Johnson, and H. A. L. White; assisted by M. W. Bro. W. H. Kennedy, of New York.

—Eustache Dupont, one of the returned Nile *voyageurs*, is presented at Ottawa with the medal of the Royal Humane Society, in recognition of his humane exertions in saving the life of a comrade named Lavallée, who had fallen into the dangerous rapids of the Nile.

—At the annual meeting of the Canadian Wheelmen's Association at Wood-

stock, Ont., the 1 mile championship of Canada race, for a purse and gold medal, is won by Mr. H. W. Clark, of Woodstock; time 3.00 2-5; and the 5 mile championship of Canada race, \$50 gold medal, by the same gentleman, time 16.55 2-5.

—The opening of the new Canadian club at 3 North Washington Square, New York, is celebrated by a dinner, at which Mr. Erastus Wiman presides. The toast of the "Dominion of Canada" is responded to by Hon. L. S. Huntington, Q. C.; the "City of New York" by Mr. J. W. Lovell; the "Mother Country" by Mr. Jas. Fraser, and the "Canadian Volunteers" by Lieut.-Col. John Paton.

2.—The Argonaut Rowing Club, of Toronto, row against Trinity Hall, Cambridge, at the Henley-on-Thames regatta third heat for the Stewards' challenge cup, open to all coxwainless four-oared amateur crews of the world. The Argonauts are beaten by 5 lengths, owing to the sudden illness of O. Morphy, one of their crew.

3.—A Frenchman named Théophile Dumoulin, 65, is burned to death in his bed, in Montreal, having been smoking, when he fell asleep, and so set fire to the bedclothes.

3.—Rev. W. G. Lowe, of Nova Scotia, is elected Right Worthy Grand Templar of the International Supreme Lodge of Good Templars, at Stockholm, Sweden.

—The boat race between Ed. Hanlan and G. W. Lee, at Sylvia Lake, N. Y., three miles and a turn, for a purse of \$1,000, is won by Hanlan. Time 15.22.

4.—Hy. Rangle, a farm-hand, while hoeing corn at Stouffville, Ont., is killed by lightning.

5.—The first number of the *Daily Manitoban*, newspaper published in the Conservative interest, appears in Winnipeg.

—The President of the U. S. presents a gold medal to Capt. Clements, and \$25 to each of the crew of the Yarmouth, N. S., schooner *Mary Jane*, for saving the

lives of the crew of the American schooner *Sarah Louise*, in 1882.

—The Dominion Govt. present suitable rewards to a number of Prince Edward Islanders for rescuing the crew of the famous clipper ship *Marco Polo*, wrecked on P. E. I. last winter. The Govt. also present watches to 5 residents of Yarmouth, N.S., for saving the lives of the crew of the barque *Yarmouth*, wrecked in Yarmouth harbour in 1884.

6.—The steamship *Dentholme*, 1,221 tons, from Montreal to Sydney, N.S., is run down by the steamship *Lake Champlain*, off Matane, on the Lower St. Lawrence, and almost immediately sinks. The crew and passengers are saved.

—It is officially announced by the Antwerp Exhibition Commission that the awards bear the most complimentary testimony to the beauty and high quality of the cereals exhibited by Canada, which are undoubtedly superior to those shown by any other country.

7.—The steamer *Aurora*, Blondin, master, is burned to the water's edge, at Carillon, P.Q. Insurance \$3,500.

8.—At the annual communication of the Grand Lodge of Freemasons of Can., at Hamilton, Grand Master Hugh Murray announces that decision had been given during the year that a Quaker's affirmation in lieu of oath or obligation is not admissible in Masonry; neither can a candidate be initiated who does not believe in the true God who has revealed his will to man and who will punish vice and reward virtue. The receipts from lodges for the year were \$13,558; interest investments, \$3,184; total, \$16,742. Expenditure—general purposes, \$5,916; benevolence, \$10,625; total, \$16,091. Cash capital of Grand Lodge, \$68,394.49.

9.—Victor Boisvert, 18, working on a farm at Lotbinière, P. Q., is killed by lightning.

10.—The Rev. Elphège Gravel, of St. Hyacinthe, P. Q., is apptd. by the Pope first Bishop of Nicolet. He is consecrated at Rome on the 2nd August, and on the

25th of the same month is duly installed at Nicolet by Archbishop Taschereau.

—Rev. John Egan, who on Sunday, Nov. 16th, seriously injured an old man, Duncan McCaigue, by dragging him out of his pew and throwing him down the steps of the Roman Catholic Ch., Thornhill, Ont. (see A. R., 1884, p. 371), settles the civil suit brought against him by McCaigue by paying the latter \$450.

11.—The Ontario Lumber Co.'s mill at Dollarsville, Ont., is destroyed by fire. Insurance, \$16,000.

—Ralph Casselman's saw mill at Casselman, Ont., is destroyed by fire. Loss, \$27,000; insurance, \$25,000.

—The Championship Lacrosse Match in Montreal between the Shamrocks, the present holders of the pennant, and the Montreal Club, is won by the latter with a score of 3 games to 2.

12.—Hy. Gagnon, 35, is accidentally drowned while fishing at Longueuil, P. Q.

—Four workmen, named respectively N. G. Hodd, W. Christin, P. Martin, and George Langelier, are accidentally drowned by the upsetting of a boat in the rapids near Mattawa, Ont.

13.—Mr. Honoré Beaugrand, Mayor of Montreal and proprietor of *La Patrie*, is decorated by the French Republic with the Cross of the Legion of Honour.

—As the upshot of a dispute over the result of a horse race, a cowboy named Hall kills Robt. Casey, a cripple, near Medicine Hat, N.W.T., 4 bullets entering his body. Hall escapes.

14.—At Halifax, N.S., Edw. Withers, 48, a clerk in the Custom House shoots his daughter, Margaret, and then poisons himself.

15.—At Trenton, Ont., a Mrs. Ellis, 80, is run over by a railway train and instantly killed.

—At a public meeting in Toronto resolutions are adopted urging rigid restriction of the admission of Chinese into Canada.

—The Fishwick coasting steamer *Edgar Stuart*, from Halifax for Yarmouth, strikes on Gull Rock, Lockeport, N.S.,

and goes to pieces. The passengers and crew, after great difficulty, get on the rocks and are saved. Insured for \$10,000.

—The steamer *Quebec*, of the North-West Transportation line, of Sarnia, Ont., strikes a rock at Devil's Gap, Lake Superior, and on the following day she is blown off and sinks. No lives lost. Vessel is valued at \$40,000. Hull and cargo are insured for \$60,000.

—Lieut.-Gov. Robinson, of Ontario, Hon. Mr. Mowat, Premier of that Province, and Col. Gzowski, are present at the opening of the U. S. Niagara Falls National Park which takes place to-day. Lord Lansdowne writes a letter to the committee regretting his inability to be present.

—Mrs. McIntyre, of Welland, Ont., in crossing the bridge from Bath to Goat Island, at Niagara Falls, accidentally falls into the water and is carried over the falls.

18.—Hon. J. A. Chapleau sails for Liverpool, from Quebec by the Allan steamer *Sardinian*.

—Hon. Mr. McLelan, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, on behalf of the Govt., presents Mr. Joe Vincent, the well-known boatman, of Montreal, with a magnificent gold watch and chain, in recognition of his eminent services in life saving. The Minister, in making the presentation, said that he did not know that there was in any country a man more deserving of the honour that was now being conferred upon Vincent. The inscription on the watch mentioned the saving of 32 lives from drowning, but he was informed this was far below the number of cases in which Vincent's humane efforts had been successful.

19.—The remains of Privates Rogers and Osgoode, of the Ottawa Sharpshooters, who were killed during the recent rebellion, are interred in Beechwood Cemetery, Ottawa, with imposing military honours. The Governor-General sends two magnificent floral wreaths for the funeral.

20.—The house of Mr. Neil McKinnon, near Durham, Ont., is struck by lightning, and Mr. McKinnon killed.

—At Pittsburgh, Pa., Jacob A. Gaudaur, formerly of Orillia, Ont., wins the 3 mile professional single-scul race in 19 min. 32 sec., beating John Teemer by 4 lengths. The time is the fastest on record.

20.—A collision takes place on the Great Western division of the G. T. Railway, a mile west of London, Ont., between a special freight train coming east and a construction train going west. Both engines are smashed to pieces. J. McFadden, the engineer of the construction train, is killed.

—The 9th Battalion, Lieut.-Col. Amyot, on their return from the North-West, stop over at Ottawa. They are addressed and thanked by the Hon. Mr. Caron, Minister of Militia, and subsequently take part in the military ceremonies observed at the closing of Parlt. On the Governor-General, Lord Lansdowne's, leaving the Parlt. buildings to proceed to Rideau Hall, he stops his carriage and addresses the Battalion as follows:

"Col. Amyot, officers and men of the Voltigeurs.—It gives me great pleasure to welcome you to the capital of the Dominion on your return to your homes. I know it has been the object of the Government of the Dominion that in the forces employed in the suppression of the rebellion in the North-West troops should be utilized from all parts of the Dominion, and I am glad that the historic city of Quebec was so gallantly represented by your battalion. Col. Amyot and men, I believe I cannot congratulate you upon taking part in any of those actions which have reflected so much credit on the troops of the Dominion, but we must remember that all the credit is not due to those who were actively engaged in the battles. The suppression of the rebellion is also due to the fact that the rebels were aware that behind those forces employed at the front there were others ready to take their place to vindicate the honour of the Dominion. (Loud cheering.) I have no doubt that if you had to take part in those engagements—not only have I not a doubt, but I am quite sure—you would have maintained the re-

putation of the Quebec Voltigeurs. Lieut.-Col. Amyot and officers and men of the 9th Battalion, I thank you in the Queen's name for the readiness with which you have responded to the call of duty. I have just come from the Parliament buildings where it has been my pleasure to refer to the formal vote of thanks which the soldiers of the Dominion have received from Parliament. I am glad that the opportunity is afforded me outside here to tender you my hearty thanks for the services you have rendered your country."

Three cheers are then given for His Excellency, who departs, and the battalion are escorted to the railway station by the Gov. Genl's Foot Guards, and embark for Quebec.

21.—Major Wasson, the retiring American Consul at Quebec, is entertained at a banquet by leading citizens.

—A young man named Harry Courtney, is killed by lightning during a thunder storm near Portage la Prairie, Man-

—The funeral of the late Lt.-Col. A. T. H. Williams, M.P., commanding the Midland Battalion during the North-West troubles, who so greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Batoche, a few days after which he died (see POLITICAL HISTORY and OBITUARY) takes place at Port Hope, Ont., and is attended by at least 15,000 persons. The entire town is in mourning, draped arches span the streets, and all the stores are closed. Around and upon the casket are laid floral tributes from the Governor-Genl. and the House of Commons, the Liberal Conservative Assn. of East Durham, the Sons of England, the ladies of Port Hope, Bowmanville, Owen Sound, Orangeville, the military corps of Kingston, Port Hope, Cobourg, Bowmanville, Whitby, Toronto, Winnipeg, and Brantford, besides hundreds of private contributions. The offering of the House of Commons is a beautiful floral pillow (five feet square) with the motto "*Sans Peur et Sans Reproche*"; that of the non-commissioned officers and privates of the 45th Battalion, a wreath and crown with a large "M" in the centre and "Our Col-

onel." The commissioned officers of the same corps contributing a handsome pillow with the motto, "*Semper Paratus*," The ladies of Port Hope give a very elaborate broken column, with a sword piercing it transversely. Ex-Mayor Von Hugel contributes design representing "Faith, Hope, and Charity," and the ladies of the Volunteer Supply Committee of Toronto a pillow of flowers with the raised initials "V. S. C." thereon. The officers of the Queen's Own send a beautiful floral tribute in the shape of a maple leaf surmounted with the words in purple "Valiant unto death." A firing party of bronzed and battered veterans, just home from the North-West, leads the funeral cortage, followed by the casket on a gun carriage, drawn by six horses of the Durham Field Battery, surrounded by the pall-bearers, Lieut.-Cols. Villiers, D.A.G., D. Boulton, Lazier, Gravely, Cubitt, Benson, Kirkpatrick, and Rogers. The funeral services are held in St. John's Ch. (Ch. of England).

22.—A fire occurs in the Wellesley St. School, Toronto. Loss, \$3,000; covered by insurance in the Imperial.

—At London East, Ont., Jas. Brodie, whilst digging near an old well at the waterworks, finds a nugget of gold worth \$150.

24.—Mr. J. B. Cherriman, M.A., F.I.A., is presented with an address from the representatives of fire and life insurance companies doing business in the Dominion, expressing their regret at his retirement from the office of Supt. of Insurance. The presentation takes place in Montreal, the address being read by Mr. G. F. C. Smith, Prest. of the Fire Underwriters' Assn.

—The Ottawa Sharpshooters meet with a magnificent reception on their return to the Capital from the North-West. Fully 20,000 people participate. The Mayor reads an address to Major Todd in Parliament Square, after which Mrs. McDougall, the Mayor's wife, on behalf of the ladies of Ottawa, presents a flag bearing the inscription "Ottawa

Sharpshooters, 1885, Cut Knife Hill." At the drill shed the Hon. Mr. Caron enlogizes them for their loyalty, courage and endurance.

25.—A cricket match at Boston, Mass., between the Montreal Club and the Longwood Club of Boston, is terminated, Montreal winning, with 26 to the good.

—The championship lacrosse match in Toronto between the Shamrocks of Montreal (champions) and the Toronto Club, is won by the latter by 3 games to 1.

—A grand review of the city corps of active militia takes place in Montreal in honour of the 65th Battalion, Mount Royal Rifles, and the Montreal Brigade of Garrison Artillery, which took part in the North-West campaign. The day is proclaimed a civic holiday, and is very generally observed as such by the citizens of the metropolis. At three o'clock in the afternoon the following troops parade on the Champs-de-Mars under command of Lt.-Col. Worsley, acting D.A.G. :—Montreal Troop of Cavalry ; " B " Company Infantry School Corps, St. Johns, P.Q. (military police for the day, and and band ; Montreal Garrison Artillery and band ; 65th Battalion and band ; Prince of Wales Rifles and drum band ; Montreal Engineers with fife and drum band ; 5th Royal Scots with pipes and bugle band ; 6th Fusiliers and band ; Victoria Rifles of Canada and band. The total of all ranks on parade is about 1,750. The brigade march through the principal streets to Fletcher's field at the head of Park avenue, where the march past takes place, after which they proceed to the exhibition grounds, in the main building of which dinner is served. At the table of honour Mayor Beaugrand presides, and with him are Depty. Adj.-Genl. Worsley, Lieut.-Cols. Harwood, Hughes, Ouimet, Crawford, Caverhill, Major Dugas, the officers of the Montreal Garrison Artillery, the officers of the 65th, U. S. Consul-General Anderson, Ald. Mooney, Ald. Grenier, Ald. Robert, Mr. S. C. Stevenson, and other prominent citizens.

In the evening a magnificent pyrotechnic display takes place from the mountain, and the city is brilliantly illuminated.

26.—Private McLean Hamilton, No. 4 Co., Queen's Own, is dismissed from the ranks for writing a letter to a Hamilton paper reflecting upon Col. Otter in the Cut Knife Hill fight.

—Lt.-Col. J. Ald. Ouimet, who commanded the 65th Batt. during the rebellion in the North-West, and who represents Laval in the House of Commons, on visiting his county meets with an enthusiastic reception. Several congratulatory addresses are presented to him.

27.—Robert Kerr, 28, of Stillwater, Minn., commits suicide by shooting himself on a train between Quebec and Richmond, P.Q. Kerr, it appears, has committed several defalcations at Stillwater, and at the time of his suicide was being shadowed by a Chicago detective named Kehoe, whose presence he had just discovered. Kehoe hearing the shots imagines they are aimed at him, and draws a revolver, the result being that he is arrested on suspicion of murdering Kerr. At the inquest, however, it is proved beyond doubt that deceased shot himself, and Kehoe, whose plain and straightforward statement of the circumstances is entirely corroborated by the evidence, is honourably discharged.

28.—The steamer *R. P. Rithet* and the steamer *Enterprise* meet in collision off Vancouver Island, B.C. The former is wrecked and 2 lives lost. Loss on vessel and cargo, \$12,000. An investigation is subsequently held by Mr. H. G. Lewis, of the Dept. of Marine, when it is ascertained that the former vessel had been in fault, and her master wholly responsible for the disaster. His certificate is suspended for 12 months.

—Three brothers, Cornelius, Arnold, and Frank, Mills, are upset in a boat at Bath, Ont., while out fishing. The two first-named are drowned.

—The Junior Conservative Club of Montreal entertain their Presdt., Lieut. C. J. Doherty, of the 65th Batt., at din-

ner, on the occasion of his return from the North-West. Mr. R. S. White, 1st Vice Presdt. occupies the Chair.

29.—The Royal Electric Light Co's. buildings, Montreal, are destroyed by fire, together with several dwellings adjoining. Total loss, \$83,000; insurance, \$36,000.

—On the receipt of intelligence of the death of General U. S. Grant, the City Council of Montreal, and other public bodies, pass resolutions of sympathy for the family of the deceased President, and flags are displayed at half-mast on many public buildings. Mayor Beaugrand and other chief magistrates are deputed to attend the funeral.

30.—Mr. Wm. M. Ramsay, manager in Montreal of the Standard Life Assurance Co., is presented by the officers and agents of the Company with an illuminated address and oil painting of himself as a mark of respect and esteem.

—At Ottawa, the Hon. John Costigan, Minister of Inland Revenue, is entertained at dinner and presented with the title deeds of a handsome residence and grounds on Cooper street, together with the following address:

"To the Hon. John Costigan:

"SIR,—A number of your friends throughout the Dominion, desiring to give expression to their appreciation of your consistent and patriotic course as a public man, request your acceptance of the accompanying deed of a homestead in the city of Ottawa. In looking back over the many years you have been in public life, your friends have been impressed with the manner in which you have conducted public controversies deeply fraught with the elements of strife and ill-will, those controversies mainly through your sound judgment having been brought to a satisfactory settlement conducive to the peace, prosperity and happiness of the Canadian people. Although you are regarded, sir, as the special representative in the cabinet of Sir John A. Macdonald of the Irish Canadians of the Dominion, your zealous fealty to our common country, the home of your birth, stamps you as a representative of our whole people and as such men of all creeds and nationalities have coalesced in paying this tribute to your worth as a public man. Hoping that you

may long continue to occupy a prominent position in the councils of our country, and that you and your estimable wife will for many years enjoy health, happiness and contentment under the roof of the home now proffered for your acceptance, we have therefore great pleasure in carrying into effect the desires of your numerous friends and admirers throughout the Dominion in making this presentation and in subscribing our names hereto on their behalf."

The address is read by the chairman, Mr. Daniel O'Connor, and is signed by Messrs. Wm. Mackey, Alonzo Wright, M.P., P. Baskerville, M.P.P., Ald. John Heney, Hon. F. Clemow, Geo. Goodwin, Arch. Stewart and Wm. McCaffrey. Mr. Costigan replies at length, taking a retrospective glance at public affairs since he began to take an interest in political questions. In the course of his remarks he states that it affords him great satisfaction to know that in the part he has taken in public discussion he has made but few personal enemies. While holding his own views he has always entertained respect for the opinions of those who differed from him. He refers to the fact that those who sit around the table represent different creeds and nationalities. His policy had always been to encourage harmony and good feeling among all classes of the people. Mr. Mackintosh, M.P., Senator Clemow, Mr. Baskerville, M.P.P., Mr. M. Starrs, Capt. McCaffrey and other gentlemen make speeches, highly eulogistic of Mr. Costigan as a citizen and as a public man.

31.—The 2 days cricket match between the Eastern and Western Assns. at Toronto, is concluded, the Western Association winning by an innings and 75 runs. Scores; Eastern, 62 and 41; Western 178.

AUGUST.

1.—The steamer *Christopher O'Kelly*, belonging to the Upper Ottawa Towing Co., is burnt to the water's edge at the lower town wharf, Pembroke, Ont. Three of the crew, Louis Ricard, of Portage-du-Fort, S. Smith, of Fitzroy

Harbour, and Jno. Gibson, of Deux Rivières, are burnt to death, and one, Angele Hartz is drowned. Loss, \$20,000; insurance, \$6,000.

3.—W. B. Williams, a commercial traveller of Montreal, is fatally injured by jumping from a Railway train in motion at Newburgh, Ont.

—Robt. Johnston, farmer, while walking on a railway track near Thorndale, Ont., is run over by a train and killed.

—A great fire takes place in Toronto, starting in the Grape Sugar Refinery at the foot of Frederick St., the flames spread with tremendous rapidity, fanned by a high wind, grave fears being at one time entertained for the safety of all the Southern portion of the City. The watchman of the refinery, an old Balclava hero, Rooney by name, is burned to death. The burned properties destroyed completely, or more or less damaged, comprise the glucose syrup factory, in which the fire started, owned by a syndicate, composed of Messrs. A. T. Fulton, John Leys, Geo. Gooderham, W. H. Beatty, the estate of James Michie & Co., and others. The building was eight storeys high and of brick, and cost six years ago over \$200,000. Saulter's boat houses, Evan's boat houses, Bovey's boat houses, S. R. Heake's boat building establishment, J. Gunnell's boat house, J. S. Broshan's boat house, Reid & Co.'s buildings, wharf and lumber yards, Walsh, James & Co.'s lumber yards, Polson & Co.'s boiler works, Currie, Martin & Co.'s boiler works, Richardson's boat house, S. Hamilton & Son, wharf of fingers, the boatbuilding establishments James Warin and J. & G. Warin, the building of the Knickerbocker Ice Co., George street wharf, the Wiman swimming baths, the buildings of Wm. Polson & Co., machine brokers, W. W. Park & Co., vinegar works, R. Pollock's feed mills, a vacant foundry and coal yards, J. Oag's blacksmith shop, Lionel Yorke's wharf and buildings thereon, Beard's wharf, the establishment of Port, Clark, & Robbins, fish dealers, Adamson's

wharf buildings and 25,000 bushels of wheat, St. Lawrence wharf, John Symington's cigar box factory, Chapman & Co.'s buildings, the Toronto Scale works, and the vacant coal yards lying adjacent thereto, Sylvester Bros. & Hickman, wharfingers, Church street wharf, the coal and woodyard of A. Nairn & Co., the Bayside Rowing club building, the Scott street wharf, D. G. Lorsch's boathouses, Bailey's coal yards, and four steamers, three schooners, and innumerable small vessels. The whole of the above are either totally destroyed or seriously damaged. The small boats are unable to get out of danger's way on account of the heavy sea. The total loss is estimated at between \$500,000 and \$600,000. Insurance, \$200,000.

4.—Count Paul d'Esterhazy offers to colonize a tract of land in the Qu'Appelle valley with 20,000 Hungarians at present dissatisfied with their location in Pennsylvania and Ohio, and ultimately obtains a grant of lands.

—The Ontario Booksellers' Assn. hold their annual meeting at Toronto, Mr. T. J. Day, presiding; [various matters connected with the trade are dealt with, and resolutions determining the price of periodicals, etc., adopted.

—The Presdt. of the U.S. forwards a gold medal to Chief Aimé Anntspato, of the Nesquit Indians, for humane conduct at the time of the wreck of the American ship *Malleville* in Oct., 1882. All hands were lost, and the Indians took the bodies as they washed ashore, wrapped them in their best blankets and buried them. The U.S. Govt. some time ago sent \$200 to be distributed to the tribe and the President now sends the chief a medal to wear as a memento.

4.—The 27th annual meeting of the Canadian Press Assn. is held at Toronto, and is largely attended. Mr. G. R. Patullo, Presdt., occupies the chair, and in his address speaks of the healthy and permanent vitality characterizing the association, and remarks the great pro-

gress made by the Canadian press of recent years. He points out a number of desirable amendments to the libel laws, condemns the practice of securing subscriptions by gift enterprises, suggests that the better equipment of intending journalists might be obtained by founding a scholarship in Toronto University for competition upon appropriate subjects by those meaning to become journalists, and closes by an allusion to the services rendered by special correspondents during the recent outbreak in the North-West. After discussion, chiefly respecting the law of libel, Mr. J. A. Davidson, of Guelph, is elected president for the ensuing year. After a reception at Government House and a visit to the Island, the members leave on an excursion to the White Mountains, Boston, New York and Niagara.

5.—The annual international cricket match, Canada *vs.* United States, is concluded in Toronto, Canada winning by 39 runs. Play commenced on the 4th. Scores: Canada 87 and 57, total 144; United States 43 and 62, total 105. The second day's play is witnessed by H. E. the Governor-General, who lunches with the two elevens.

6.—Gen. Middleton arrives in Toronto on his return from the North-West campaign. He is met at the railway station by the Governor-General, Mayor Manning, Col. Gzowski, Major Dawson and others, and warmly welcomed. On the 8th he proceeds to Ottawa, and is there presented with an address by the Mayor and City Council. In his reply the General expresses his gratitude to the whole people of Canada for the munificent gift which, through their representatives in Parliament, they had tendered to him. Of the bravery and endurance of the volunteers whom he commanded, he could not speak too highly; they were a credit to Canada. Had he wanted fifteen thousand men, which fortunately he did not, he had no doubt that they would have been forthcoming.

7.—A number of clergymen making a

trip through Canada on bicycles, arrive at Woodstock, Ont., where they are entertained by the citizens at luncheon and driven round the town.

—At St. Thomas, Ont., Mr. Dempsey, of Hamilton, his sister, Mrs. Fred. Saunders, of St. Thomas, and her 6 year old son, are killed by a train running into the buggy in which they are driving over a railway crossing.

8.—Sir Charles and Lady Tupper arrive at Quebec from Liverpool by Allan steamer *Sardinian*.

9.—A serious fire occurs at St. Eugène, Ont., destroying 3 houses belonging to Mr. S. Labrosse, M.P., besides many other stores and dwellings. Loss \$40,000; insurance \$5,400.

10.—Sir Hector Langevin meets with a warm reception on his arrival at Rivière du Loup, P.Q., whither he goes on a visit. He is escorted to a public hall where, in the presence of a large assemblage, he is presented with an address of welcome from the citizens, which is read by the Mayor.

—At Westminster, near London, Ont., David Wilson and his nephew, Edward Wilson, 10, are drowned whilst fishing.

11.—Thomas Parker, 60, commits suicide by hanging at Kingston, Ont.

—Two men named Walsh and Miller, whilst driving over the Blue Bonnet's crossing of the Lachine branch of the G.T.R., are run into by a train and killed.

—The Dept. of Marine forwards to Her Majesty's Govt. for presentation to Capt. A. L. Atkinson, of the steamship *Dentrard*, of Hartlepool, Eng., a gold watch in recognition of his humane services, in saving the crew of the wrecked barque *Ermine*, of Maitland, N. S., abandoned at sea on the 3rd Feb.; also a gold watch for Chief Officer A. J. Wallace, and silver watches for boatswain Cordon and Carpenter Lloyd, and \$20 each to seamen Karl Johnson and Geo. Jacobs.

—Mr. M. J. Griffin is entertained by his friends at a complimentary dinner,

at the Albany Club, Toronto, on the occasion of his severing his connection with the *Mail* newspaper, to become joint Parlt. Librarian at Ottawa. Mr. J. D. Henderson occupies the chair. On the following day Mr. G. is presented by the *Mail* staff with a handsome and complete silver tea set, suitably inscribed.

12.—Complaint is made to the Governor-Genl. by the people of Fort Erie, that Mr. Jas. Whalen, who is about to be apptd. U. S. Consul at that place, was formerly and at the time of the Fenian raid in 1866, a Fenian bond broker at Buffalo.

—The 25th anniversary of the consecration of Dr. McIntyre as R. C. Bishop of Charlottetown, and Dr. Rogers, as R. C. Bishop, of Chatham, N. B., is celebrated at Charlottetown with great rejoicing by both Catholics and Protestants. Archbishops Lynch, Taschereau and O'Brien, and Bishops Sweeney, Cameron, Power, Fabre, Duhamel, McDonald, Carbery and O'Mahoney are present. Archbishop O'Brien preaches the sermon at the service, from Acts xx., 28. Many addresses and gifts are presented.

13.—Dr. W. G. Metcalf, whilst walking through the wards of the Rockwood Asylum, Kingston, Ont., of which he is the Med. Supdt., is stabbed by an insane inmate, named Maloney, receiving injuries from the effects of which he dies on the 16th. Maloney is committed to stand his trial for the murder.

15.—Capt. Henry Streatfield, Grenadier Guards, A.D.C., to the Governor-General, is married in London, Eng., to Lady Florence Anson, daughter of the Earl of Litchfield.

15.—A number of French business men, some accompanied by lady relatives, arrive by the steamer *Damara* at Halifax, in company with the Rev. A. Labelle, Curé of St. Jérôme, P. Q., their purpose being to gather information concerning the commerce and resources of the Dominion. On arrival, the party, of which M. de Molinari is the chairman, is welcomed by the Mayor of Halifax, and

Mr. Daly, Deputy Speaker of the House of Commons. Mr. Faucher de St. Maurice, M.P.P., and Mr. J. I. Tarte are also present as delegates from Quebec to welcome the strangers. After leaving Halifax the party proceeds to Quebec, where they are entertained, after which they visit Montreal and are tendered a reception by the City Council and meet with much attention from the Harbour Commissioners and other bodies. From Montreal they go on to Ottawa and are met at the depot by the Mayor, aldermen and leading citizens. Subsequently they are received by His Excellency the Governor-General, at his office. After being entertained at lunch, they are driven round the city and leave at night for Toronto and other points in the west. The following is a list of the principal members of the party which includes bankers, merchants, journalists, and *littérateurs*:—M. de Molinari, financier; Mlle de Molinari, M. Londe, Madame Londe, Mlle Londe, M. l'abbé Maugin, M. de la Vernet, M. le vicomte de Bouthillier, M. le vicomte Chaptal, M. de la Bonnadière, M. Ch. de Bourgoing, M. le vicomte de Bertier, M. le baron d'Astres de Landsberg, M. Ch. Blanc, Madame Michaud, Mlle Michaud, M. Joliot, M. Hercule Morel, member of the Geographical Society, M. Morel, M. Bay, M. Paul Chevalier, M. Perrotin, M. J. Coquille, member of the Geographical Society, M. Léon de la Brière, correspondent of the *Gaulois*; M. Louis Magny, correspondent of *l'Événement*, the *National* and the *Gil-Blas*, M. Pernaud, correspondent of *Le Paris*, M. C. Letort, correspondent of *La Patrie*, and the *l'Economiste Français* M. Tiret-Bognet, correspondent of *l'Illustration*; M. Agostini, Madame Agostini, M. le Dr. Prévost, M. le Curé Labelle, M. Foursin-Escande, M. Henri Rommel, M. Courtin, M. Garnaud, M. Acquerin, M. Marc, M. Paul Laboure, M. Walbaum, M. Eugène Raynaud, M. Claude Blanc, M. Haakman, M. A. Doret, M. Hospied, M. le Dr. Carpentier-Miricaurt, M. Honoré Brenot, M. Duguet, M. Deman-

che, delegate of the Geographical Society, M. Aguy, treasurer of the Chamber of Commerce of Perpignan.

16.—Mr. H. P. Gisborne, manufacturing chemist, is accidentally drowned in Toronto Bay.

—Hon. J. J. Ross, premier of Quebec, owing to ill health, embarks at Quebec for Liverpool, intending, during his absence, to visit not only the United Kingdom, but some portions of the continent. Dr. Ross returns to Can. in November.

17.—The 8th Annual Convention of the French Canadians of the state of New York is held at Rochester. Bishop Jamot and others address the convention. Mr. L. C. Lavigne, of Rochester, is elected Pres'dt. for the ensuing year.

—The steamship *Summerside*, from Montreal for Newfoundland, goes ashore at Fogo, Nfld., and becomes a total wreck.

—The Canadian Shorthand Ass'n. holds its annual convention in Toronto. The Hon. G. W. Ross, Minister of Education of Ontario, delivers an address, in the course of which he expresses the hope that shorthand may become a subject of study in public school.

18.—Mr. W. Clark, 18, of Port Dalhousie, Ont., and Miss Gertrude Kennedy, of Toronto, are accidentally drowned near lock 3 of the Welland Canal, by the buggy in which they were driving running over the embankment into the canal.

20.—The boiler of the steam thrasher, on the farm of Mr. Jno. McMahon, Plympton, Ont., explodes, instantly killing Jas. Duncan, of Marthaville, and seriously injuring several others.

—A fire breaks out in the Bell Telephone Co's., factory, Montreal, which extends to the premises of the Canada Bank Note Co. The total losses are stated to be very heavy, which, however, are fully covered by insurance. Edward Bradley, 25, night watchman for the Bank Note Co. is suffocated to death.

22.—Two little girls named Tobin, 11 and 14 years of age respectively, are run

over and killed, by a Canada Atlantic train, on the railway bridge, over the Rideau river, near Ottawa.

23.—The French war vessels *Le Flore* and *Le Bouvet*, the former flying the flag of Admiral Lacombe, arrive at Quebec. They fire a salute of 21 guns, which is returned by the Citadel.

24.—The steamer *Frances Smith*, from Owen Sound to Port Arthur, runs on a rocky ledge in Georgian Bay and sinks. Loss, \$30,000. The crew and passengers are saved.

—Wm. D. Monteith, son of Andrew Monteith, a well-to-do farmer on the Lower Lachine road, 10 miles from Montreal, is killed in an encounter with tramps, whom, with his father and brothers he was driving off the farm. One of the brothers of deceased, Richard Thos. is also seriously injured in endeavouring to rescue the victim. The tramps are subsequently arrested and tried on a charge of manslaughter, but a verdict of "not guilty," is returned.

25.—The 40th anniversary of the arrival of Archbishop Taché in the North-West is celebrated with great *éclat* at St. Boniface.

26.—The High Court of Ontario Independent Order of Foresters holds its annual meeting at Ottawa.

27.—Pierre Langevin, whilst working on a ladder at Longue Pointe, near Montreal, is knocked down by a runaway horse and killed.

29.—Jno. Dickson, fireman on board the steamer *Hero*, from Deseronto to Kingston, is scalded to death by an escape of steam from the boiler of the vessel.

31.—Sir A. P. Caron, on arriving at Lévis, from Rivière du Loup, P. Q., where he has been spending his holidays, receives a brilliant reception from the inhabitants, and is presented with an address of congratulation on the honour recently conferred on him by Her Majesty. Subsequently, on the 29th Sept., the gallant knight is presented with a similar address from the citizens of Quebec.

The presentation is made at the City Hall, the address being read by Sir N. F. Belleau. The members of the Dominion Rifle Assn. also present an address of congratulation at the annual meeting of that body at Ottawa, the Governor-General being present on the occasion.

—The annual matches of the Dominion Rifle Assn., open at the Rideau ranges, Ottawa, and continue for several days. The number of competitors is slightly under that of 1884, owing doubtless to many marksmen being away on active service in the North-West, but the entries, 4,500 are largely in excess of that year. Not a single protest is recorded. The cash prizes amt. to \$6,023.03, exclusive of the \$100 "Special Provl. Prizes," being \$748 more than 1884. The entry fees amount to \$3,125. The total receipts of the Assn. for the year, including value of prizes in kind and appropriation for Wimbledon team are \$21,356.29. The London Merchants' Cup, is won by the Ont. Provincial Assn.; the Macdougall Challenge Cup, by Corpl. D. McNaughton, 51st Batt.; the Gzowski Cup, by the 12th Batt.; the British Challenge Shield, presented by the Auxiliary forces of Great Britain, by the 13th Batt.; the Caron Challenge Cup, by the Bowmanville Rifle Assn.; and the Bannockburn Cup, by Sergt. J. Mitchell, of the 13th Batt. The 1st Bankers' Prize—grand aggregate—is won by Sergt. W. C. King, 45th Batt., and the first Governor-Genl's prize, competed for by the 60 winners of prizes in the grand aggregate match, by Sergt. Loggie, 73rd Batt.

SEPTEMBER.

1.—Miss M. Edmunds, of Montreal, and Miss K. McKinnon, of Charlottetown, are accidentally drowned at Shediac, N.B., by the upsetting of a punt in which they are paddling.

—Vice-Admiral Sir J. E. Commerell has presented to the N. S. legislative library the charts used, during his professional career, by Admiral Lord Nelson. At a meeting of the Library Commission,

the Lieutenant-Governor in the chair, a special vote of thanks is passed to the Admiral for this precious memento of the greatest of naval commanders. Sir J. E. Commerell accompanies his valuable gift with a letter authenticating the charts as having been owned and used by Admiral Nelson, and stating that he had received them from a brother of the present Lord Nelson.

2.—The Allan line steamship *Hanoverian* is wrecked off Portugal Cove, 7 miles off Port Trepassey, on the coast of Newfoundland. A thick fog is the cause.

—The 18th annual meeting of the Can. Medical Assn. opens at Chatham, Ont. There is a large attendance, including several well known American medical visitors. Dr. T. K. Holmes, of Chatham, is elected Presdt. for the ensuing year.

3.—Archbishop Taschereau has addressed a letter to Hon. J. J. Ross, Premier of Quebec, informing him that by virtue of an indult of 13th Oct. 1884, he is personally authorized by the Holy See to treat with the Provincial Govt. and terminate, for a just compensation, the question of the property formerly owned in this Province by the Jesuits at the time of the suppression of their institution in 1773. His Grace adds that before entering into details and the manner in which this restitution be made, of which the Catholic Church has an undisputed claim, he asks the Government of the Province if they are disposed to enter into negotiations upon the subject. The Premier in acknowledging receipt of the letter, states that he will give it his immediate attention, and as soon as possible will apprise His Grace of the views of the Govt. in this matter.

4.—A fine specimen of the Tanney fish much prized on the shores of the Mediterranean, is caught near Rimouski, P.Q. The fish measures 9 feet long and weighs 300 lbs.

5.—In a Championship Lacrosse match at Toronto, the Montreal Club

defeat the Torontos by 3 straight games. By this victory the Montreal Club become the holders of the Championship until the close of the 1886 series of matches.

6.—Mr. Wm. Sutton, of Morton Lake, P.Q., dies from a wound caused by the accidental explosion of a pistol in his own hand.

—The Queen has graciously signified her approval of a proposition to bestow suitable medals on the Volunteers who participated in the North-West campaign.

9.—An Anglican sisterhood is opened in Toronto, Ont., by Bishop Sweetman.

—Lieut.-Col. Van Straubenzie, D. A. G. of the 5th military Dist., who commanded the infantry brigade at Batoche, is banquetted by his brother officers and citizens in Montreal.

—At St. George's Ch., Toronto, Mr. C. L. Ferguson, barrister, eld. s. of the late Mr. Jas. Ferguson, Registrar of Middlesex, Ont., is married to Clara Harriet, 2nd dau. of the Hon. G. W. Burton, Judge of the Court of Appeal.

10.—A cricket match between an 11 of English gentlemen and the Ontario Ass'n. is concluded in Toronto, the Englishmen winning by an innings and 20 runs.

—Six law students who were absent on duty with the Volunteers in the North-West, and unable to present themselves at the proper time for their examinations, are allowed their examinations by the Ontario Law Society.

12.—The propellor *Prussia*, of Port Arthur, catches fire on Lake Superior, while proceeding to Duluth. She is burned to the water's edge. The crew escape in a small boat. Loss \$14,000.

—Archdeacon Farrar arrives at Quebec from Eng. by the S. S. *Sardinian*. The celebrated divine, who is the recipient of many attentions during his stay in Canada, lectures in various cities, including Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Toronto.

—A championship Lacrosse match in Montreal between the Shamrocks and

the Montreals is won by the latter in 3 straight games. The match is described as the roughest ever played in Montreal, the Shamrocks being the most to blame. Several of the Montreal men are severely injured, one (Louson), having his nose broken and two others (Michaud and Paton), having their heads split open.

14.—The quarrymen of Côte St. Louis and Mile End, some of whom are Protestants, present 150 loads of stone, valued at \$10 a load for use in the building of St. Peter's, R. C., Cathedral, Montreal. The stone is conveyed in procession through the streets to the Cathedral, where the men are tendered luncheon, and the presentation, formally made by Mayor Prénoveau and the Hon. Louis Beaubien, M.P.P., is acknowledged by Mgr. Fabre. On their return passage through St. Jean Baptiste village the men are presented with an address.

15.—A cricket match between the Gentlemen of England and an 11 of Montreal and district is played at Montreal and won by the Englishmen.

—In Toronto, Mrs. Sarah Ann Airey cuts the throats of her 3 children, the youngest less than 2 years old. Drink is supposed to be the cause, the woman being declared perfectly sane. The children recover.

—The yacht *Nancy Lee* capsizes in Lake St. Francis. Chas Dickson and C. J. Woods, of South Lancaster, Ont., are drowned. The only other person on board, D. M. McCrimmon, post-master of the same place, is saved.

—“*Jumbo*,” the largest elephant in captivity, the property of P. T. Barnum, and famous through Europe and America, is accidentally killed on the railway track at St. Thomas, Ont.

16.—The steamship *Juliet*, from Montreal for Sydney, C. B., runs ashore on Point Aconi, near Low Point, C. B.

17.—The 47th annual session of the Congregational church of North America, is opened in Montreal. The Rev. Dr. Stevenson, of Emmanuel Ch., presides.

18.—Mr. H. D. Somerville, editor and

proprietor of the *Huntingdon Advocate*, is entertained at a public dinner at Huntingdon in acknowledgement of his services to the Conservative party. Many representative gentlemen are present.

—The 7th annual exhibition of the Toronto Industrial Ass'n. closes. The gate receipts for the 9 days during which the fair has been open amount to \$34,134 as compared with \$35,877 for 1884 and \$32,930 for 1883, the latter two, however, having 10 days instead of 9. The difference of \$1,743 between last year and this year, which was the largest of any year, will, however, be more than counterbalanced by the increased receipts from other sources. There were over 200 more individual exhibitors this year than last.

20.—Constable Beattie, of the Montreal police force dies from the effects of wounds received in an assault made upon him by roughs on the 6th August.

20.—Vice-Admiral the Earl of Clanwilliam, who is about to assume command of the B. N. A. and W. I. naval station, and the Countess of Clanwilliam arrive at Rimouski by the Allan steamer *Sarmatian*.

21.—The trial at Montreal, before Judge Baby, of Chas. Considine for the murder of Constable John Malone, in a street row in Montreal on the 19th July, is brought to a close by the jury being dismissed, owing to one of their number being taken suddenly ill with Canadian cholera.

22.—Eleven men, mostly residents of St. John and Portland, N. B., are drowned on the wrecked steamer *Humacao*, 1,714 tons, lying on Wallace Ledge, 9 miles off Grand Manan. The steamer had gone ashore at this place during a dense fog, on the 16th Augt., and the men had been sent by owners' agents in St. John to dismantle her. During the work a gale came on and the vessel went to pieces. The names of the victims so far as known are—Jas. Griffiths, Jas. Napier, Robt. Johnson, James Clark, Bartholomew Armstrong, Hartley Stackhouse and Alex. Scribner.

The *Humacao* was owned in Spain; and the loss is estimated at \$200,000

—At St. Luke's Cathedral, Halifax, N.S., Major E. D. C. O'Brien, Royal Engineers, 2nd son of the late Major-General O'Brien, formerly Colonel of the 87th R. I. F., and subsequently Governor of Ceylon, is married to Annie Farish, youngest dau. of Hon. W. B. Vail, M.P. The groom is accompanied by Lieut.-Col. Lane, Military Secy., as best man, and the bridesmaids are Miss Butterfield, of New York, Miss Margaret Duffus, and Miss Geraldine Stewart. A guard of honour of the Royal Engineers lines the vestibule of the church,—and amongst the guests are the Commander of the Forces, Lord Alex. Russell, Vice-Admiral Sir J. E. Commerell, the Lieut.-Governor and Mrs. Richey, Sir Edward and Lady Kenny, Sir Wm. Young, Sir A. and Lady Archibald, Sir Guy Travers, R. I. R., Hon. A. G. and Mrs. Jones, Hon. Dr. and Mrs. Almon, Col. Black, C.B., and Mrs. Black, Col. Akers, R.A., Col. Hill, R.E., Hon. M. B. and Mrs. Daly.

25.—Mr. C. H. Mackintosh, M. P., writes a lengthy communication to the *London Times* in answer to a correspondent in that journal who had professed to give an unprejudiced account of the late rebellion in the North-West.

—The jury in the libel case brought against the *Toronto Mail* by Mr. James Dixon, of Montreal, return a verdict of defamatory libel against the *Mail*, with damages of \$1, each party to pay his own costs.

26.—A young man named Conrad Holler, while driving a load of lumber at Ethel, Ont., falls backwards off the load, dislocating his neck, and causing his death in thirty minutes.

—Mr. Jas. Foley, barrister, and for many years a leader writer on the *Halifax Morning Chronicle*, commits suicide in that city by cutting his throat. Deceased at one time gave promise of a brilliant future at the bar. He was an able writer.

—The second annual meeting of the

Canadian Amateur Athletic Assn. is held in Toronto, and is noticeable for the presence in the competitions of a number of noted Irish athletes who came out to take part in this and various American meetings. There are 14 events on the programme which result as follows:—Putting shot—John Gray, Coldwater, Ont., 1; C. A. J. Queckberner, N.Y.A.C., 3; distance, 41 feet 5 in. Hundred yards run—B. Field, Woodstock A.A., 1 d 1; J. S. Robertson, M.A.A.A., 1 d 2; time, 10 1-5 secs. High jump—E. J. Walsh, Lansdowne F. C. (Ire.), 1; D. C. Little, Trenton, Ont., and R. A. Little, Ridgeway, Ont., tie; height, 5 feet 6 inches. Throwing 16 lb. hammer—W. J. M. Barry, Queen's Coll. A.C., 1; C. A. J. Queckberner, N.Y.A.C., 2; distance, 92 feet 8 in. 880 yards run—J. S. Moffatt, M.A.A.A., 1; C. M. Smith, Pastime N.Y.A.C., 2; time, 2m. 11 1-5 sec. 220 yards run—M. W. Ford, N.Y.A.C., 2 1; J. S. Robertson, M.A.A.A., 1 2; time, 23 2-5 secs. Throwing 56 lb. weight—C. A. J. Queckberner, N.Y.A.C., 1; W. J. M. Barry, Queen's College A.C., 2; distance, 25 ft. 10 in. Pole jump—D. C. Little, Trenton, Ont., 1; R. A. Little, Ridgeway, Ont., J. Purcell, Dublin C. S. Harriers, tie; height, 9 ft. $\frac{1}{2}$ in. 120 yards hurdles—E. J. Walsh, Lansdowne F. C., 1 1; J. E. Hussey, Kerry A.C., 2 2; no time taken. Three mile walk; four entries—M. J. Hayes, Limerick B.C., 1; J. R. Irving, Ont. L.C., 2; time, 24 min. 24 secs. Two mile race; two entries—D. D. McTaggart, M.A.A.A., 1; E. C. Carter, Pastime A.C.N.Y., 2; time, 10 min. 5 sec. Broad jump; five entries—J. Purcell, Dublin C. S. Harriers, 1; M. W. Ford, N.Y.A.C., 2; distance, 21 feet $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. Quarter mile; seven entries; six starters—M. W. Ford, N.Y.A.C., 1; G. D. Christian, Dublin A.C., 2; time, 52 1-5 sec. The Irish contestants are as follows: 1. W. J. M. Barry; 2. John Purcell; 3. E. J. Walsh; 4. Dr. R. E. Sproule; 5. Owen Harte, R.I.C.; 6. Daniel De-

laney Bulger; 7. G. D. Christian; 8. M. J. Hayes; 9. J. E. Hussey.

30.—The new cantilever bridge over the St. John River, to connect the Intercolonial Railway with the New Brunswick line, is opened for traffic.

30.—The Carleton County Agricultural Society close their annual fair by a banquet at Bell's Corners, at which Sir John Macdonald is present and delivers an address.

—Rev. G. W. Hill, D.C.L., resigns the rectory of St. Paul's Episcopal Ch., Halifax, N.S., after a quarter of a century's service, to accept the pastorate of an English Ch. in Switzerland.

—Mr. W. C. Van Horne, Vice-President and General Manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., is entertained at a public dinner at Quebec, under the auspices of the Board of Trade of that city, in celebration of the transfer of the North Shore Railway to the Canadian Pacific. Mr. J. Shehyn, M.P.P., fills the Chair and proposes the toast of the evening.

—Hon. Dr. Sullivan, Senator, Purveyor-General to the forces engaged in the North-West campaign, is entertained by his friends at Kingston, Ont., at a public dinner. Many representative men are present.

—Whilst in England during the month Lieut.-Col. Oswald, commanding the Montreal Garrison Artillery, President of the Dominion Artillery Assn., presents to the 4th D. A. Volunteers (West Hartlepool), the prizes won by them at Shoburyness.

—During the month, William Church, 34, farmer, of Leeds, P. Q., becomes hopelessly insane through religious excitement engendered by attendance at Salvation Army meetings in Sherbrooke. He is taken to Beauport Asylum but dies 2 days after admittance.

—During the month, His Honour Lieut.-Governor Richey, accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Richey, re-establishing an old custom, followed by Governors of the Province prior to Confederation,

took a very extended drive through Nova Scotia. His Honour, starting from Halifax, drove round the west shore, making himself acquainted with the people of the western counties and adding largely to his already great popularity. The party passed through Lunenburg, Queen's, Shelburne and Digby, and finally through the beautiful Annapolis valley, the total extent of the drive being over 500 miles.

OCTOBER.

1.—At Pickanock, P.Q., Mr. Alonzo Wright, M.P., whilst visiting the annual show fair, is presented with a gold mounted cane and diamond ring by his constituents and friends on the Gatineau river, together with a complimentary address.

2.—Lieut.-Col. Oswald, of Montreal, speaks for the Army and Reserve forces at a dinner given by the Lord Mayor of London to the Court of the Fruiterers' Company.

—The H's.B. Co's. ship *Princess Royal* is driven ashore at Sandhead beach, near the mouth of Moose river, during a heavy gale. She is laden with furs.

3.—At Montreal, Mr. J. H. Samuel, L.D.S., 25, whilst on sentry duty as private of the 3^d Batt. Victoria Rifles, of Canada, at the Exhibition grounds, is killed by the accidental discharge of a rifle in the hands of a comrade, Pte. Rodden. The battalion was called out to guard the buildings from threatened attacks arising out of the anti-vaccination riots which take place in Montreal in connection with the small-pox epidemic. The rifle, it transpires, was loaded through a misinterpretation of orders, and when in obedience to further command Private Rodden was raising the hammer to open the breech and unload, the night being very dark and wet, the hammer slipped and the rifle went off, the ball striking Mr. S., who was only a short distance off, in the hip joint. At the inquest a verdict in accordance with these facts is rendered. The de-

ceased is buried with full military honours, and his funeral is attended by the various athletic associations of the city of which he was a member.

4.—A despatch to Victoria, B.C., announces an accident on the C. P. R. near Kamloops, by which 1 white man and 5 Chinese are killed.

6.—Sir A. P. Caron, Minister of Militia and Defence, visits Gananoque, Ont., and meets with an enthusiastic reception. He is escorted to the exhibition grounds where he is presented with addresses by the Horticultural and St. Jean Baptiste societies. Having declared the exhibition open he partakes of lunch at Mr. McCammon's, and at night attends a banquet given by the officers of the Gananoque Field Battery and the 41st Batt.

7.—At Halifax it transpires that H. Y. Clarke, cashier of the Union Bank of Halifax, is a defaulter to the extent of \$33,000, and has been dismissed from his position.

—At Orangeville, Ont., the residences of Mr. F. Munro, Police Magistrate, and Mr. Thos. Anderson, Provincial constable, are much injured by dynamite explosions supposed to be the work of violators of the "Scott Act," against whom the officials had taken proceedings.

—A contract is entered into by the city of Halifax with the Halifax Graving Dock Co. of London, for the construction of a graving dock at Halifax, N.S. Work is to be begun on 1st May 1886, and the dock to be completed within 4 years from that date.

8.—The first 4-masted sailing ship built in the Dominion and the second in North America, is launched from the ship yard of Messrs. McLellan (Hon. A. W.) and Blaikie, at Great Village, N.S. She is named the *J. M. Blaikie*, and is 1,790 tons register. Over 4,000 people witness the event.

9.—The Hon. John Carling returns to Ottawa after a trip to the county of Leeds, Ont. On the previous day he attended the annual Harvest Festival of Christ's Church, Farmersville, and

replied to an address of welcome presented by the pastor, in a 20 minutes' speech. Addresses were also delivered by Mr. Geo. Taylor, M.P., Judge Macdonald and others.

10.—Charles Tye, bricklayer, is run over and killed by a railway train near Toronto.

—At Montreal, Jas. Cotter, 2nd officer of the Dominion line SS. *Brooklyn*, misses his footing in going aboard his vessel and is drowned.

—Dr. J. H. Wilson, of London, Ont., Government Inspector, reports the hog cholera gradually spreading through Anderdon, Malden, Colchester, and Sandwich East in Essex, and it is said the cholera has now got into Kent and Lambton. Dr. Wilson has quarantined already 45 farms in Anderdon, 19 in Malden, 53 in Colchester South and 4 in Sandwich East. Upwards of 1,500 hogs have died or been shot since the outbreak of the disease, and large numbers are succumbing every day. The first herds which took the contagion are now completely cleaned out, and farmers have no animals left.

11.—Mr. E. F. B. Johnston, the newly apptd. Deputy Atty.-General of Ont., is presented with a gold-headed cane and an address, at a banquet in his honour at Guelph, Ont.

12.—In Toronto, Jas. Wilson, 26, is run over by a waggon, and dies in a few minutes.

—Mr. J. M. Egan, Superdnt. of the C. P. R. Co., Winnipeg, receives a solid silver inkstand and tray, presented to him by members of the British Assn. who participated in the excursion to the Rocky Mountains in 1884. (See A. R., 1884, p. 186).

The Presdt. of the U. S. presents a gold watch to the widow of the late Capt. Randall Ryan, of the brigantine *Nellie Rich*, of Lockeport, N.S., in recognition of his humanity in directing the movements that resulted in the rescue of the crew of the American schooner *Priscilla J. Wellets*; also a letter conveying the thanks of the Presdt. to the

Collector of Customs at Lockeport for his kindness to the rescued crew.

14.—St. James Ch. (Anglican), and burial ground at Carleton Place, Ont., are consecrated by Dr. Lewis, the Bishop of Ont.

—The annual session of the Knights of Labour, held in Hamilton, Ont., is brought to a close. Amongst measures decided upon is the employment of lecturers in opposition to assisted immigration. The admission to this continent of paupers and criminals from foreign countries is strongly condemned.

—At St. Andrews, P.Q., the new iron truss bridge across the North River to replace the old bridge destroyed by the spring floods, is formally opened for traffic. Miss Agnes Simpson, dau. of the Mayor, performs the christening ceremony, the bridge being named Victoria. A meeting in the Town Hall and a banquet subsequently takes place. The bridge is 2,000 feet long, supported by abutments of cut limestone masonry and is built of solid iron. The contractors are the Dominion Bridge Company, of Lachine, P.Q., and the designer and superintending engineer is Mr. Andrew Bell, C.E.

15.—The Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Secy. of State, on his return from Europe, is presented with an address by the employees of his department, congratulating him on his restoration to health.

—Lt.-Col. W. H. Jackson, Deputy Adjt.-Genl. of Mil. Dist. No. 1; Lt.-Col. E. A. Whitehead, retired list, and hon. Lt.-Col. W. H. Forrest, District Paymaster and Supt. of Militia Stores, Mil. Dist. No. 7, are apptd. Comms. to investigate all claims arising out of the late rebellion in the N.W.T., with Mr. E. B. Holt as Secy. On the 17th Nov. Lt.-Col. A. J. L. Peebles is apptd. to replace Lieut.-Col. Whitehead during the investigation of claims connected with the transport of stores and supplies, such transactions having been directly under the management of Lt.-Col. Whitehead. The commission assembled at Winnipeg on 7th Sept., and

up to the 25th Feb. 1866, had held 135 sessions; 1,308 claims were received and filed, amounting to \$700,514.08. In addition the Hudson's Bay Co. accounts amount to \$1,737,032.64, and the Canadian Pacific Railway to \$852,331.32, making a total of \$3,289,878.04. Claims were reported upon amounting to \$3,270,022.19; recommended for payment \$2,918,024.03; rejected \$139,850.19; deducted as over-charge \$212,147.97,—making a total reduction of \$351,998.16.

16.—The new Victoria Theatre at Victoria, B. C., is opened with great *éclat*. Addresses are delivered by Mr. Dunsmuir, M.P.P., and Mayor Rithet, after which a prologue is read, followed by a performance of Gilbert and Sullivan's comic opera "*The Pirates of Penzance*."

—At Montreal a solemn religious service is held in the Church of Notre Dame, at the request of the Hon. judges and members of the Bar of the city to offer prayers for the disappearance of the small-pox epidemic. With a very few exceptions, all the Catholic members of the Local Bench and Bar are present.

—A case of much interest to the business community is commenced in Montreal before Hon. Justice Loranger, in the first division of the Superior Court. The parties are S. Carsley & Co. *vs.* the Bradstreet Mercantile Agency. On the 6th June, 1884, the defendants issued their ordinary circular to the subscribers, in which appeared the name of S. Carsley & Co., with the words attached, "Call at office," which was understood to mean, according to plaintiffs' contentions, that the firm was in difficulties, and in answer to enquiries made at the office of the Mercantile Agency, it was stated that the firm was in financial difficulties and asking for an extension of time from their creditors. The plaintiffs claim to have suffered great loss in consequence of this circular, and accordingly sue for \$50,000 damages. Messrs. M. M. Tait, Q. C., and C. A. Geoffrion, Q. C., appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. W.

Kerr, Q. C., represented the defendants. The case is decided in favour of the plaintiffs, who obtain damages to the amount of \$2,000.

—Mrs. Nicholls, of Peterboro', Ont., presents to the town and county of Peterborough for the benefit of the Protestant portion of the population, a building fitted up and furnished as a hospital, together with an endowment of \$10,000.

19.—Hannington's mill, at Shediac, N. B., is destroyed by fire. Loss \$25,000.

—Morrison's mills together with several houses at Fredericton, N. B., are destroyed by fire. The mills cost \$40,000; insurance \$20,000.

—The Rev. R. W. E. Greene, lately transferred from St. James' (Anglican) Cathedral, Toronto, to Weston, is presented with an address and a purse of \$1,000 by the congregation of the former.

20.—The Dartmouth, N. S., branch railway is opened for traffic.

—Kyle & Mustard's roller, flouring, and sawmills at Egmondville, Ont., are destroyed by fire. Loss \$35,000; insurance \$5,000.

21.—In Montreal, the corner stone of a new Jewish synagogue to be the largest in the city, is laid. It is situated on McGill College avenue.

—It is announced that the negotiations for the amalgamation of the Pictou coal mines are successfully completed. Among the members of the new syndicate are, it is understood, Sir Geo Elliott, Cyrus W. Field, and the estate of the late Sir Hugh Allan.

—At Halifax, N. S., 8 members of the 63rd Batt., V. M. are publicly read out of the ranks for refusing to accompany the Batt. to the North-West at the time of the outbreak of the recent rebellion. The names of the men are Sergt. Brown, Corporal O'Connor, Private Findly, Private Purcell, Private Brennan, Private Powell, Private Anderson and Private Higginson.

22.—The opening of the new buildings of the Medical Faculty of McGill University, Montreal, is celebrated by a dinner at the Windsor hotel.

23.—Mr. J. G. Scott, Q. C., late Deputy Attorney Genl. of Ontario, and now Regr. Genl. of Titles, is presented with a handsome marble clock by his former associates in the Atty. Genl's. office. Mr. J. Lonsdale Capreol, Asst. Clk. of the Executive Council, makes the presentation.

24.—Edward Hanlan, of Toronto, is defeated by Jno. Teemer, of Pittsburgh, Pa., in a 3 mile sculling race for the championship of America and \$2,000 at Pleasure Island, N. Y. Hanlan's boat upsets at the turn and he falls into the water, giving up the race. Time 21 m. 13 sec.

—The annual Cross County Championship foot-race is run at Montreal, the course being from the foot of Fletcher's field to Peloquin's, at Sault-aux-Recollets, a distance of about 6 miles and $\frac{1}{2}$ on the line taken by the runners. J. W. Moffat, of the Montreal Amateur Athletic Assn., wins in 38 min. 47 sec. R. Larkin, of the Shamrock A. A. A., second, in 38 min. 53 sec.

25.—Bishop Anson, of Qu'Appelle, formally opens and dedicates St. John's College, Qu' Appelle station, N. W. T., in the presence of Mrs. Dewdney, wife of the Lieut.-Governor, and many of the clergy of the diocese. The college is a handsome and substantial building of plainly but tastefully decorated interior.

26.—Frank Smith is instantly killed near Thorold, while pressing hay, by the explosion of the steam boiler.

—Lt.-Col. Otter, and "C" Company Infantry School Corps, return to Toronto from the North-West. They are received by Mayor Manning, who presents Col. Otter with an address of welcome in the presence of an immense concourse of citizens.

—Mayor Beaugrand, of Montreal, in a letter to Lt.-Col. Harwood, commandant of that city, expresses his gratitude to the volunteers for their exemplary conduct under most trying circumstances, during the recent anti-vaccination riots.

27.—In an International football

match between Canadian and American teams, at Newark, N. J., the former win.

28.—A meeting in Quebec to express disapproval of the execution of Riel, breaks up in a general row.

—At Peterboro', Ont., Mr. Wm. Hopkins is killed by being thrown out of his buggy while driving.

—Baron Bramwell writes a letter to the London *Times*, relative to Riel, in which he says, "Riel in particular is a very bad rebel, having carried out his rebellion for gain. No man deserves punishment so much as a man leading a rebellion. This is Riel's second offence, and he has done more mischief than a score of burglars, murderers, and other criminals."

29.—At Halifax, a somewhat novel case is tried before the Supreme Court. Dr. Rigby sues Dr. Slayter for \$1,000 damages for assault. Slayter, it appears refused to go to the North-West with his battalion when called on for active service. Rigby taunted him upon the fact, and called him a coward, for which Slayter knocked him down. Rigby obtains a verdict for \$20.

30.—The annual fall games of the Montreal Amateur Athletic Assn., take place in Montreal. The weather is very unfavourable, and prevents any remarkable performances. The results are as follows:—Throwing 56 lb. weight, C. A. J. Queckberner, New York Athletic Club, 1; G. H. Wood, Shamrock Lacrosse Club, 2; distance, 25 ft. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. One hundred yards run. This resulted in a dead heat; Ford of the N. Y. A. C., declining to run off, Robertson, M. A. A. A., covered the distance in 12 2-5 seconds. Putting the shot, C. A. J. Queckberner, 1; H. Tracy, Shamrock A. A. A., 2; distance, 39 ft., 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. One mile run; J. W. Moffatt, M. A. A. A., 1; S. D. Jones, S. A. A. A., 2; time, 4 min., 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ secs. Pole leap, J. Wilson, jr., M. A. A. A., 1; D. C. Little, of Trenton, Ont., 2; height, 9 ft., 7 in. 220 yards run, M. W. Ford, New York A. C., 1; J. S. Robertson, M. A. A. A., 2; time, 24 3-5 secs. 220 yards with lacrosse

and ball, J. Fraser, 1. Running broad jump, M. W. Ford, N.Y.A.C., 1; H. Phillips, M.L.C., 2; distance, 19 ft., 11 in. Three mile bicycle race (handicap), N. L. Lusher, 1; H. M. Ramsay, 2; time, 12 min. Running high jump, M. W. Ford, N.Y.A.C., 1; D. C. Little, Trenton, Ont., 2; height, 5 ft., $4\frac{1}{2}$ in. Both men failed at 5 ft. $4\frac{1}{2}$ in., and they decided to take first and second place by tossing rather than continue jumping. Ford won the toss and took first place. Two mile run, D. D. McTaggart, M.A.A., 1; S.D. Jones, S.A.A.A., 2; time, 10 min., 22 secs. 440 yards run, J. S. Robertson, M.A.A.A., 1; A. A. Burnhart, Capital Lacrosse Club, Ottawa, 2; time, 53 1-5 secs. 880 yards run, J. W. Moffatt, M.A.A.A., 1; A. A. Burnhart, C.L.C., Ottawa, 2; time, 2 min., 5 4-5 secs. 120 yards hurdle race, in heats, D. C. Little, 1; D. Stewart, 2; time, 21 3-5 sec.

—Mr. C. S. Chapman, a clerk in the Dept. of the Interior, Ottawa, formerly an officer in H. M.'s 54th Regt., is found in bed suffocated to death, with his wife lying insensible beside him. It is supposed they were overcome by the fumes of gas, generated by a coal stove.

—The Montreal Harbour Commrs.' tug *St. John*, while proceeding to Pointe-aux-Trembles, takes fire and is run on a sand-bank where she is completely consumed. Some sporting gentlemen on board have a narrow escape from being burned to death.

—A Halifax despatch relates the following unusual incident as having occurred during the stay of the exploring S. S. *Alert*, at Churchill, Hudson's Bay. A young lady named Miss Falding, of Sheffield, arrives out from Eng., to become the wife of the missionary the Rev. Mr. Lofthouse, and there being no other minister nor any magistrate within hundreds of miles, and Mr. Lofthouse being unable to marry himself, Lieut. Gordon, R.N., commanding the *Alert*, is called upon to perform the marriage ceremony. Lt. Gordon, though having no legal authority to act in such a case, thinks

that being the captain of a Government steamer he will be justified in performing the ceremony, and that an entry to that effect on the ship's log will sufficiently legalize the marriage. Thereupon the contracting parties and the other inhabitants of the post assemble on board the *Alert*, and the sacred rite is performed by Lieut. Gordon reading the ceremonial of the Ch of Eng., amid a gale of wind. The marriage contract and certificates are entered on the log and duly signed.

NOVEMBER.

1.—A medical commission, composed of Dr. A. Jukes, of Regina, N. W. T., Dr. F. X. Valade, of Ottawa, and Dr. M. Lavell, of Kingston, Ont., is apptd. to make an examination into the mental condition of the condemned convict Louis Riel.

—At Sombra, Ont., the boiler of the tug *Frank Moffatt* explodes, killing Jas. Ward and Wm. Miller, engineers, and 2 firemen, and also wounding the captain, T. Currie, the mate and others, one of whom, Frank Furtah, subsequently dies.

2.—The first through train for Winnipeg on the Can. Pac. Ry., leaves Montreal at 2 p.m. Many prominent citizens are present, and in response to a call from Hon. Peter Mitchell, who is a passenger, three cheers are given. A first-class fare to Winnipeg is fixed at \$47.90.

3.—A fire occurs in the Quebec post-office building causing considerable damage.

—The Donaldson line steamer *Titania*, Capt. Arch. McLean, from Glasgow to Montreal, goes ashore at Carleton Point, Anticosti. The captain is exonerated from all blame at an official investigation subsequently held by Mr. J.U. Gregory.

5.—The first sod of the Buctouche and Moncton Railway is turned under auspicious circumstances by Mrs. Landry, wife of Hon. P. A. Landry, Q. C., M. P. The road will be about 25 miles in length and runs through a fine farming country populated by over 25,000 people.

6.—Private Joseph Middleton, "C" company Infantry School Corps, is presented with a watch by the Dept. of Marine and Fisheries in recognition of his brave rescue of 3 persons from drowning on Queen's birthday. Mr. James Beaty, Q. C., M. P., makes the presentation.

7.—The iron steamship *Algoma*, Capt. John Moore, of the Canadian Pacific Railway line, is wrecked in Lake Superior, striking on Isle Royal in the midst of a blinding snow storm, 38 of the crew and passengers losing their lives, among whom are the following: Edward Frost, wife and child, Owen Sound; Mrs. Dudgeon and two children, do.; W. Higgins, wholesale merchant, Winnipeg; Chas. and Douglass Buchanan, Hillier, Ont.; Louis Zimmerman, Port Arthur, Ont.; W. Milligan, Meaford, Ont.; G. Emerson, Ramsgate, Eng. The vessel becomes a total wreck. Loss on vessel \$225,000, and on cargo, \$17,000. An official investigation is held under Lieut. Gordon, R. N., and Capt. Harbottle, who report that the disaster was caused by the ship over running her estimated distance, and the failure of the officers to use the log as they should have done, and recommend that the master's certificate be suspended for 12 months and the chief mate's for 6 months, which is done. The suspension in Capt Moore's case is subsequently reduced to 9 months.

8.—The Dominion line steamer *Brooklyn*, Capt. G. S. Dale, from Liverpool to Montreal, goes ashore near Heath Point, Anticosti, and proves a total wreck. The passengers and crew are saved. An official investigation is subsequently held by Mr. J. U. Gregory, into the cause of the wreck and the Captain is exonerated from all blame.

9.—*Le Monde*, Montreal, having attacked Mayor Beaugrand, for his course of action during the Anti-Vaccination riots, his worship writes a letter to Sir Hector Langevin, which appears in the various papers, speaking of *Le Monde* as Sir Hectors' personal organ, and calling upon the Honourable Minister to put a

stop to what he terms that paper's, "incitations to riot and assassinations." Sir Hector mails a reply to the Mayor, which is also published, in which he denies that *Le Monde* is his organ, and further emphatically states, that he has no organ in journalism, at the same time calling into question the Mayor's right to interfere in his private affairs. As to the occurrences in Montreal, Sir Hector writes:—

"No one can regret more than I do the misfortunes that have befallen that city, and which, I hope, will soon be followed by new prosperity and the same good understanding which has heretofore existed between the different races, descendants of French, English, Scotch, Irish, German and other races who have been thrown into the immense territory of Canada, not for the purpose of fighting or carrying on war against one another, but in order that we might help one another, and that each might contribute by his intelligence and by his labour to the prosperity of our country. If we wish to succeed in this mission, we have, one and all, to forget the failings of others, remembering that we are not perfect ourselves. We shall thus respect our neighbours' rights, and, if we cannot agree with their prejudices, we must recollect that it may be possible that we have some prejudices that are not palatable to others. I have not followed closely enough the discussions between your own journal and those which agree with you, on the one side, and the Conservative journals on the other, to be in a position to give a judgment on the question you mention. All I can say is that authority should be respected and order maintained. But I shall add that on its side authority, in order to secure respect, must remain within the limits of legality and exercise its power in as paternal a way as possible. This is the surest manner of maintaining order and harmony in a population such as that of Montreal, which has so many reasons to wish order, peace and health within its limits."

10.—At Ottawa, the trial of 2 rape cases which excited great indignation in the city, is commenced before Mr. Justice Rose. The outrages took place, one in the suburban district of Stewarton, the victim being a Miss Trueman, and the other on Theodore St., a comparatively well populated neighbourhood, Miss Bella Graham being the victim. There are 8 young men accused of the crimes,

the circumstances being most revolting in character. All are found guilty, the verdict in the second case not being rendered until 3 a. m. The prisoners are sentenced to imprisonment for life, the judge stating, that but for the recommendation to mercy made by the jury, he would have imposed the death penalty. The names of the prisoners are as follows: For the Stewarton crime, John Ralph, 23, Wm. Black, 21, Ed. Nolan, 21, Jas Burns, 22, Richard Ryan, 18; for the Theodore St. crime, Murtagh McHugh, 24, Garrat Brock, 23, Henry Goodin, 20.

—Contracts are awarded for the new St. Lawrence Bridge across the St. Lawrence River, at Caughnawaga, the successful tenderers being, stonework, piers, etc., Messrs. Reid & Fleming (composed of Mr. Robt. Reid, Guelph, and Mr. Sandford Fleming, C.M.G.); superstructure, the Dominion Bridge Co. Mr. P. A. Peterson is the engineer-in-chief. The bridge which will be about three-quarters of a mile in length, will cost about \$1,250,000. The engineering difficulties will be considerable, as the current at the point chosen runs at the rate of six miles an hour, and the river varies from 20 to 40 feet in depth. The bridge will be comprised of the following spans: Three deep girders 80 feet long, eight spans of 242 feet centre to centre of piers, two spans of 269 feet 10 inches centre to centre, and two spans across the steamboat channel of 408 feet each, making a total of 3,547 feet from the face of the abutment at the Lower Lachine road to the pier on the Caughnawaga shore, the river at this point being about 3,300 feet from shore to shore. The ten short spans will be deck trusses and about 25 feet between the under side of the bridge and the water; the channel spans, however, will be built on the cantilever principle, giving a clear headway for vessels of 60 feet over the summer water, the train passing through these trusses. The bridge will be built almost entirely of steel, and will be, although light to the eye, immensely strong. The piers will

be founded upon the bed of the river, which is rock, and will have substantial cut-waters to resist the ice shoves. The great point gained at this particular site is the shallowness of the water, there being only three piers of any depth. The through line from Toronto *via* Smith's Falls will join this track on the top of the high ground by Blue Bonnets, after crossing the Ottawa near Ste. Anne, and passing close to Ste. Geneviève. This bridge, it is predicted, will become the great thoroughfare from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

12.—This day having been apptd. by Proclamation as a day of Thanksgiving for the late bountiful harvest, is observed as such throughout the Dominion.

—The Royal Grenadiers, Toronto, are presented with a handsome flag by lady friends of the battalion.

—Mr. Wm. Mulock, M.P., presents \$2,000 to University College, Toronto, to found a scholarship.

—Three men are dashed to death by falling from the roof of the Montreal drill hall which they were engaged in painting. The names of the victims are R. H. Desrousseau, Joseph Larue and — Lagacé.

—Adolphe Sharpe, sailor on board the steamboat *Speedwell* falls from the mast whilst the vessel is at the Niagara dock and is instantly killed.

13.—Ferdinando Seraglio, an Italian navvy, is convicted before Judge Armour, at Cornwall, Ont., of the crime of murder and sentenced for execution on the 28th Dec. The circumstances attending this case are as follows:—In the month of July a quarrel took place at Dickinson's Landing between two Italian navvies named Petro Riche and Severio Petto, which resulted in the killing of Petto by Riche with a pistol-shot. Riche escaped and is never apprehended. At the time of the quarrel several other Italians were standing about, among them being Ferdinando Seraglio. At the Coroner's inquest Seraglio was found guilty of being an accessory before the fact upon the testi-

mony of a young woman, Mrs. Empey, who stated that just immediately before the shot was fired she understood Seraglio to say "Fire, Pete." Seraglio on this was committed. At the trial, Mrs. Empey is the only material evidence for the Crown, but she would not swear that the words "Fire, Pete," were the very words she heard,—they sounded like that. When asked if the words might not have been *Che-faio Petre* ("Don't do it, Peter"), she admitted that such might have been the words, but they sounded on her ear like "Fire, Pete." It is established that Seraglio could speak only a few words of English, that he was a well-behaved individual, and did not after the murder attempt to escape the country or conceal himself. There is no evidence that the prisoner was aware that Riche had a revolver. Nevertheless Seraglio is convicted, the jury accompanying their verdict with a recommendation to mercy. Mr. B. M. Britton, Q.C., for the Crown; Mr. H. S. Macdonald for the prisoner. On the 9th Dec. the Governor-Genl. commutes the sentence for a term of imprisonment of 10 years; and later on, upon further investigation, mainly at the instance of Col. Bergin, M.P., the convict is released from the penitentiary.

14.—A fashionable marriage is solemnised at All Saints' Ch., Toronto, the contracting parties being Mary Adelaide, 2nd dau. of Hon. G.W. Allan, Senator, of Moss Park, and Mr. H. E. Harcourt-Vernon, youngest son of the Rev. E. Harcourt-Vernon, Canon of Lincoln, Eng. The ceremony is performed by the father of the bridegroom.

15.—Her Excellency the Marchioness of Lansdowne, who has been absent in Europe for some months, returns to Canada by the Allan steamer *Circassian*, accompanied by Capt. and Lady Florence Streatfield.

17.—Important discoveries of gold are reported from Hants County, N.S.

18.—French Canadian students cause disturbances in Montreal by riotous de-

monstration of their disapproval of Riel's execution.

—The existence of 18 cases of small-pox causes much alarm at Charlottetown, P. E. I. No services are held in the churches, and all public meetings are forbidden.

19.—At Osgoode Hall, Toronto, judgment is given in the important case of *Ryan vs. the Bank of Montreal*. The case arose from the forgery of a draft purporting to be drawn by the Hamilton Cotton Co. for \$4,000, which was discounted by the bank and accepted by Ryan and paid by him. The Judge holds that the bank is not liable.

20.—At Watford, Ont., Robt. Ley's saw-mill is completely destroyed by fire. Loss, \$7,500; insurance, \$2,000.

22.—Sir John Macdonald sails for Eng. by the Allan steamer *Polynesian*, embarking at Rimouski.

23.—After an official investigation into the cause of a late collision on the Bay of Quinté between the steamers *Quinté* and *Hero*, the Dépt. of Marine cancels the permit, as master, of Capt. Nicholson of the latter vessel, and censures Capt. Greaves, of the *Hero*.

24.—The season of navigation in Montreal closes, the SS. *Coban* being the last vessel to leave port.

26.—John Nogan, ostler at the Britannia Hotel, Dalton, Ont., is run over by a train on the G. T. R. and instantly killed.

—In a house at St. Etienne, Levis, P.Q., destroyed by fire, a woman, Odile Filteau, 38, is burned to death in her bed.

—At Arnprior, Ont., the new Anglican Ch. is consecrated by the Bishop of Ontario, who also administers the rite of confirmation.

28.—The first car of oatmeal exported from Manitoba is shipped to Montreal.

30.—John Easterbee, convicted of murder, was to have been executed on this day in accordance with the sentence pronounced upon him by Mr. Justice Armour. The crime for which Easter-

bee is condemned was the murder in the Township of Effingham, in conjunction with her husband, of his brother's wife, under circumstances of peculiar horror. The manner in which he receives his condemnation and his general demeanour, are such as to raise doubts as to his sanity, and the services of a specialist (Dr. J. M. Wallace, Supdt. of the Hamilton Asylum for the Insane), are engaged to make an examination of the prisoner and his family. Dr. Wallace reports that Easterbee's congenital mental deficiency, extremely low moral state and dense ignorance, render him incapable of consciousness or correct knowledge of the nature of the act for which he was convicted, and that his family are in the same state. The sentence is consequently commuted to imprisonment for life.

DECEMBER.

1.—Mr. Ewan McLennan and 7 other members of the Metropolitan Club, Montreal, experience much suffering after partaking of game soup at the club house. Emetics are administered with the desired results. An analysis of the soup by the public analyst discloses the fact that the soup contained a large proportion of arsenic. Two of the female domestics of the Club are arrested on suspicion of being the perpetrators.

4.—Twenty-five Chinamen, found on a rock in the Straits of Fuca, where they had been abandoned by the master of a vessel endeavouring to smuggle them into United States Territory, are, by order of Judge Green, U.S. Court, Seattle, W.T., escorted to the boundary of British Columbia, and turned loose on Canadian territory, with a few days' supply of provisions.

7.—The Dept. of Marine awards silver watches to 3 of the crew of the schooner *G. A. Smith* for gallant conduct in saving life. The Dept. also presents Captain Jamieson, of the Belgian barque *Rhineland*, with a binocular glass, and the other officers and crew with silver watches and money awards for gallant rescue of

the crew of the Nova Scotia barque *Cornwallis*.

8.—A fire in Morse's Soap Works, Toronto, causes damage to the extent of \$60,000. Insured for \$44,000.

—The first annual show of the Toronto Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Ass'n opens. There are 600 entries.

—John McCann and Wm. Hurd, teamsters, while loading their waggons at a sand pit at Seaton Village, Ont., are buried in an avalanche of frozen earth and sand. Hurd is instantly killed, while McCann survives only a few minutes.

—The new sacristy of St. Patrick's Ch., Ottawa, is dedicated with imposing ceremonies by Bishop Duhamel.

9.—The crew of the Goderich, Ont., life boat gallantly save the crew of the wrecked American steamer *C. H. Maxwell*.

—Samuel Perry is killed in the Union Phosphate Mine, Portland West, P.Q., by the falling of a piece of ice, about a ton in weight, into the pit where he is working.

10.—The *Evening Journal*, a new paper, announcing itself independent in politics, appears in Ottawa, with Mr. J. W. Dafoe, late of the Montreal *Star*, as editor. Mr. A. S. Woodburn is publisher.

—Archbishop Taché publishes a manifesto in the *North-West Review* touching the late N.W. rebellion. He points out the dangers of the agitation, and makes an appeal to the agitators. He pleads for the release of the imprisoned rebels.

11.—The County Council of Norfolk, Ont., adopt a resolution, by a vote of 17 to 2, protesting against the "Scott Act" as a direct blow to British liberty.

12.—Four persons (Hy. Burke, 21, Cadorette, a blind man, and 2 children), are accidentally drowned at Philipsburg, P.Q.

—The Manitoba and North-Western R'y Co. start a train of 16 cars, loaded with wheat, from Portage la Prairie for Montreal, and other eastern ports. The train is the first of the kind.

—The Judicial Committee of the

Privy Council renders judgment in the appeal of the Bank of Montreal *vs.* Sweeney, allowing the appeal. This case involves a question of considerable commercial importance, viz.: whether a notice of trust has the same legal effect in Can. as in Eng.

—Judge Mousseau grants a provisional order enjoining the lessees of the Theatre Royal, Montreal, from producing or advertising the opera of the "*Mikado*," or selections from it, during the pendency of a suit brought against them for playing the opera.

15.—The annual fat stock show and Christmas fair at Guelph is opened.

—The ceremony of laying the cornerstone of the new building for the U. C. Bible & Tract Society, Toronto, is performed by Hon. G. W. Allan, Senator.

—Bishop Fabre, of Montreal, issues a mandement reproving recent attempts to raise "a wind of revolt and rebellion over the country" in connection with the Riel affair.

—Joseph Ardell is tried at Aylmer, P.Q., for the murder of Flatters, a bailiff, in June last. A verdict of manslaughter is returned, and the prisoner is sentenced to 14 years' imprisonment in the Pentey.

16.—A fire destroys the engine and tallow rendering houses at the western abattoir, Montreal. Loss, \$48,000; insurance, \$42,000.

—Chief of Police McMillan, of Brandon, Man., accidentally shoots himself with a rifle, and dies from the effects of the wound.

—Mr. N. C. Wallace, M.P., is entertained at a banquet at Weston, Ont., by the West York Liberal-Conservative Ass'n. Upwards of 200 persons are present, including Hon. Messrs. Carling and White.

17.—A medal is struck in commemoration of the recent Montreal College convention.

—A County Law Ass'n, one of the objects of which is the establishment of a

law library in the new Court House, is formed in Toronto.

—Archibald McIntyre, a young man of Mitchell, Ont., falls asleep on a railway track at St. Thomas, Ont., and is run over and killed.

—Appln. is made by the creditors of the Canada Agricultural Ins. Co. for the extradition of Mr. E. H. Goff, formerly Prest. of the Co., who now resides in New York. The extradition is refused.

18.—Various large sums of money are presented to Bishop Grandin, of St. Albert, towards the relief of the half-breeds of the North-West. The Quebec Press Assn. contributes \$125.

19.—A fire occurs in the premises of McDougall, Logie & Co., paint manufacturers, Montreal. Loss \$150,000; insurance \$73,500. Fireman Feeney is injured by the falling of a wall.

21.—Mr. C. J. Doherty delivers an eloquent address before the St. Ann's Young Men's Society, Montreal, on the duty of Irishmen towards the land of their birth and adoption.

—Mr. Thos Macfarlane reads an interesting paper before the Montreal branch of the Imperial Federation league on "A means of fostering an inter-imperial trade, and of raising an imperial revenue."

23.—A board of trade is organized in Ottawa. The Hon. F. Clemow is elected Presdt.

—The Rev. Dr. Thomas, pastor of Jarvis Street Baptist Ch., Toronto is presented with an address and a gold watch and chain by his congregation.

24.—The Montreal City & Dist. Savings Bank distributes \$10,800 among the several charitable societies of Montreal. The Grey Nuns and St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum receive \$1,000 each.

—Mr. H. L. Maltby, chief of the Isolation Police, organized for service in Montreal during the existence of the small-pox, is presented with a handsome testimonial by the Isolation Committee in acknowledgment of his services during the plague.

—The annual Christmas distribution of the Toronto St. George's Society includes 7,000 lbs. of beef and 2,500 4-lb. loaves, besides tea and sugar. 750 families and 200 casuals are relieved. In Toronto 204 families, representing 1,047 persons, are relieved.

26.—The Maritime Provinces are visited by a very violent storm. Several vessels are wrecked and the break-water at Cow Bay, C. B., and the Government wharf at Digby, N. S., are destroyed.

29.—At All Saints' Church, Toronto, Maude, eldest dau. of the Hon. G. W. Allan, Senator, of Moss Park, is married to Mr. Allan Cassels, barrister. A very large and fashionable gathering is present at the ceremony.

—The annual dinner of the Dominion Commercial Travellers' Association takes place at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, the Presdt. Mr. R. B. Hutchison, in the Chair. Among many representative gentlemen present is Hon. Thos. White. From a membership of 251 in 1875 this assn. now has over 1,500 on its roll, and from a surplus of \$535 in 1875, it has now a surplus of over \$43,000.

—Mr. H. S. Cayley, proprietor of the Calgary *Herald*, for an alleged libel on Mr. Stip'y. Magte. Travis, is sentenced by that functionary to pay a fine of \$400, with \$127 for costs, by the 4th Jan. 1886, failing which he (Cayley) will be sentenced to three months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$200, and if the fines are not paid by 3 months, that the prisoner remain in gaol until they are paid.

30.—Mr. Jas. Webster, Supdt. of the Northern and North-Western Railway, is presented with a service of plate by the employees of the road on the occasion of his approaching marriage.

—Mr. John McDougall, proprietor of the Caledonia Iron Works, Montreal, is garrotted and robbed while returning home. John Bowes, Wm. Wilcox and Michael Reddy are arrested for the offence.

31.—Mr. Geo. Olds, late Genl. Traffic

Manager of the Missouri Pacific Railway, is apptd. Genl. Traffic Manager of the Can. Pacific Railway.

31.—Adelaide Davies, 21, from Sarnia, poisons herself in the rooms of a commercial traveller named Sutherland, in Toronto. She had gone astray, and hearing that her aged father had arrived in the city in search of her, commits the rash deed in a fit of despondency. The coroner's jury censures a medical man named Reeves for inhumanity in not rendering assistance to the girl when applied to just after she had taken the poison.

—John Napier, a farmer at Coveyhill, P.Q., while lying intoxicated in his farm yard, has his nose and fingers eaten off by hogs.

—Lord Lansdowne presents two silver cups to be competed for in 1886, one by the iron-playing and one by the stone-playing Curling Clubs in Canada, under certain rules approved of by the Can. and the Ontario branches of the Royal Caledonia Curling Club.

—Geo. Tait, tailor, of Brampton, Ont. is arrested at Toronto for inveigling Eva Kenny, 17, from her home for immoral purposes. Prisoner is committed for trial. This is the first commitment under the Charlton Act.

During the year 1885, 60 vessels pass out of existence from disasters on the lakes, involving a loss of \$1,016,200. Of these 22 were steam and 38 were sail. Twenty-two went ashore and pounded to pieces, 19 were destroyed by fire, 14 foundered, 4 capsized and were broken up by the seas, and 1 was blown into splinters by the explosion of her boilers. Twenty-five were wrecked on Lake Michigan, 10 on Lake Huron, 6 on Lake Superior, 6 on Lake Erie, and 13 on Lake Ontario. With the loss of these 60 vessels 74 souls perished. There were partial losses on 86 vessels still in existence. Of these 33 met with mishaps on Lake Michigan, 23 on Lake Huron, 11 on Lake Superior, 11 on Lake Erie, and 8 on Lake Ontario. One was crushed

by ice, 29 went ashore, 11 were damaged by fire, 10 were sunk, 10 were injured by collision, and the others sustained loss by heavy weather. The losses (in some instances approximated) aggregate \$394,600.

—During the month of April, attention was first directed in Montreal to the existence, in the city of Montreal, of several cases of small-pox, which subsequently developed into an epidemic, and spread largely throughout the province of Quebec, and also to some portions of Ontario, although in the latter the disease did not reach such alarming proportions as in Quebec. The origin of the outbreak was traced to a Pullman car, running between Montreal and Boston, in which it was ascertained a young married couple from Chicago had travelled, on their return from a honeymoon tour in Europe, the bride having been taken sick with the disease whilst in the car, before reaching her destination. The porter of the car soon after was stricken with the disease, and was taken to the *Hotel-Dieu* Hospital in Montreal. The scourge spread slowly at first, but in a few months with great rapidity, owing to the lack of proper measures to prevent contagion, and to the utter indifference with which small-pox is regarded by one section of the population. In the month of April, 6 deaths were reported, all being French-Canadians. In May, 10 more occurred, 7 being French-Canadians, and by the end of the month the number of cases was sufficient to cause uneasiness. In June the deaths increased to 13, of which 10 were French. In July the death-rate was more than trebled, 46 being reported, 37 being among the French-Canadians. The attention of the Health authorities was now fully aroused and they began to take active measures to prevent a further spread, but it was quickly evident that their organization was insufficient to cope with the disease, which continued to increase with many times its previous rapidity. In August the deaths numbered 239, of which all but 30 were French-Canadians. This was a

very large increase, but September exceeded it three-fold, the number of deaths in that month being 697 (627 French). Before this time the epidemic had attracted the alarmed notice of other cities in Canada and the United States. Montreal was being represented in the newspapers as a plague-stricken city, and the condition of affairs, bad enough certainly, was vastly exaggerated to such an extent that the trade of the city was affected, and threats of "boycotting" Montreal goods and merchants were made, and in many instances carried out. Meetings of citizens were held, and a Citizens' Health Committee organized, to co-operate with the civic Board of Health. The Local Government lent its aid by the establishment of a Provincial Board of Health, which created local health committees in the different towns and cities of the Province. The Ontario Government also took vigorous measures, and established a system of inspection and vaccination of travellers on the railways and steamboats before they were allowed to cross the boundary between the Provinces. Similar measures were adopted on all routes of egress from the Province of Quebec and the U. States and elsewhere. Despite the activity which prevailed, small-pox continued to increase with tremendous rapidity, especially in Montreal, where, in the month of October, 1,391 persons died of it, of which total, 1,286 were French-Canadians. All through the progress of the epidemic the utmost antipathy to vaccination was exhibited by a majority of the poorer classes of the French-Canadian residents, which was formed by ill-advised utterances of one or two French newspapers and of several medical men, who took up the rôle of anti-vaccinationists. This feeling grew and developed into, first, forcible opposition to the public vaccinators, who in a number of cases were roughly handled, and then into riotous disturbances against the authorities. On the night of the 28th of September, a riot broke out in which the City Hall was attacked as well as the residences of several citi-

zens who were known to be taking an active part in the enforcement of the health laws. A number of druggists' stores and doctors' offices were also attacked. On the two following nights the disturbances were repeated, but in the meantime the Militia force of the city had been called out and placed on guard at the Exhibition buildings, (which were utilized for hospital purposes), and other places. After this order was restored until the night of the 6th of October, when an attack was made on the Exhibition buildings, but repelled by the military on guard. It was during this period that the sad death of Mr. Samuel, a private in the Victoria Rifles, occurred. (See *ante*.) By the middle of November there were welcome signs that the vigorous action of the authorities was bearing fruit in a decrease of the epidemic. The death rate for that month was less than half that of October, the total being 633 (590 French-Canadians). The decrease continued, and during December there were only 165 deaths, 148 of which were among the French population. The end of the year saw the disease fully under control, though a number of cases still existed in the city, and in outlying municipalities. The fatalities in Montreal were almost wholly among the poorer classes, and the very great majority, as has been shown, amongst the French-Canadians. Almost the only notable exceptions were the cases of Sir Francis Hincks and Mr. C. W. Massiah. (See *OBITUARY*.) Many very sad occurrences took place during the outbreak, as also many instances of self-denial and courage in the nursing of patients, amongst the latter the noble conduct of the Roman Catholic nuns and the Protestant Sisters of St. Margaret, will ever be remembered with gratitude by the suffering ones who came under their tender care. The subjoined table shows the extent of the ravages of small-pox in Montreal from its outbreak to the close of the year:—

Ages.	French- Canadians	Other countries.	Protest- ants.	Total.
Under 6 mos.....	191	13	6	210
Six mos. to 1 year..	298	15	10	323
1 to 5 years.....	1,417	68	20	1,505
5 to 10 ".....	641	26	14	681
10 to 15 ".....	112	5	4	121
15 to 20 ".....	73	14	11	98
20 to 30 ".....	104	28	19	151
30 to 40 ".....	27	4	5	36
40 to 50 ".....	13	4	5	22
50 to 60 ".....	3	3	1	7
60 to 70 ".....	3	.....	.....	3
70 to 80 ".....	1	.....	1	2
80 to 90 ".....	1	.....	.....	1
Unknown.....	3	3	1	6
	2,887	181	96	3,164

On the 20th of January Mr. Frederick Colson, a well-known Montreal journalist, for many years city editor of the *Gazette*, is appointed to a position in the Department of State. The appointment elicited many notices complimentary to the recipient in the press of Montreal and other places.

On the 15th of October the Fraser Institute, Montreal, is formally opened. The Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, Q.C., M.P., President of the Board of Governors, delivering the inaugural address. The institute, destined to include a free library, museum and art gallery, was founded by the late Mr. Hugh Fraser, who, by a will dated 23rd April, 1870, bequeathed the bulk of his property for the purpose. The will was contested by his heirs, and for twelve years costly litigation ensued, preventing any movement of importance to carry out the terms of the bequest. The case came up in one shape or another before every court in the realm, as well as the Imperial Privy Council and the Dominion and Provincial (Quebec) Parliaments, the result being invariably against the contestants. The present occasion is important as the opening of the first Free Public Library in Montreal.

APPENDIX No. 1.

I.—Statement of By-Elections to the House of Commons during 1885.

The name of the unsuccessful Candidates are given in *Italics*.

DATE.	CONSTITUENCY.	CANDIDATE.	Votes Polled	CAUSE OF VACANCY.
8 Jan...	Lennox.....	<i>c. M. W. Pruyn.....</i> <i>l. D. W. Allison.....</i>	1,515 1,473	Unseating of sitting mem. (D. W. Allison.)
5 Feb...	Soulanges.....	<i>c. J. W. Bain.....</i> <i>l. A. Daoust.....</i>	837 632	Unseating of sitting mem. (J. W. Bain).
7 Apl...	West Northumber- land.....	<i>c. Geo. Guillet.....</i> <i>l. Wm. Kerr.....</i>	1,460 1,386	Unseating of sitting mem. (Geo. Guillet).
14 Apl..	Lévis.....	<i>l. P. M. Guay, M.D....</i> <i>c. I. N. Belleau.....</i>	2,058 1,641	Unseating of sitting mem. (I. N. Belleau)
4 July...	South Grenville...	<i>c. Walter Shanly, C.E..</i>	acc.	Death of sitting mem. (W. T. Benson),
14 Aug..	East Durham.....	<i>c. H. A. Ward</i> <i>l. W. T. R. Preston.....</i>	1,632 1,262	Death of sitting mem. (Lt.-Col. A. T. H. Williams).
27 Aug..	Cardwell.....	<i>c. Hon. Thos. White....</i> <i>i.c. S. Allison, M.D....</i>	1,316 675	Appt. to office of sitting mem. (Thos. White).
16 Oct...	Antigonish	<i>c. Hon. J. S. D. Thomp- son, Q.C.....</i> <i>i.c. A. McIntosh, M.D..</i>	1,016 794	Appt. to office of sitting mem. (A. McIsaac).
20 Oct..	St. John (City and County)	<i>c. C. A. Everett.....</i> <i>l. Geo. McLeod.....</i>	2,955 2,601	Death of sitting mem. (Hon. I. Burpee).
14 Nov..	St. John (City)....	<i>c. F. E. Barker, D.C.L., Q.C.....</i> <i>l. C. N. Skinner, Q.C....</i>	1,770 1,658	Appt. to office of sitting mem. (Sir S. L. Tilley).
31 Dec..	Kings, N.B.	<i>c. Hon. G. E. Foster.....</i> <i>c. Jas. Domville.....</i>	2,030 1,662	Appt. to office of sitting mem. (G. E. Foster).

II.—Statement of Provincial By-Elections during 1885.

ONTARIO.

19 June.	East Kent.....	<i>l. Robt. Ferguson.....</i>	acc.	Death of sitting mem. (D. McCraney).
26 June.	West Algoma.....	<i>l. Jas. Conmee.</i> <i>c. Jacob C. Gough.....</i>	410 327	New Constituency.
" "	Lennox	<i>l. G. D. Hawley.....</i> <i>c. Geo. T. Blackstock....</i>	1,406 1,393	Unseating of sitting mem. (G. D. Hawley).
" "	East Simcoe.....	<i>l. Chas. A. Drury.....</i> <i>c. H. H. Thompson</i>	1,553 1,436	Do. do. do. (C. A. Drury),
29 "	East Algoma.....	<i>l. W. D. Lyon</i> <i>c. Harry Abbott (retired)</i>	1,390 619	New Constituency.

QUEBEC.

DATE.	CONSTITUENCY.	CANDIDATE.	Votes Polled	CAUSE OF VACANCY.
24 Sept.	Joliette.....	c. J. N. A. McConville.. l. <i>Ls. Basinct</i>	1,304 1,290	Appt. of sitting mem. (Dr. V. P. Lavallée) to L. C.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

9 Jan. . .	Sunbury.....	l. Arthur Glasier..... c. <i>David Morrow</i>	585 365	Resignation of sitting mem. (<i>A. Glasier</i>).
22 June.	Restigouche.....	c. Wm. Murray.....	acc.	Appt. of sitting mem. (<i>J. C. Barberie</i>), to L. C.
4 July. .	York.....	l. W. Wilson..... c. <i>J. Douglas Hazen</i>	2,682 1,694	Appt. do. do. (<i>F. P. Thompson</i>), to do.
" "	Kings.....	l. W. Pugsley, jr..... c. <i>R. E. McLeod</i>	1,895 1,497	Death of sitting mem. (<i>Hon. Dr. Vail</i>).

MANITOBA.

24 Feb. .	South Winnipeg ..	c. Hon. C. E. Hamilton.. l. <i>Wm. F. Luxton</i>	606 529	Appt. of sitting mem. (<i>A. E. Killam, Q. C.</i>) to the Bench.
24 Aug. .	La Vérandryre....	c. Jas. E. P. Prendergast	acc.	Appt. of sitting mem. (<i>L. A. Prud'homme</i>) to the Bench.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

28 May.	Kings (1st Dist.) Leg. Council....	Chas. McEachren is elect- ed to replace Lawrence Kickham, deceased.....	
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NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.

15 Sept.	Broadview.....	Chas. Marshallsay..... <i>J. Reilly</i>	187 64	Elections to Legis- lative and Exe- cutive Council under 38 Vic., Cap. 9, Sec. 13.
" "	Edmonton.....	H. C. Wilson, M.D..... <i>Frank Oliver</i>	120 111	
" "	Lorne.....	O. E. Hughes..... <i>A. E. Porter, M.D.</i>	141 133	
" "	McLeod.....	The Viscount Boyle..... <i>Geo. C. Ives</i>	130 67	
" "	Moosejaw.....	J. H. Ross..... <i>E. W. Hopkins</i>	161 103	
" "	Moosomin.....	S. A. Bedford.....	acc.	
" "	Qu'Appelle.,....	T. W. Jackson..... W. D. Perley..... <i>Angus McKay</i> <i>Leslie Gordon</i> <i>Major C. E. Phipps</i>	440 301 290 137 118	
" "	Regina.....	D. F. Jelly..... John Secord..... <i>Henry Fisher</i>	315 261 192	
" "	St. Albert.....	Sam'l Cunningham..... <i>Joseph Lamoureux</i> ..	99 (retd).	

AGES AND OTHER DATA RESPECTING LIVING CANADIAN PUBLIC MEN.

- ABBOTT, HON. J. J. C., b. St. Andrew's, P.Q., 12 Mch., 1821; advocate, 1847; Q.C., 1862; D.C.L., 1867; entd. Parlt., 1867; Sol. Genl. L. C., 1862; solicitor and standing counsel to Can. Pacific Railway Co., 1880; is Dean of Faculty of Law, McGill Univ.
- ADAM, G. M., b. 1839; founded *Canada Bookseller*, 1869; *Canadian Monthly*, 1879; *Canada Ed. Monthly*, 1879; author of *The Canadian North-West: its History and its Troubles* (1885); (and jointly with Mr. W. J. Robertson), *Public School History of Eng. and Canada*, 1886.
- ADAMS, REV. THOS., b. Paramatta, N.S.W., 1847; a mem. of the Geol. Survey of Gt. Britain, 1867-69; B.A. (Wrangler) Camb., 1873; Math. & Science Master, Royal Grammar Sch., Lancaster, 1873-4; senior Math. & Science Master and Chaplain, Royal Sch. of St. Peter, York, 1874-83; ordained deacon, 1874; M.A., 1876; Head Master Gateshead High Sch. for Boys, 1883-85; ordained priest by Archbishop of York, 1875; local Sec'y of British Ass'n Jubilee Meeting at York, 1881, and mem. of the Genl. Committee of the Ass'n since 1880; Principal Bishop's College, Lennoxville, P.Q., 1885.
- ATKINS, HON. JAS. COX, b. in Peel, Ont., 30 March, 1823; entd. Parlt., 1854; M. L. C., 1862; Senator, 1867; P. C., 1869; Lt. Gov. Manitoba, 1882.
- ALBANI-GYE, MAD. [MARIE LOUISE EMMA CECILE LAJEUNESSE], b. Chambly, P.Q., 27 Sept., 1847; made her *début* as a vocalist, Messina, 1870; Florence, London, Paris, 1872; American tour, 1883.
- ALLAN, ANDREW, b. Saltcoats, Scot., 1 Dec., 1822; came to Can., 1839; became a mem. of the firm of Edmundson, Allan & Co., 1846; is now head of the firm of H. & A. Allan, owners of the well-known line of ocean steamers bearing their name.
- ALLAN, HON. GEO. WM., b. Toronto, 9 Jan., 1822; barrister, 1846; Mayor of Toronto, 1855; M. L. C., 1858; Chief Commr. Canada Co., 1865; Senator, 1867; D.C.L., 1877; Chancellor Univ. Trinity College, 1877.
- ALLEN, A. A., b. Fort Covington, N.Y., 14 Jan., 1850; joined Ontario Bank, 1 July, 1867; Mangr. at Port Perry, 1877; do. Toronto, 1882; Cashier Central Bank of Canada, 1884.
- ALLEN, HON. J. C., b. Kingsclear, N.B., 1 Oct., 1817; barrister, 1840; declined Q.C., 1860; entd. Parlt., 1856; Sol. Genl., 1856; Speaker, 1862; Atty.-Genl., 1865; Puisné Judge, 1865; Chief Justice of N. B., 1875; LL.B., 1882.
- ALLEY, GEO., b. Charlottetown, P.E.I., 22 Jan., 1844; barrister, 1865; County Judge, Queen's, P.E.I., 1874; Revising Officer, 1885.
- ALLEYN, HON. CHAS., b. Myrus Wood, Cork, Irel., Sept., 1817; advocate, 1840; Mayor of Quebec, 1854; entd. Parlt., 1854; Q. C., 1857; M.E.C., 1857; Sheriff of Quebec, 1866.
- ALLISON, D., b. Newport, N.S., 3 July, 1836; B.A., 1859; M.A., 1862; Presdt. Mt. Allison College, 1869; LL.D., 1873; Chief Supt. of Education, N.S., 1877.
- ALMON, HON. W. J., b. Halifax, N.S., 27 Jan., 1816; B.A., 1834; M.D., 1838; entd. Parlt., 1872; Senator, 1879; a Governor of King's College, Windsor, N.S.
- ANYON, LT.-COL. G., b. St. Gervais, P.Q., 10 Dec., 1843; advocate, 1867; entd. Parlt., 1881; ed. *Courrier du Canada*; Lt.-Col. 9th Batt. V.M., 1880; took part in N.W. campaign, 1885 (medal).

AGES AND OTHER DATA RESPECTING LIVING CANADIAN PUBLIC MEN.

- ANGERS, HON. A. R., b. Quebec, 1838; advocate, 1860; entd. Legislature, P.Q., 1874; M.E.C., 1874; Commons, 1880; Q.C., 1880; Puisné Judge, S.C., P.Q., 1880.
- ANGLIN, HON. T. W., b. Clonakilty, Cork, Irel., 31 Augt., 1822; estd. St. John (N.B.) *Freeman*, 1849; entd. Parl., 1860; M.E.C., 1865; Speaker of the Commons, 1874; editor *Toronto Tribune*, 1883.
- ANGUS, R. B., b. Bathgate, Scot.; for some years employed in the Manchester and Liverpool Bank, at Manchester; came to Can. and joined Bank of Montreal, 1857; Gen. Manager, 1870; dir. Can. Pacific Railway, 1881.
- ANVAND, HON. W., b. Halifax, N.S., 1808; journalist; entd. Parl., 1837; M.E.C., 1859; Premier of N.S., 1867; M.L.C., 1867; Dom. Govt. Agent in Eng., 1875; retired, 1878; Agent-Genl. for N.S. in London, 1885.
- ANSON, HON. AND RT. REVD. ADELBERT J. R., b. in Eng., 1840; B.A., 1862; M.A., 1867; ordained priest (Ch. of Eng.); rector of Woolwich, Eng., 1875; Bishop of Assiniboia, N.W.T. (now Qu'Appelle), 1884; founded St. John's College, Qu'Appelle, 1885.
- ARCHAMBAULT, J. L., b. Varennes, P.Q., 19 June, 1849; advocate, 1871; B.C.L., 1871; Presdt. Carlier Club, 1876; author of *Jaques Cartier, a drama*, and various other works.
- ARCHAMBAULT, HON. L., b. Longue Pointe, P.Q., 1817; N.P., 1836; entd. Parl., 1857; M.E.C., 1867.
- ARCHIBALD, HON. SIR A. G., b. Truro, N.S., 18 May, 1814; barrister, 1838; entd. Parl., 1861; Q.C., 1856; Sol.-Genl. N.S., 1856; Atty.-Genl. 1860; P.C., 1867; Lt.-Gov. Manitoba, 1870; of N.S., 1873; Judge in Equity, 1873; D.C.L., 1883; K.C.M.G., 1885.
- ARDAGH, J. A., b. Waterford, Irel., 18 Sept., 1835; barrister, 1861; Junior Judge, Simcoe, Ont., 1872; Revising officer, 1885.
- ARDAGH, W. D., b. Tipperary, Irel., 1828; barrister, 1855; joint ed. *Canada Law Journal*, 1857; entd. Ont. Legislature, 1871; Depty. Atty.-Genl. of Man., 1882; Co. Ct. Judge, Eastern Judicial Dist., Man., 1883; Revising Officer, 1885.
- ARMOUR, HON. JNO. D., b. Otonabee, Ont., 4 May, 1830; B.A., 1850; barrister, 1853; Co. Atty., N. & D., 1858; Clk. of the Peace, 1861; Q.C., 1867; Puisné Judge Queen's Bench, Ont., 1877.
- ARMSTRONG, HON. JAS., b. Berthier, P.Q., 27 April, 1821; advocate, 1844; author of *A Treatise on the Law of Marriages in Lower Canada (1857); the Laws of Intestacy in the Dominion (1886)*; Chief Justice of St. Lucia, W.I., 1871; Codifier of the Laws of St. Lucia, 1879; C.M.G., 1879; Chief Justice of Tobago, W.L., 1880; retired, 1881; Presdt. Montreal and Sorel R.R., 1883; of Gt. Eastern Railway, 1884.
- AUBIN, N., b. Paris, France, 1812; edited *Le Fantastique*, Quebec, 1837; imprisoned, 1838; founded *Le Castor*, 1845; *La Tribune*, 1862; Gas Inspector, Montreal, 1878; Swiss Consul at Montreal.
- AUSTIN, REV. BENJ. FISH, b. Brighton, Ont., 21 Sept., 1850; entd. Meth. Ep. Ch., 1870; B.A., 1877; served at Ottawa and Prescott; M.A.; B.D., 1881; Principal Alma Ladies' College, St. Thomas, Ont., 1881; was editor *Temperance Union* and the *Methodist Episcopal Pulpit* (1880); author of *Popular Sins*, a volume of sermons (1879), and the *Gospel to the Poor versus Pew Rents*, (1884).
- AUSTIN, HON. H. W., b. Ilfracombe, Eng., 1825; called to bar, L.C., 1848; Joint Fire Comm., 1878; Chief Justice Bahama Islands, 1880.
- BABY, HON. L. F. GEO., b. Montreal, 26th Augt., 1834; advocate, 1857; entd. Parl., 1872; Q.C., 1873; P.C., 1878; Puisné Judge Queen's Bench, P.Q., 1880; is Presdt. Numismatic and Antiquarian Soc. of Montreal.
- BADGLEY, HON. WM., b. Montreal, 1801; advocate, 1823; delegate to Eng. from Constitutional Assn. 1837; Circuit Judge, 1844; M.E.C. and Atty.-Genl. L.C., 1847; entd. Parl. 1847; Puisné Judge Superior Ct., P.Q., 1855; LL.D., 1855; D.C.L., 1855; Professor of Criminal Law Laval Univ., 1855; Puisné Judge Queen's Bench, 1873; retired, 1877.

- BAILEY, L. W., b. West Point, N. Y., 28th Sept., 1839; Asst. to Prof. of Chemistry, Harvard College; Prof. of Chemistry and Natural science, Univ. of N. B., 1861; B. A.; M. A.; Ph. D., 1873; author of various scientific reports.
- BAILLAIRÉ, CHAS. P. F., b. in Québec, Sept., 1827; architect, engineer and surveyor, 1848; Vice-Presdt. Assn. of Architects and Civil Engineers of Can., 1861; author of a treatise on geometry and trigonometry (1866); city engineer, Québec, 1867; chairman Bd. of Examiners of Land Surveyors, P. Q., 1875; Presdt. of Bd. of Land Surveyors and Engineers, P. Q., 1882; is an hon. member of the Soc. for the Generalization of Education in France, and a Chevalier of the order of St. Sauveur de Monte Real, Italy.
- BAILLAIRÉ, GEO. F., b. Québec, 16 Oct., 1824; endt. public service, 1844; P. L. S., 1847; Deputy. Min. of Public Works, 1879.
- BAKER, HON. L. E., b. Yarmouth, N. S., 13 May, 1831; founded Free Museum and Public Library, Yarmouth, 1872; M. L. C. of N. S., 1878; is Presdt. of the Western Counties Railway Co., and of the Bank of Yarmouth.
- BALDWIN, KR. REV. M. S., b. Toronto, 21 June, 1821; ordained, 1861; M. A. 1862; Rector of Montreal, 1872; D. D., 1882; Bishop of Huron, 1883.
- BARBER, JAS., b. Antrim, Irel., 1811; established Toronto Woollen Mills, 1853; Georgetown Paper Mills, 1854.
- BARBER, WM., b. Antrim, Irel., 1809; established Toronto Woollen Mills, 1853; entered Ont. Legislature, 1867.
- BARTHE, J. G., b. at sea, 1818; journalist, 1839; endt. Parlt. 1841; author of *Le Canada reconquis par la France* (1855); *Mes Souvenirs d'un demi-siècle* (1884).
- BAXTER, GEO., b. Killaloe, Clare, Irel., 14 March, 1832; barrister, 1853; Co. Ct. Judge, Welland, Ont., 1882; Revising Officer, 1885.
- BEATON, ALEX. H., b. Pickering, Ont., 20 April, 1838; M. D., 1864; Med. Supdt. Ont. Asylum for Idiots, Orillia, Ont., 1877.
- BEATY, JAS., JR., b. Trafalgar, Ont., 10 Nov., 1831; barrister, 1855; Q. C. 1872; D. C. L., 1875; Mayor of Toronto, 1870-71; entered Parlt., 1880; Presdt. North-West Central Railway Co., 1884; author of *Paying the Pastor Unscriptural and Traditional* (1885).
- BEAUBIEN, HON. LOUIS, b. L. C., 27 July, 1837; endt. Legislature, P. Q., 1867; Parlt., 1872; Speaker Que. Assembly, 1876.
- BEAUGRAND, HONORE, b. Lanoraie, P. Q., 1848; served in the French army in Mexico; journalist, 1869; founded *La Patrie*, the organ of the French Liberal party in Montreal, 1879; apptd. *officier d'Académie* by the French Govt., 1883; Mayor of Montreal, 1885; Chevalier of the Legion of Honour of France, 1885.
- BRAVEN, HON. ROBT., b. Leigh, Staffordshire, Eng., 28 Jan., 1836; endt. Legislature, B. C., 1871; M. E. C., 1872; Premier, 1882-83.
- BELLEMAIRE, R. b. Yamachiche, P. Q., 22 Feb., 1821; editor *La Minerve*, 1847-55; advocate, 1855; Dist. Inspct. of Inland Revenue, Montreal, 1855; Alderman of Montreal, 1858-64; one of the founders of *La Société Historique de Montréal*, and a Dir. of the City & District Savings Bank of that City.
- BEERS, W. G., b. Montreal, 1844; founded *Canada Journal Dental Science*, Montreal, 1868; author of *Lacrosse, the National Game of Canada* (1860); and many other contributions to the press respecting Canadian Sports and Pastimes; Capt. of Lacrosse teams to United Kingdom, 1865 and 1883.
- BEGG, ALEX., b. Québec, 19 July, 1840; author of *Dot it Down*; *The Creation of Manitoba, etc.*; Genl. Emigration Agent, C. P. Railway, in London; F. R. G. S., 1885; F. S., 1885.
- BEGBIE, SIR M. B., b. England, 1819; B. A. and Wrangler (Camb.), 1841; Fellow, 1844; called to Eng. bar, 1844; Judge B. C. and Judge Vice-Admiralty Ct., 1858; Chief Justice, 1870; Knighted, 1875.
- BELANGER, HON. L., b. St. Vincent de Paul, P. Q., 28 April, 1825; advocate, 1852; Puisné Judge Superior Ct., P. Q., 1873.
- BELL, HON. A. C., b. Picton, N. S., Nov. 1847; endt. Legislature, N. S., 1878; M. E. C., 1882; leader of the local Opposition, 1882.
- BELL, JNO., b. Straban, Irel., 10 June, 1823; barrister, 1851; solicitor G. T. Railway, 1852; Q. C., 1866.

AGES AND OTHER DATA RESPECTING LIVING CANADIAN PUBLIC MEN.

- BELL, ROBT., b. Tp. of Toronto, Ont., June 1841; P. L. S., 1859; C. E., 1861; Geological Survey, 1857; Prof. Chemistry and Natural Sciences, Queen's University, 1873; M.D., 1873; LL.D., 1883; expedition to Hudson's Bay, 1881-85; author of various scientific reports and papers.
- BELLEAU, SIR N. F., b. Quebec, 20 Oct., 1808; advocate, 1832, Mayor of Quebec, 1850; M.L.C., 1852; Q.C., 1854; M.E.C., 1857; Knighted, 1860; Premier, 1865; Senator, 1867; Lieut.-Gov. of Quebec, 1867; Knight Com. Royal Order of *Isabel la Catolica*, 1872; K.C.M.G., 1879; Administrator of Quebec, 1885.
- BELLEROSE, HON. J. H., b. Three Rivers, P.Q., 1820; entd. Parlt., 1863; declined seat in Cabinet, 1873; Senator, 1873.
- BENNETT, REV. JAS., b. Lisban, Irel., 17 Feb. 1817; licensed (Presbyterian Ch.), 1841; D. D., 1877; has had charge for many years at St. John, N. B., and has written largely.
- BENSON, T. M., b. Port Hope, Ont., 25 Nov., 1833; barrister, 1859; Q.C., 1880; Deputy Judge N. and Durham, Ont., 1882; Junior, do., do., 1882; Revising Officer, 1885.
- BERGIN, COL. DABY, b. Toronto, 7 Sept., 1826; M.D., C.M., 1847; joined V. Militia force, 1861, and served during "Trent" affair and Fenian Raids; Lt.-Col. 59th Batt., 1869; entd. Parlt., 1872; Presdt. Medical Council, Ont., 1881; Surgeon-General of the Can. Militia during, N.W. campaign (medal), 1885; Presdt. Coll. of Physicians and Surgeons. Ont., 1885; do. Can. Med. Assn., 1885; Colonel, 1886.
- BERNARD, LT.-COL. H., b. 1825; entd. public service, 1858; Deputy Min. of Justice, 1867—resigned, 1876; Q. C., 1872; C.M.G., 1872; K.C. *Isabel la Catolica* (Spain), 1872; Asst. Commr. to France and Spain, 1878.
- BETHUNE, REV. C. J. S., b. West Flamboro', Ont., 11 Augt., 1838; M.A., 1861; ordained priest, 1862; founded Ont. Entomological Society, 1863; Presdt., 1870; editor *Can. Entomologist*, 1868; Head Master Trinity Coll. School, Port Hope, 1870; D.C.L., 1883.
- BETHUNE, STRACHAN, b. Montreal, 6 Nov., 1821; advocate, 1843; Q.C., 1864; *Batonnier* of the Montreal bar; Chancellor of the Ang. Diocese of Montreal; D.C.L., 1885.
- BIBAUD, F. M. U. M., b. Montreal, Nov., 1824; LL.D.; author of *Le Panthéon Canadien* (1858), and other works.
- BINNEY, RT. REV. H., b. Nova Scotia, 1819; Scholar and Fellow of Worcester College, Oxford, where he graduated in Classical and Mathematical honours 1842; ordained priest, 1843; M.A., 1844; Bishop of N.S., 1851; D.D., 1852,
- BLACKBURN, JOSIAH, b. London, Eng., 1823; came to Can., 1850; joined the *Paris Star*, 1851, and the *London Free Press*, 1852, which he has since owned and conducted; aided in the establishment of the *Toronto Mail*, 1872; Census staff officer, 1881; a Commr. to report on system Public Printing in U. S., 1884.
- BLAIN, DAVID, b. near Ayr, Scot., 15 Augt., 1832; LL.B., 1860; barrister, 1860; LL.D., 1870; sat in Parlt., 1872-73; Presdt. Ont. Industrial Loan & Investment Co., 1880; Presdt. Central Bank of Can., 1883.
- BLAIR, HON. A. G., b. Fredericton, N.B., 7 March, 1844; barrister, 1866; entd. N. B. Legislature, 1878; Premier, 1883.
- BLAKE, HON. E., b. Adelaide, Ont., 13 Oct., 1833; barrister, 1856; M.A., 1858; Q.C., 1864; entd. Parlt., 1867; Premier of Ont., 1871; P.C., 1873; Chancellor of Toronto Univ., 1876; Treasurer of U. C. Law Society, 1879; Presdt. Dominion Law Society, 1880; Leader of Opposition, House of Commons, 1880.
- BLAKE, HON. S. H., b. Toronto, 31 Augt. 1835; B.A., 1858; barrister, 1860; Vice-Chancellor, Ont., 1872; resigned, 1881; Q.C., 1885.
- BLANCHARD, GEO. A., b. Truro, N.S., 6 Sept., 1811; barrister, 1839; Recorder of Halifax; Judge County Ct., N.S., 1876; Revising Officer, 1885.

- BRANCHET, HON. J. G., b. St. Pierre, P.Q., 7 June, 1829; M.B.; entd. Parlt., 1861; Speaker Que. Assembly, 1867; do. House of Commons, 1879; Collector of Customs at Quebec, 1883.
- BLANCHET, HON. JEAN, b. Feb. 1843; Q.C., 1880; entd. Legislature, P.Q., 1881; M.E.C., 1882.
- BOAK, HON. ROBT., b. Leith, Scot., 19 Sept., 1822; M.L.C. of N.S., 1872; Provl. Treasurer, 1874; Speaker of Leg. Council, 1879.
- BODDY, THE VENERABLE J. S., b. Hampshire, Eng., 1826; M.A., 1850; ordained priest (Ch. of Eng.), 1851; served at Bethnal Green, Walthamstowe, and Islington; came to Can., 1858; Archdeacon of York, Ont., 1881.
- BOIS, REV. L. E., b. Quebec, 11 Sept., 1813; ordained Priest, 1837; *curé* of Maskinongé, 1848; D.L., 1883; distinguished as a Can. archaeologist.
- BOMPAS, RT. REV. J. C., b. London, Eng., 1835; ordained priest, 1865; Curate of Sutton, Trinity Ch., Louth, and at New Radford, Nottingham, Eng.; Missionary to N.W.T., 1865; first Bishop of Arthabaska, 1874; D.D., 1874.
- BOND, RT. REV. W. B., b. Turro, Eng., 1815; ordained priest, 1840; M.A., 1854; Archdeacon of Hochelaga, 1870; LL.D., 1870; Dean of Montreal, 1873; Bishop of Montreal, 1878.
- BOSSE, RT. REV. F. X., b. St. Anne Lapocatière, P.Q., 6 Sept., 1838; ordained priest, 1863; *curé* Cascafédiac, 1864; Rivière-aux-Renards, 1866; Percé, 1873; Prefect Apostolic Gulf of St. Lawrence, 1882; secret chamberlain to the Pope, 1882.
- BOSSE, J. G., b. Quebec, 4 Augt., 1836; advocate, 1860; *Batonnier Général* of the Quebec bar, 1868; Q.C., 1873; entd. Parlt., 1882.
- BOSWELL, G. M. J., b. Gosport, Eng., 1804; barrister, 1827; Q.C., 1841; entd. Parlt., 1841; District Judge, Newcastle, Ont., 1845; retired, 1883.
- BOTSFORD, HON. A. E., b. St. John, N.B., 1804; M.C.L. of N.B., 1833; M.E.C., 1838; Senator, 1867; Speaker, 1880.
- BOTSFORD, HON. BUSS, b. Sackville, N.B., 26th Nov., 1813; barrister, 1838; entd. Parlt., 1851; M.E.C. (N.B.), 1865; Speaker, 1867; Judge County Ct., N.B., 1870; Revising officer, 1885.
- BOURGEOIS, HON. J. B., b. St. Hyacinthe, P.Q., 19 May, 1835; advocate, 1858; Puisné Judge Superior Ct., P.Q., 1876.
- BOWELL, HON. M., b. Rickinghall, Eng., 27 Dec., 1823; entd. Parlt., 1867; Grand Master Orange Order, 1870; P.C., 1878.
- BOYD, HON. J. A., b. Toronto, Ont., 23 April, 1837; barrister, 1863; author of *A Summary of Can. History* (1860); M.A., 1861; Master in Chancery, 1870; Q.C., 1880; Chancellor of Ont., 1881; Commr. for revising Ont. Statutes, 1885.
- BOYD, HON. JOHN, b. Maugherdfield, Ireland, 1828; founder firm of Daniel & Boyd, 1856; a Senator, 1879.
- BOYD, JOHN, b. Kent, Eng., 28 Nov., 1819; barrister, 1851; Junior Judge, York, Ont., 1859; Senior Judge, 1883; retired, 1885; Revising officer, 1885.
- BRECKEN, HON. F. DE ST. C., b. Charlottetown, P.E.I., 9 Dec., 1828; barrister, 1852; entd. Legislature, 1863; Atty.-Genl., 1859; Q.C., 1872; entd. Parlt., 1878; postmaster at Charlottetown, 1884.
- BRITTON, B. M., b. Gananoque, Ont., 3 Sept., 1833; M.A., 1856; barrister, 1859; Mayor of Kingston, 1876; Q.C., 1880.
- BRODIE, J. L., b. Couper Angus, Scot., 1839; joined Commercial Bank of Scotland, which he left to join Chartered Bank of India, in which he served for some years in London and Bombay; Royal Canadian Bank, 1871; Cashier St. Lawrence (now Standard) Bank, 1875.
- BROWN, HON. C. P., b. Southampton, N.B., 15 Nov., 1848; entd. Man. Legislature, 1874; M.E.C., 1878.
- BROWN, JNO. GORDON, b. Alloa, Scot., 16 Nov., 1827; editor Toronto *Globe*, 1852; retired, 1882; Regr. Surrogate Ct., York, Ont., 1883.
- BROOKS, HON. E. T., b. Sherbrooke, P.Q., about 1833; advocate, 1854; M.A., 1856; entd. Parlt., 1872; Q.C., 1875; *Batonnier* of the Bar, 1875; LL.M., 1880; Puisné Judge, S.C. (P.Q.), 1882; D.C.L., 1883.
- BYRNE, REV. G., b. Mount Pleasant, Ont., 22 April, 1844; M.A., 1869; ordained (Presbyterian), 1871; chosen by Can. Genl. Assembly to found Manitoba College, 1871; one of the founders of Manitoba Univ., 1877; author of *Manitoba* (1881); Presdt. Manitoba Historical Society, 1884; LL.D., 1884; Moderator 1st Presb. Synod of Manitoba, 1884.

AGES AND OTHER DATA RESPECTING LIVING CANADIAN PUBLIC MEN.

- BUCHANAN, HON. G. V. W., b. Montreal, 20 Oct., 1825; advocate, 1846; Crown Prosecutor, Bedford, 1862; Q. C., 1873; Commr. for Consolidating General Statutes of Quebec, 1877; Puisné Judge S. C. (P. Q.), 1881; Revising officer, 1885.
- BUCHANAN, W. J., b. Montreal, 1828; entd. Commercial Bank of Can., 1847; joined Bank of Montreal, 1853; Agent, Woodstock, Ont., 1858; Manager at Brantford, Cobourg, Hamilton, Toronto, and Montreal, in rotation; Asst. Genl. Manager, 1879; Genl. Manager, 1881.
- BUCKE, R. M., b. Methwold, Norfolk, Eng., 18 March, 1837; M. D., 1862; Med. Supt. Insane Asylum, Hamilton, Ont., 1876; do., do., London, Ont., 1877; author *Man's Moral Nature* (1879); *Walt. Whitman* (1883).
- BUIES, ARTHUR, b. Côte des Neiges, P. Q., 24 Jan., 1840; B. L. (Paris), 1860; journalist, 1863; advocate, 1867; has published *Chroniques* (1875, 1877); *Le Saguenay et la Vallée du Lac St. Jean* (1880); and *La Lanterne* (1884).
- BUNTING, C. W., b. Amigan, Limerick, Irel., Sept., 1837; West India merchant; proprietor Toronto *Daily Mail*, 1878; entd. Parl., 1878.
- BURBIDGE, GEO. W., b. Cornwallis, N.S., 6 Feb., 1847; B. A., 1864; A. M., 1867; barrister, 1872; Secy. Comm. for the Consolidation of the Laws of N. B., 1876-77; Deputy. Minr. Justice, 1882; a Commr. to Consolidate the Statutes of Can., 1883; Q. C., 1885; retained with Mr. C. Robinson and others to represent the Crown at the Kiel trial, 1885, and later on argued the case before the Imperial Privy Council.
- BURGESS, ALEX. M., b. Strathpey, Scot., 21 Oct., 1850; journalist, 1869; editor and chief official reporter House of Commons, 1875; entd. Civil Service, 1876; Secy. Dept. of the Interior, 1882; Deputy. Minister of Interior, 1883.
- BURN, GEORGE, b. Thurso, Scot., 10 April, 1847; entd. Royal Bank of Scot., May, 1862; Royal Can. Bank, Augt., 1866; served in other Can. Banks; apptd. cashier, Bank of Ottawa, January, 1880.
- BURNHAM, Z., b. Tp. of Hamilton, Ont., 21 March, 1819; barrister, 1845; Junior Judge, York, Ont., and Peel, 1852; Judge Co. Ont., 1853; Revising officer, 1885.
- BURNS, REV. R. F., b. Paisley, Scot., 23 Dec., 1826; licensed (Presbyterian), 1847; D. D.; 1866; author of *Life and Times of Rev. Dr. Burns* (1872); and other works.
- BURROWS, ACTON, b. Bosbury, Herefordshire, Eng., 1853; came to Can. 1873; Manager Standard Printing Co., Elora, Ont., 1873; Managing Prop. Guelph (Ont.) *Herald*, 1877; Deputy. Minr. of Agriculture, Statistics and Health, Man., 1882.
- BURTON, HON. G. W., b. Sandwich, Eng., 21 July, 1818; barrister, 1842; Q. C., 1863; Judge Ct. of Appeal, Ont., 1874; Chairman Com. for revising Ont. Statutes, 1885.
- BUTLER, COL. W. T., b. Tipperary, Irel., 1838; entd. army, 1858; Red River Expedition, 1870; special Mission to Saskatchewan country, 1870; author of *Great Lone Land* (1872); *Wild North Land* (1873); C. B., 1874; Lieut.-Col. 1883; A. D. C. to the Queen.
- CAMERON, HECTOR, b. Montreal, 3 June, 1832; barrister, 1854; M. A., 1860; Q. C., 1872; entd. Parl., 1875.
- CAMERON, HON. M. C., b. Dundas, Ont., 2 Oct., 1822; barrister, 1849; Q. C., 1863; entd. Parl., 1861; Ont. Legislature, 1867; M. E. C., Ont., 1867; leader of Opposition, 1872; Puisné Judge, Queen's Bench, 1878, Chief Justice Common Pleas, 1884.
- CAMERON, MALCOLM C., b. Perth, Ont., 12 April, 1831; barrister, 1860; Q. C. (Ont.), 1876; entd. Parl., 1867.
- CAMERON, RT. REV. JNO., b. South River, Antigonish, N.S., 16 Feb., 1827; ordained, 1853; Ph. D., D. D. (Rome), 1853; Prof. of St. F. Xavier's College, 1854; Presdt. of College; V. G., 1863; Bishop of Titopolis and Coadjutor Bishop of Arichat, N.S., 1870; 3rd R. C. Bishop, 1877.

- CAMERON, JNO., b. Tp. Markham, Ont., 22 Jan., 1843; established *Daily Advertiser*, London, Ont., 1863; author of *Letters from Europe*; ed. and gen. manager Toronto *Daily Globe*, 1882.
- CAMERON, SIR RICHD. R. W., b. Glengarry, Ont., 1826; went to N. Y., 1852; became head of firm of R. W. Cameron & Co., there; sent first ship ever sent from Am. continent to Australia for trade; Commr. for Australia at Am. Centennial Exhn., 1876; Commr. for Can. at Australian Exhns., 1879 and 1880-81; knighted, 1883.
- CAMPBELL, SIR ALEX., b. Yorkshire, Eng., 1822; barrister, 1843; Q. C., 1856; M. L. C., 1858; Speaker, 1862; entd. Govt., 1864; Senator 1867; P. C., 1867; K. C. M. G., 1879; Chairman of Comm. for revising and consolidating the Statutes of Can., 1883.
- CAMPBELL, REV. JOHN, b. Edinburgh, Scot., 1840; M. A., 1866; founded Y. M. C. A., Toronto; prof. of Church History and Apologetics, Presb. College, Montreal, 1873; Order of Merit (1st class) of Roumania, 1882; author of many contributions to scientific literature.
- CANNIFF, W. M., b. near Belleville, Ont., 1830; M. D., 1854; author of *A Manual of the Principles of Surgery* (1866); Dean of the Medical Faculty Victoria Univ.; author of the *History of the Settlement of Upper Canada* (1869); Presdt. Can. Med. Assn.
- CARBERRY, RT. REV. J. J., b. Mullingar, Westmeath, Irel., 30 Apl., 1823; ordained priest, 1846; Prior of the Dominican Order at Limerick for 12 years; afterwards Provincial of the Order in Irel., and subsequently asst. of the General at Rome; D. D.; 3rd R. C. Bishop of Hamilton, Ont., 1883.
- CARLING HON. JOHN, b. Co. Middlesex, Ont., 23 Jan., 1828; entd. Parlt., 1857; M. E. C., (Can.) 1862, (Ont.) 1867; P. C., 1882.
- CARMAN, REV. ALBT., b. Tp. Matilda, Ont., 27 June, 1833; prof. of Mathematics, Belleville Seminary, 1857; Principal, 1858; Elder, Meth. Ep. Ch., 1863; M. A., 1860; Presdt. of Albert College and Chancellor Albert Univ., 1866; D. D., 1874; Bishop of Meth. Ep. Ch., 1874.
- CARMAN, R. B., b. Iroquois, Ont., 23 Oct., 1843; barrister, 1873; Deputy Judge S. D. and Glengarry, Ont., 1879; Junior do. do., 1883; Revising Officer, 1886.
- CARON, HON. SIR J. P. R. A., b. Quebec, 1843; advocate, 1865; B. C. L., 1865; entd. Parlt., 1873; Q. C., 1879; P. C., 1880; K. C. M. G., 1885.
- CARON, HON. L. B., b. L'Islet, P. Q., 16 Nov., 1828; advocate, 1855; entd. Parlt., 1857; Puisné Judge Superior Ct., P. Q., 1874.
- CARRY, REV. JNO., b. Irel., 1824; ordained (Ch. of Eng.), 1850; B. D., 1855; has served in Dioceses of Quebec and Toronto; author of a volume of sermons (1860), and of various sermons and pamphlets since published; D. D., 1883; now rector Port Perry, Ont.
- CARTWRIGHT, SIR R. E. J., b. 4 Dec., 1835; entd. Parlt., 1863; P. C., 1873; K. C. M. G., 1879.
- CASAUT, HON. L. E. N., b. St. Thomas, P. Q., 10 July, 1823; advocate, 1847; entd. Parlt., 1854; prof. of Commercial and Maritime Law, Laval University, 1858; LL. D., 1865; Q. C., 1867; Puisné Judge Superior Ct., 1870.
- CASGRAIN, REV. H. R., b. Rivière Ouelle, P. Q., 16 Dec., 1831; ordained priest, 1856; prof. of St. Anne's Coll., 1856-59; author of *Légendes Canadiennes* (1861); *Histoire de la Mère Marie de l'Incarnation* (1864); *Vie des Saints* (1867), and other works; D. D., 1877.
- CASGRAIN, P. B., b. Quebec, 1827; advocate, 1840; entd. Parlt., 1872; author of *Letelier de Saint Just et son Temps*, 1885.
- CAVEN, REV. WM., b. Kirkholm, Scot., 26 Dec., 1830; licensed (Presb.), 1852; Prof. of Exegetical Theology and Biblical Criticism, Knox College, Toronto, 1866; Principal in do., 1870; Moderator Can. Presb. Ch., 1875; D. D., 1875; Presdt. Ontario Teachers' Assn., 1877.
- CAYLEY, HON. WM., b. in St. Petersburg, Russia, 26 May, 1807; called to the bar, Lincoln's Inn, 1824; to the Ontario bar, 1838; M. E. C., 1845; entd. Parlt., 1846; retired, 1861; has since been Provl. Auditor, Ont., and Regr. Surrogate Ct.
- CHAMBERLIN, LT.-COL. BROWN, b. Freleighsburg, P. Q., 26 March, 1827; B. C. L., 1850; advocate, 1850; Presdt. Bd of Arts and Manufactures, P. Q., 1862-65; Commr. to London Universal Exhibition, 1862; sat in Parlt., 1867-70; Queen's Printer, 1870; C. M. G., 1870; Deputy Head new Dept. of Public Printing and Stationery, 1886; was for many years one of the editors and proprietors of the Montreal Gazette.

AGES AND OTHER DATA RESPECTING LIVING CANADIAN PUBLIC MEN.

- CHADWICK, A. C., b. Ancaster, Ont., 18 Nov., 1842; barrister, 1864; Junior Judge C. Ct., Wellington, Ont., 1873; Revising Officer, 1885.
 CHAGNON, HON. H. W. b. Verchères, P. Q., 22 March, 1833; advocate, 1855; Puisné Judge, Superior Ct., P. Q., 1873.
 CHAPAIS, THOS., b. St. Denis de la Boutellierie, P. Q., 23 Mch., 1858; LL.L., 1879; advocate, 1879; chief ed. *Le Courrier du Canada*, 1884.
 CHAPLEAU, HON. J. A., b. Ste. Thérèse de Blainville, 9 Nov., 1840; advocate, 1861; entd. Que. Legislature, 1867; Q. C., 1873; M. E. C., 1873; LL.D., 1878; Premier of Quebec, 1879; Prof. of Criminal law, Laval University, 1880; Commandeur of the Order of St. Gregory, 1881; Commandeur of the Legion of Honour of France, 1882; entd. Dominion Parl., 1882; P. C., 1882; Confederation medal, 1884; chairman of Commission on Chinese Immigration and Mission to California and B. C., 1884.
 CHAUVEAU, HON. P. J. O., b. Quebec, 30 May, 1820; advocate, 1841; entd. Parl., 1844; Sol.-Gen., 1851; Q. C., 1853; M. E. C., 1853; Supdt. of Education, P. Q., 1855; LL.D. (McGill), 1857; D. C. L., 1862; D. L., 1867; Premier of Quebec, 1867; Speaker of the Senate, 1873; Sheriff of Montreal, 1877; LL.D. (Laval), 1878; Prof. of Roman Law, Laval, 1880; author of *Charles Guérin* (1884); *L'Instruction Publique au Canada* (1876).
 CHURCH, HON. C. E., b. Tancook Island, N. S., 1835; entd. Parl., 1872; entd. N. S. Legislature, 1882; M. E. C., 1882.
 CIMON, HON. M. E., b. Murray Bay, P. Q., 30 March, 1848; advocate, 1871; LL.D., 1871; Crown Prosecutor, 1873; entd. Parl., 1874; Q. C., 1882; Puisné Judge, S. C. (P. Q.), 1882; Revising Officer, 1885.
 CLARK, DANIEL, b. Granton, Scot., 29 Aug., 1835; M. D., 1858; author of *Pen Photographs* (1873); *Josiah Garth, a Novel*; Supdt. Provl. Lunatic Asylum, Toronto, 1875; Presdt. Medical Council, Ont., 1876.
 CLARK, G. McK., b. Northumberland, Ont., 14 April, 1828; barrister, 1850; Junior Judge, Co. Ct., N. and D., 1857; Senior Judge, 1882; Commr. Can. Pacific Railway enquiry, 1880; for settlement of Intercolonial Railway claims, 1883; Revising Officer, 1885.
 CLARKE, HON. CHAS., b. Lincoln, Eng., 28 Nov., 1826; journalist, 1848; entd. Ont. Legislature, 1871; Speaker, 1880-85.
 CLARKE, HON. H. J., b. Donegal, Irel., 7 July, 1833; advocate, 1855; Q. C., 1867; acting Recorder of Montreal, 1868; entd. Legislature, Man., 1870; Premier of Man., 1870; M. E. C. (N. W. T.), 1872; defended insurgent prisoners at Regina, 1885.
 CLEMENTS, E. F., b. Yarmouth, N. S., 9 June, 1847; genl. agent Clements steamship line, 1868; manager, 1879; genl. mangr. N. S. Steamship Co., 1881; Vice-Consul for Hawaii, 1884.
 CLEARY, RT. REV. J. V., b. Dungarvan, Waterford, Irel., 18 Sept., 1828; ordained priest, 1851; Prof. St. John's College, Waterford, 1854; D. D., 1863; Presdt. St. John's College, 1873; 6th R. C. Bishop of Kingston, Ont., 1880.
 COCHRANE, REV. W. M., b. Paisley, Scot., 9 Feb., 1832; B. A., 1857; Licensed (Presb.), 1859; M. A., 1864; Presdt. Young Ladies' College, Brantford, Ont. (1874); D. D., 1875; Moderator, 1882.
 COCHRANE, HON. M. H., b. Compton, P. Q., 11 Nov., 1824; Senator, 1872; famed as an importer and breeder of improved cattle stock.
 COCKBURN, G. R. R., b. Edinburgh, Scot., 15 Feb., 1834; Rector Model Grammar Sch., Toronto, 1858; Principal U. C. College, 1861-8.
 COFFIN, HON. THOS., b. Barrington, N. S., 1817; entd. Parl., 1851; P. C., 1873.
 COLBY, C. C., b. Derby, Vt., 10 Dec., 1827; advocate, 1855; entd. Parl., 1867; author of *Parliamentary Government in Canada* (1886).
 COLLINS, J. E., b. Placentia, Nfld., 22 Oct., 1855; came to Can. 1875; ed. *Star* newspaper, Fredericton, N. B., and afterwards at Chatham, N. B.; subsequently on staff of *Toronto Globe*; author of *Life and Times of the Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, K. C. B.* (1883); *Canada under the Administration of Lord Lorne* (1884); *Life of Louis Riel* (1885).
 COOK, REV. JNO., b. Sanghar, Scot., 13 April, 1805; ordained, 1835; D. D., 1838; Moderator Pres. Synod, 1838, 1844; Principal Queen's College, Kingston, 1857; Principal Morrin College, Quebec, 1861; Moderator Gen. Assembly Pres. Ch. of Can., 1875; LL.D., 1880.

- CORDNER, REV. J., b. Co. Down, Irel., July, 1816; Minister Unitarian Congregation, Montreal, 1843; retired after more than 30 years' service; founded *Bible Christian*, a monthly publication, 1844; do. *Liberal Christian*, do. do., 1854; author of "*Twenty-five Sermons*," a Memorial volume, and many tracts, sermons and pamphlets.
- CORNWALL, HON. C. F., b. Eng., 1836; called to Eng. bar, 1862; Senator, 1871; Lieut.-Gov. of British Columbia, 1881-86.
- COSTIGAN, HON. JOHN, b. St. Nicholas, P.Q., 1 Feb. 1835; entd. Parl., 1861; P.C., 1882.
- COURSOL, HON. M. J. C. b. Amherstburg, Ont., 3rd Oct. 1819; advocate, 1841; Judge of Sessions of the Peace, 1870; Knight Order of Chas. III. of Spain, 1872; Q.C., 1873; entd. Parl., 1878.
- CRAWLEY, REV. W. A., b. Ipswich, Eng., 20 Jan., 1799; M.A., 1823; barrister, 1822; ordained Baptist Ch.; Prof. Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, Acadia College, N.S., 1840; Presdt. of do., 1847; D.D.; Prof. of New Testament Exegesis and Principal Theological Faculty, Acadia College, 1878.
- CREASE, HON. H. P. P., b. Eng., 1823; called to Eng. bar, 1849; Atty.-Gen. B.C., 1861; Judge Supreme Court, B.C., 1870; Revising officer, 1885.
- CREIGHTON, D., b. Glasgow, Scot., 1 April, 1843; journalist, 1864; entd. Ont. Legislature, 1875.
- CROCKET, W.M., b. Breckin, Scot., 1832; Principal Pres. Academy, Chatham, N.B., 1861; A.M., 1865; Principal Normal School, N.B., 1870; Supdt. of Education, N.B., 1883.
- CROSBY, P. A., b. Montreal, 23 Feb., 1842; asst. editor Montreal *Transcript* and *Daily News*; editor Lovell's *Gazetteer of B.N.A.*, 1873; Mgr. Domn. Type Founding Co., 1879.
- CROSS, HON. ALEX. b. Lanarkshire, Scot., 22 March, 1821; advocate, 1843; Q.C., 1864; Puisné Judge Queen's Bench, P.Q., 1877.
- CUOQ, REV. J. A. N. O., b. Puy-en-Vélay (Haute-Loire), 6 June, 1821; came to Can., 1846; author of *Etudes Philologiques sur quelques langues sauvages de l'Amérique* (1866); *Troquois Lexicon* (1881); and other learned works.
- CURRAN, J. J., b. Montreal, 22 Feb., 1842; B.C.L., 1862; advocate, 1863; LL.D., 1881; Q.C., 1882; entd. Parl., 1882.
- DALY, HON. M. B., b. Quebec, 6 Feb., 1836; barrister, 1864; entd. Parl., 1882; aptd. Deputy Speaker of the House of Commons, 1885; is Presdt. of the Genl. Council of the Soc. of St. Vincent de Paul of Halifax, N.S.
- DANTELL, JAS., b. Carrickmacross, Monaghan, Irel., 23 Nov., 1822; barrister, 1846; Commr. re University College, Toronto, 1855; Judge County Ct. P. and Russell, Ont., 1863; Revising Officer, 1885.
- DANSENEAU, C. A., b. Contrecoeur, P. Q., 1844; B.C.L., 1865; advocate, 1869; editor of *La Minerve*; Joint Clk. of the Crown, Montreal, 1880.—retired.
- DARTNELL, G. H. F., b. Limerick, Irel., 14 Feb., 1834; barrister, 1861; Junior Judge County Ct., Ont., 1873; Revising Officer, 1885.
- DAVID, L. O., b. Sault-aux-Récollets, P.Q.; advocate, 1864; one of the founders of *Le Colonisateur* newspaper, and of *L'Opinion Publique*, of which latter he became editor; founded *Le Bien Public* (1874); author of *Biographies et Portraits* (1876).
- DAVIE, HON. A. E. B., b. Somersetshire, Eng., Nov., 1846; barrister, 1873; entd. B. C. Legislature, 1875; M.E.C., 1877; Q.C., 1883.
- DAVIES, HON. L. H., b. Charlottetown, P.E.I., 4 May, 1845; barrister, 1866; entd. P.E.I. Legislature, 1872; Sol.-Genl., 1869; Premier, 1876; Q. C., 1880; entd. Parl., 1882.
- DAVIN, N. F., b. Ballyscallan, Limerick, Irel., 13 Jan., 1843; Barrister of Inner Temple, 1868; a contributor to leading Eng. Reviews; was correspondent for London *Standard* during Franco-German war; came to Can., 1872; has been editor of both *Toronto Globe* and *Mail*; Secy. to Royal Comm. re Can. Pacific Railway, 1880; and to Comm. of Inquiry into Chinese Immigration, 1884; author of *The Irishman in Canada* (1877); and other works; established Regina *Leader* (1882); served as a Volunteer during N. W. campaign, 1885 (medal).

AGES AND OTHER DATA RESPECTING LIVING CANADIAN PUBLIC MEN.

- DAVIS, J. F., b. Cork, Irel., 1827; barrister, 1852; Commr. Prohibitory Laws, U. S., 1875; Q.C. (Ont.), 1876; Co. Atty., Lambton, 1858; Junior Judge, Middlesex, 1876; Revising Officer, 1885.
- DAWSON, Rev. E. McD., b. Redhaven, Scot., 30 July, 1810; ordained priest, 1835; LL.D., 1886; author of *Pius IX and his Time* (1880); and other works.
- DAWSON, Geo. M., b. Picton, N. S., 1 Augt. 1849; associate Royal School of Mines, 1872; Geologist and Naturalist, H. M's. N. A. Boundary Comm., 1873; joined Can. Geol. Survey, 1875; asst. director and Geologist, 1883; F. G. S.; D. S.; author of numerous scientific papers and reports.
- DAWSON, SIR JNO. WM., b. Picton, N.S., 13 Oct., 1820; Supdt. of Education, N.S., 1850; Principal and Prof. Natural History, McGill College, 1855; F.G.S., 1855; M. A., 1856; LL. D., 1857; F.R.S., 1862; awarded Lyell medal of London Geological Society for original geological researches, 1881; C. M.G., 1882; knighted, 1884; Presdt. of the Brit. Assn., 1886; author of *Acadian Geology* (1855); *The Origin of the World* (1879); *Fossil Men* (1880); *The Chain of Life* (1881). &c.
- DAWSON, S. E., b. N.S.; mem. Bd. of Arts and Manufactures, P. Q., 1880; a delegate to Washington on the subject of International Copyright, 1881; author of *Handbook of Montreal* (1882); *Copyright in Books* (1882); *Study on Tennyson's Poem—The Princess* (1882).
- DAWSON, S. J., b. Redhaven, Scot., about 1820; entd. public service as Supdt. of Public Works, 1851; entd. Ont. Legislature, 1875; entd. Parlt., 1878.
- DAWSON, WM. McD., b. Redhaven, Scot., 1822; Supdt. of Woods and Forests, Can., for some years; entd. Can. Legislature, 1857; retired, 1863.
- DEACON, JNO., b. near Perth, Ont., 1 Jan. 1823; barrister, 1849; Co. Judge, Renfrew, Ont., 1866; Revising Officer, 1885.
- DEAN, W. W., b. London, Ont., 25 Oct., 1830; barrister, 1859; Co. Judge, Victoria, Ont., 1874; Revising Officer, 1885.
- DE BOUCHERVILLE, HON. C. E. B., b. Boucherville, P. Q., 1820; M.D.; entd. Parlt., 1861; M. L. C. (Que.), 1867; M. E. C. (do.), 1867; Premier, 1874; Senator, 1879.
- DE CÉLÈS, A. D., b. St. Laurent, P. Q., near Montreal 15 Augt. 1842; editor *Le Journal de Québec*, 1867; *La Minerve*, 1872; *L'Opinion Publique*, 1881; Asst. Librarian to Parlt., 1880; Civil Service Examiner, 1882; acting Librarian, 1884; joint Librarian, 1885.
- DE COSMOS, HON. AMOR., b. Windsor, N. S.; founded *British Colonist* newspaper, Victoria, B. C., 1858; do. *Daily Standard*, do., 1870; entd. Parlt., 1860; Premier of B. C., 1872-74; Special Agent to Can. and Eng. for B. C., 1873 and 1881.
- DENISON, G. T., b. Toronto, Ont., 31 Augt., 1839; barrister, 1861; LL. B., 1861; Lieut.-Col. commanding Gov.-Gen'l's Body Guard, Toronto, 1866; Police Magistrate, Toronto, 1877; author of *History of Modern Cavalry* (1877), for which he obtained a prize of 5,000 roubles from Russia, and other works; took part in North-West campaign, 1885 (medal).
- DENNISTON, R., b. Dumbarfoursire, Scot., 1815; barrister, 1849; Q. C., 1867; Judge Co. Ct., Peterboro', Ont., 1868-85.
- DENT, J. C., b. Kendal, Eng., 8 Nov., 1841; attorney, 1865; has been on staff of London (Eng.) *Daily Telegraph* and Toronto *Globe*; ed. *Canadian Portrait Gallery* (1880); author of *Canada Since the Union of 1841* (1881); *The Story of the Upper Canada Rebellion* (1885-86); and other works.
- DES BRISAY, M. B., b. Chester, N.S., 19 March, 1828; barrister, 1851; entd. N. S. Legislature, 1867; Speaker, 1875; Co. Ct. Judge, N.S., 1876.
- DESJARDINS, T. C. A., b. Terrebonne, P. Q., 6 May, 1841; advocate, 1863; journalist, 1868; Knight of Order Pius IX., 1872; entd. Parlt., 1874; Presdt. Banque Jacques Cartier, 1879.

- DEWDNEY, HON. E., b. Devonshire, Eng., 1835; C. E.; entd. B. C. Legislature, 1868; entd. Parlt., 1872; Indian Commr., N. W. T., 1879; Lieut.-Gov., do., 1881.
- DOHERTY, HON. MARCUS, b. Dungiven, Irel., 1820; advocate, 1848; Q.C., 1872; Puisné Judge Superior Ct., P. Q., 1873.
- DOMVILLE, JAS., b. 29 Nov., 1842; entd. Parlt., 1872; Presdt. Maritime Bank, 1873; retired, 1881.
- DORION, SIR A. A., b. Ste. Anne de la Pêrade, P. Q., 17 Jan., 1818; advocate, 1842; entd. Parlt. (where he became leader of the Liberal party from P. Q.), 1854; M.E.C., 1858; Q.C., 1863; *Batonnier Général* of the bar; P.C., 1873; Chief Justice of Quebec, 1874; Administrator of the Govt. of Quebec, 1876; Knighted, 1877; LL.D., 1880.
- D'ORSONNENS, LT.-COL. L. G. COUNT D'ODER, b. L'Assomption, P. Q., 1842; entd. Volunteer Militia Service, 1859; advocate, 1867; Brigade Major, 1868; Lieut.-Col., 1869; author of a pamphlet on Military Organization, 1874; Commandant School of Infantry, St. Johns, P. Q., 1884.
- D'ORSONNENS, T. E. D'ODER, b. St. Roch de l'Acadian, P. Q., 30 Oct., 1818; M.D.; Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, Victoria College, Cobourg, Ont.; Knight of the Order of St. Gregory.
- DOUGLAS, REV. GEO., b. Ashkirk, Roxburghshire, Scot., Oct., 1825; came to Can., 1832; ordained (Meth.), 1850; Missionary to Bermuda, 1850; returned to Can., 1853, and served successively at Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, and Hamilton; Principal Wesl. Theol. College, Montreal.
- DOUGALL, JNO., b. Paisley, Scot., 8 July, 1808; came to Can., 1826; editor *Can. Temperance Advocate*, 1828-46; founded Montreal *Witness*, 1846; founded the New York *Daily Witness*, 1871.
- DOYLE, B. L., b. Tp. Matilda, Ont., 9 Dec., 1840; barrister, 1855; Mayor of Goderich; Junior Co. Ct. Judge, Huron, Ont., 1883; Revising Officer, 1885.
- DREW, GEO. A., b. Glengarry, Ont., 21 Feb., 1826; barrister, 1854; entd. Parlt., 1867; Q.C., 1872; Co. Ct. Judge, Wellington, Ont., 1882; Revising Officer, 1885.
- DUBUC, HON. J., b. Ste. Martine, P. Q., 26 Dec., 1840; B.C.L., 1869; advocate, 1869; M.E.C. (N.W.T.), 1872; entd. Legislature, Man., 1870; M.E.C. (Man.), 1874; Speaker, 1875; Commons, 1878; Puisné Judge, Queen's Bench, Man., 1879.
- DUFFERIN, EARL OF, b. Florence, Italy, 21 June, 1826; Governor-Gen. of Can., 1872 to 1878; K.C.B., 1862; K.P., 1863; G.C.M.G., 1876; LL.D., 1878; D.C.L. 1879; G.C.B., 1883; Ambassador to St. Petersburg, 1879; to the Ottoman Porte, 1881; Gov.-Gen. of India, 1884.
- DUGAS, C. A., b. St. Rémi, P. Q., 11 Feb., 1845; advocate, 1868; Judge and Presdt. of Ct. of Sessions, Montreal, 1879; Major 65th Batt., 1880, and served during N.W. campaign, 1885 (medal).
- DUMAMEL, MOST REV. J. T., b. Contrecoeur, P. Q., 6 Nov., 1841; ordained priest, 1863; 2nd R. C. Bishop of Ottawa, 1874; D.D., 1882; Count of the Holy Roman Empire, 1882; 1st R. C. Archbishop, 1886.
- DUNCAN, D. H., b. Brechin, Scot., 6 Jan., 1843; joined Royal Bank of Scot., 1860; London and County Bank, 1863; Bank B. N. A. in Can. 1869; acct. Merchants' Bank of Halifax, N. S., 1872; cashier, 1882.
- DWIGHT, H. P., b. Belleville, Jefferson Co., N.Y., 23 Dec., 1828; entered service Montreal Tel. Co., 1847; chief manager Gt. N.W. Tel. Co., 1881.
- DYMOND, A. H., b. Croydon, Eng., 21 Aug., 1827; general manager *Morning Star* newspaper, London, Eng., 1857; editorial staff Toronto *Globe*, 1869; entd Parlt., 1874; Principal Institution for the Blind, Brantford, Ont., 1881.
- EDÉAR, J. D., b. Eastern Townships, P. Q., 10 Aug., 1841; barrister, 1864; entd Parlt., 1872; mission to B.C., 1873; author of National song "*This Canada of Ours*" (1st prize) Montreal, (1874), "*The Stone Cance*" (1885), and of various pamphlets on public questions; Presdt. Ont. Pacific Junction Railway, 1879.

AGES AND OTHER DATA RESPECTING LIVING CANADIAN PUBLIC MEN.

- ELLIOTT, REV. JAS., b. Kingscourt, Cavan, Irel., 12 Oct. 1819; ordained (Methodist), 1841; Chairman Can. Conference, 1866; D.D., 1877.
- ELLIS, J. V., b. Halifax, N.S., 1835; journalist; Postmaster St. John, N.B., 1876; entd. Legislature, N.B., 1882.
- FABBE, MOST REV. E. C., b. Montreal, 28 Feb., 1827; ordained priest, 1850; *Curé* of Pointe-Claire, 1852; Canon, 1855; Coad. Bishop of Montreal, (Bp. of Gratiopolis), 1873; Bishop of Montreal 1876; Archbishop, 1886; Confederation medal, 1886.
- FABRE, HON. L. K. H., b. Montreal, 9 Aug., 1834; advocate, 1856; has edited *L'Ordre* (Montreal), and *Le Canadien* Quebec; founded *L'Événement*, do., 1867; Senator, 1875; Agent-Gen. for Quebec in France, 1881; founded *Le Paris-Canada*, 1884; C. M. G., 1886.
- FALCONBRIDGE, WM. GLENHOLME, b. 12 May, 1846; B.A., 1866; M.A., 1871; barrister, 1871; Regtr. Univ., of Toronto, 1872-81; mem. of Senate, Tor. Univ., 1881; Benchers Law Society, 1885; Q.C., 1885.
- FARAUD, RT. REV. HX. J., b. Gigondas, Vauchuse, France, 17 Mch., 1823; ordained priest, 1846; Vicar Apostolic, Arthahaska, McKenzie, N. W. T., 1864.
- FARRER, EDWARD, b. near Castlebar, Mayo, 1850; ed. at Stonyhurst and Jesuit Coll., Rome; came to Can., 1870; ed. *Daily Telegraph*, (Tor.), 1870; *Toronto Mail* 1872; *N. Y. World*, 1882; *Winnipeg Times and Sun*; *Toronto Mail*, 1884.
- FAUCHER DE ST. MAURICE, N. H. E., b. Quebec, 18 Apl., 1844; served in Imp. Army in Mexico, 1864; Commr. to Geographical Exposition, Venice, 1881; Knight of Guadeloupe; Chevalier of the Legion of Honour, France, 1881; entd. Legislature, P. Q., 1881; editor *Le Journal de Québec*, 1883; joined ed. staff of *Le Canadien* (1885); is the author of several works of fiction and of other literary efforts.
- FERGUSON, HON. THOS., b. near London, Ont., about 1841; barrister, 1863; Q. C., 1880; Vice-Chancellor, Ont., 1881.
- FERRIER, HON. JAMES, b. Fifeshire, Scot., 1800; Mayor of Montreal, 1847; Chairman Can. Board G. T. R.; M. L. C. (Can.), 1847; Senator, 1867; M. L. C., (Que.), 1867; Chancellor McGill Univ., 1884.
- FIELDING, HON. WM. S., b. Halifax, N. S., 24 Nov., 1848; journalist; entd. N. S. Legislature, 1882; declined Premiership of N. S., 1882; M. E. C., 1882; Premier, 1884.
- FLEMING, SANDFORD, b. Kirkaldy, Scot., 7 Jan., 1827; C. E.; Engineer-in-Chief Northern Railway, Can.; delegate to England from Red River, 1863; Chief Engineer Intercolonial Railway, 1863; do., Canadian Pacific Railway, 1871; retired 1880; C. M. G., 1877; LL.D. (Queen's), 1879; Chancellor of Queen's University, 1880; delegate to International Congress, Venice, 1881; presented with freedom of Kirkaldy, 1882; LL.D. (St. Andrews) 1884; dir. of Hudson's Bay Co.; delegate of Gt. Britain at Washington Conference for Prime Meridian, 1884; director of Can. Pacific Railway, 1885; Confederation medal, 1886; author of *The Intercolonial, an Historical Sketch* (1876), *Enland and Canada* (1884), and other works.
- FLYNN, HON. E. J., b. Percé P. Q., 16 Nov., 1847; advocate, 1873; Prof. Roman Law, Laval Univ., 1874; LL.D., 1878; entd. Legislature, P. Q., 1878; M. E. C., 1879-84.
- FORTIN, HON. P., b. Verchères, P. Q., Dec., 1823; M. D., 1845; entd. public service, 1847; Stipendiary Mgte. for Protection of Fisheries, 1852; entd. Parlt. 1867; M. E. C. (Que.), 1873; Speaker Assembly, P. Q., 1875-76.
- FOSTER, HON. GEO. E., b. Kings Co., N. B., 3 Sept., 1847; B.A., 1868; Principal Ladies' High School, Fredericton, 1872; Prof. of Classics and History, Univ. of N. B., 1872; entd. Parlt., 1882; D. C. L., 1885; P. C., 1885; Confederation medal, 1886; has held high rank in the Temperance body.
- FOURNIER, HON. T., b. St. Francois, R. du Sud, P. Q., 1824; advocate, 1846; journalist, 1856; Q. C., 1863; entd. Parlt. 1870; *Batonnier Général* of the Quebec Bar; P. C., 1873; Puisné Judge of Supreme Court of Can., 1875.

- FRALOCK, E. B., b. near Belleville, Ont., 6 Feb., 1841; B.A., 1853; barrister, 1868; Junior Co. Ct. Judge, Hastings, 1881; revising officer, 1885.
- FRASER, C. F., b. Jan., 1850; Supdt. Halifax School for the Blind, 1873; M.A., 1884; editor *Halifax Critic*, 1885.
- FRASER, HON. C. F., b. Brockville, Ont., 1838; barrister, 1865; entd. Ont. Legislature, 1872; M.E.C., 1873; Q.C. (Ont.), 1876.
- FRASER, HON. J. J., b. Beaufort's Island, N.B., 1 Aug., 1829; barrister, 1852; Q.C., 1873; entd. Parlt., 1865; M.L.C. (N.B.), 1870; M.E.C., 1871; Premier of N.B., 1878; Puisné Judge Supreme Ct., N.B., 1883.
- FRÉCHETTE, L. H., b. Lévis; P.Q., 15 Nov. 1839; advocate, 1864; founded *Le Journal de Lévis*, 1865; entd. Parlt., 1874; author of *Mes Loirs*, poetry (1863); *La Voix d'un Exilé*, poetry (1867); *Les Lettres à Basile*, prose (1872); *Papincan*, drama (1880); *L'Exilé*, drama (1880); *Les Fleurs Boréales*, poems (1879); and *Les Oiseaux de Neige*, sonnets (1879); for which latter he was crowned by the French Academy, 1880; L.L.D., 1881; chief editor *La Patrie*, Montreal, 1884.
- FULLER, THOS., b. Bath, Eng., 1823; architect; designed plans for Parlt. Buildings, Ottawa, 1859; and (jointly with Mr. A. Laver) for Capitol at Albany, N.Y., 1867; and for new City Hall and Courts at San Francisco, Cal., later on; chief architect Dept. of Public Works, Can., 1881.
- GALT, SIR A. T., b. Chelsea, Eng., 6 Sept., 1817; entd. Parlt., 1849; M.E.C., 1858; P.C., 1867; D.C.L., 1867; K.C.M.G., 1869; Fisheries Commr., Halifax, 1877; G.C.M.G., 1878; High Commr. for Can. in London, 1880-83; L.L.D. (Edin.), 1883; chairman Royal Comm. restg. Ct. of Railway Comms., 1886.
- GALT, HON. THOS., b. London, Eng., 12 Aug., 1815; Q.C., 1858; Puisné Judge Common Pleas, Ont., 1869.
- GARAND, UBAIDE, b. St. Louis de Gonzague, P.Q., 6 April, 1856; entd. mercantile life, 1870; asst. accountant La Banque Ville Marie, 1874; cashier, 1881.
- GARNEAU, HON. P., b. Cap. Santé, P.Q., 8 May, 1823; Mayor of Quebec, 1870; entd. Que. Legislature, 1873; M.E.C., 1874.
- GEIKIE, W. B., b. Edinburgh, Scot., 8 May, 1830; M.D., 1852; Prof. in Med. Dept. Victoria Coll., 1856; L.R.C.S. (Edin.), 1867; F.R.C.S., (Ed.), 1867; L.R.C.S. (Lon.), 1867; Prof. of Med. and Clinical Medicine, Trinity College, Toronto, 1871; Dean of the Faculty, Trinity Medical School, 1878.
- GEOFFRION, C. A., b. Varennes, P.Q., Nov., 1843; B.C.L., 1866; Q.C., 1879; *Batonnier* of the bar, Montreal, 1883.
- GEOFFRION, HON. F., b. Varennes, P.Q., 4 Oct., 1832; N.P., 1853; entd. Parlt., 1863; P.C., 1874.
- GERIN, HON. ELZEAR, b. Yamachiche, P.Q., 14 Nov., 1843; joint ed. *Le Journal de Québec*, 1865; ed. *Le Canada*, 1866; and a writer for *Le Journal de Paris*; advocate, 1873; entered Legislature, P.Q., 1871; M.L.C., 1882.
- GILL, HON. C. I., b. Pierreville, P.Q., 1845; L.L.B., 1867; entd. Legislature, P.Q., 1871; Commons, 1874; Puisné Judge, Superior Ct., P.Q., 1879; Revising officer, 1885.
- GIRARD, HON. M.A., b. Varennes, P.Q., 25 April, 1822; N.P.; entd. Man. Legislature, 1870; Senator, 1871; M.E.C., Man., 1870; Premier, 1874.
- GIROUARD, D., b. St. Timothé, P.Q., 7 July, 1836; advocate, 1860; D.C.L., 1874; Q.C. 1876; entd. Parlt., 1878; author of several legal works.
- GISBORNE, F. N., b. Lancashire, Eng., 8 March, 1824; C.E., and electrician; originator of trans-Atlantic sub-marine telegraphy; Govt. Supdt. of Telegraphs, N.S., 1849; do. do. Telegraph and Signal Service of Can., 1879.
- GLACKMEYER, CHAS., b. Montreal, 1820; asst. City Clerk there, 1847; City Clerk, 1859.
- GLASS, DAVID, b. Westminster, Ont., 20 July, 1829; barrister, 1864; Q.C., 1866; entd. Parlt., 1872; retired, 1874.

AGES AND OTHER DATA RESPECTING LIVING CANADIAN PUBLIC MEN.

- GORDON, LIEUT. A. R., b. Aberdeen, Scot., 13 Feb., 1851; entd. R.N., 1863; was specially promoted for meritorious examination, 1871 and retired from the service with rank of Lieut., Oct., 1873; depty. Supdt. Can. Meteorological Service, 1880; comm. and ed expeditio to Hudson's Bay, 1884 and 1885.
- GORDON, REV. D. M., b. Pictou, N.S., 30 Jan., 1845; M.A., 1863; B.D., 1866; ordained (Presb.), 1866; delegate from Can. to Genl. Assembly of Ch. of Scot., 1875; author of *Mountain and Prairie* (1880).
- GOWAN, HON. J. R., b. Wexford, Irel., 22 Dec., 1817; advocate, 1839; Dist. Judge, 1843; Commr. for Consolidating Statutes, 1859, 1874; Chairman Bd. of Public Instruction; Royal Commr. Can. Pacific Railway, 1873; retired from the Bench, 1883; LL.D., 1884; Senator, 1885.
- GRAHAM, HUGH, b. Athelstan, P.Q., 18 July, 1848; founded the *Montreal Star* newspaper, 1869.
- GRANDIN, RUF. VITAL J., b. St. Pierre la Cour (Laval), France, 8 Feb., 1829; bishop of Satala in *partibus* and Co-adjutor bishop of St. Boniface, 1857; 1st R.C. bishop of St. Albert, N.W.T., 1871.
- GRANT, VERY REV. G. M., b. Stellarton, N.S., 22 Dec., 1835; ordained (Presb.) 1860; M.A., 1861; Moderator Presbyterian Synod; Principal Queen's College, Kingston, Ont., 1877; D.D., 1878; author of *Ocean to Ocean* (1873) and other works.
- GRANT, JAS. A., b. Inverness-shire, Scot., 8 Aug. 1830; M.D., 1854; F.G.S., 1860; F.R.S.C., (Edin), 1864; entd. Parlt., 1867; Presdnt. Med. Council of Ontario, 1868; of Can. Med. Assn., 1872; F.R.C.P. (Lond.), being the first created in Can., 1882; Vice-Presdnt. for Can. to the International Medical Congress at Washington, 1887.
- GRAVEL, RT. REV. E., b. St. Antoine, P.Q., 12 Oct., 1838; ordained priest, 1870; vicar of Sorel; parish priest St. Hyacinthe; 1st R. C. bishop of Nicolet, 1885.
- GRAY, HON. J. H., b. St. George's, Bermuda, W.I., 1814; barrister, 1837; Q.C., 1853; D.C.L., 1866; entd. Parlt., 1850; M.E.C., 1851; Premier N.B., 1856; Umpire between Gt. Britain and U.S., under treaty of Washington, 1857; H.M.'s Commr. Tenant Right question, P.E.I., 1860, Arbitrator for Dominion under 142nd sec., B.N.A. Act, 1867; author of *Confederation* (a history) 1871; Puisné Judge Supreme Ct. B.C., 1872; mem. Chinese Immigration Commission, 1884.
- GRAY, HON. J. H., b. P.E. Island, 1817; served in 13th Hussars and 7th Dragoon Guards in India and Caffraria (mentioned in general orders for gallantry in the field and medal); retired, 1862; Adjnt.-Genl. of Militia, P.E.I.; Premier of P.E.I., 1864; Presdnt. Confederation Conference, Charlottetown, 1864; C.M.G., 1870.
- GREENWAY, THOS., b. Cornwall, Eng., 1838; entd. Parlt. 1875; entd. Man. Legislature, where he is Leader of the Opposition, 1879.
- GREGG, REV. W.M., b. Killygreen, Donegal, Irel., 5 July, 1817; B.A., —; M.A. —; licensed (Presb.) 1846; missionary to Can., 1846; ordained, 1847; lecturer apologetics, Knox Coll., Toronto, and taught Theology, Mont. Theol. Coll., 1864; Moderator Presb. Ch. (Free Ch.), 1861; prof. apologetics, Knox Coll., 1872; D.D., 1878; author of *History of the Presb. Ch. in Canada*.
- GRIFFIN, M. J., b. Newfoundland, 1847; journalist, 1870; Secy. Civil Service Commission, 1882; Joint Librarian to Parlt., 1885.
- GRIFFIN, WM. H., b. London, Eng., 7 Aug. 1812; entd. Imperial public service, 1831; Secy. P. O. Dept., 1851; Depty. P. M. Genl., 1857.
- GRISDALE, VERY REV., b. Bolton, Eng., 1845; ordained priest, 1872; Master St. John's College, Agra, India, 1870; asst. min. Old Ch., Calcutta, 1871; Prof. of Systematic Theology, St. John's College, and Canon of St. John's Cathedral, Man., 1874; B.D., 1875; Dean of Rupert's Land, and Prof. of Pastoral Theology, St. John's College, 1882.

- GWINNE, HON. J. W., b. Castleton, Ire., 30 March, 1814; barrister, 1837; Q.C., 1850; Puisné Judge Common Pleas, Ont., 1868; do. Supreme Ct. of Can., 1879.
- GZOWSKI, COL. C. S., b. St. Petersburg, Russia, 5 Mch., 1813; entd. the Russian army, 1830; took part in the Polish Insurrection, 1830-33; advocate, Penn., U.S., 1837; entd. pub. service, Can., 1841; Chief Engineer St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railway, 1849; railway contractor, 1853; Presdt. Dom. Rifle Assn., 1869; A.D.C. to the Queen, 1879.
- HAGARTY, HON. J. H., b. Dublin, Ire., 17 Dec., 1816; barrister, 1840; Q.C., 1850; D.C.L., 1855; Puisné Judge Common Pleas, Ont., 1856; do. Queen's Bench, 1863; do. Queen's Bench, 1878; do. of Ont., 1884.
- HAGUE, GEO., b. Rotherham, Eng., 1825; entd. service Sheffield Banking Co.; came to Can. as financial manager for a firm of railway contractors, 1854; accountant, Bank of Toronto, 1856; cashier, 1863; gen. man. Merchants' Bank, Can., 1877; chairman Congregational College of B.N.A., 1882; has been a prominent contributor to the press on subjects of Banking and Finance, and was instrumental, in 1871, in preserving the right of issue to the banks.
- HALBURTON, R. G., b. Windsor, N.S., 1833; M.A., 1852; D.C.L., 1877; Q.C., 1880; author of *New Materials for the History of Man*; and other works.
- HALL, R.N., b. Laprairie, P.Q., 26 July, 1836; *Batonnier* of Quebec Bar, 1878; Q.C., 1880; LL.D., 1880, entd. Parlt., 1882.
- HALLAM, JNO., b. Chorley, Lancashire, Eng., 13 Oct., 1833, alderman of Toronto, 1871-83; one of the founders of the Free City Library, Toronto, and first Chairman of Bd., 1883.
- HAMEL, VERY REV. THOS. E., b. city of Quebec, 28 Dec., 1830; ordained priest, 1854; M.A., 1857; *Licencie* of Mathematics (*Sorbonne*); prof. of Physics, Laval Univ., 1858; prof. *titulaire* of arts do. do., 1859; a mem. of the Am. Assn. for the Adv. of Science, 1870; Rector of Laval, and Superior of Quebec Seminary, 1871-86; Vicar Genl. of Quebec, 1871; Presdt. Royal Soc. of Can., 1886.
- HAMILTON, RT. REV. CHAS., b. Hawkesbury, Ont., 6 Jan., 1834; M.A. (Oxford, Eng.); ordained priest, 1858; incumbent of St. Matthew's, Quebec; Prolocutor of Lower House, Provl. Synod of Ch. of Eng. of Can., 1882; Lord Bishop of Niagara, 1885; D.D., 1885.
- HAMILTON, HON. JOHN, b. Quebec, 1827; M.L.C., 1860; Senator, 1867; Presdt. Merchants' Bank of Can., 1878-82.
- HANINGTON, HON. D. L., b. Shediac, N.B., 27 June, 1835; entd. N.B. Legislature, 1870; M.E.C., 1878; Q.C., 1881; Premier, 1882.
- HANLAN, EDWARD, b. Toronto, 1856; Champion Sculler of the World, 1883-85.
- HANNAY, JAS., b. Richibucto, N.B., 1842; barrister, N.B., 1867; journalist, 1862; author of *The Captivity of John Gyles* (1875); *History of Acadia* (1879); *History of Queen's Rangers* (1883), and other works.
- HARDY, HON. A. S., b. Mount Pleasant, Ont., 14 Dec., 1837; barrister, 1865; M.P.P., 1873; Q.C. (Ont.), 1876; M.E.C., 1877; Commr. for revising Ont. Statutes, 1885.
- HARRIS, ROBT., b. Carnarvon, Wales; came to P.E.I., 1856; elected to R.C.A., 1879; has exhibited in Paris *Salon* and Royal Academy of Eng.; commissioned by Can. Govt. to paint picture commemorative of Confederation, 1883.
- HARRISON, ELI, b. ; barrister, B.C., 1875; Deputy. Regl. Comm. of Titles, B.C., 1875; Law Ck. to B.C. Assembly, 1876; Ck. of B.C. Assembly, 1878; Deputy. Atty.-Genl., 1878; Stip. Magistrate for B.C., 1884; Co. Ct. Judge, 1884; Revising Officer, 1885.
- HARRISON, THOS., b. Sheffield, N.B., 24 Oct., 1839; Sch. Trin. Coll., Dublin, 1863; LL.D., 1870; Prof. Univ., N.B., 1870; Presdt. and Prof. of Mathematics, 1885.
- HARWOOD, LIEUT.-COL., A.C. DEL., b. Montreal, 23 April, 1825; entd. Parlt., 1863; Dept.-Adjt.-Genl. of Militia, 1868.
- HAVILAND, HON. T. H., b. Charlottetown, P.E.I., 13 Nov., 1822; barrister, 1845; entd. P.E.I. Legislature, 1846; Q.C., 1865; M.E.C., 1859; Speaker, 1863; Senator, 1873; Lieut.-Gov. P.E.I., 1879-84.

AGES AND OTHER DATA RESPECTING LIVING CANADIAN PUBLIC MEN.

- HENDERSON, JAS. A., b. Stoke, Plymouth, Eng., Feb., 1821; served as an officer of Militia during 1837, and was present at the affair of the Windmill, Prescott; barrister, 1842; Master in Chancery, 1851; Chancellor of the Ang. Diocese of Ontario, 1862; D.C.L., 1862; Q.C., 1872; Grand Master of the Freemasons, 1879; Sub. Prior of the Great Priory of Can. of K.T.'s, 1882.
- HENDERSON, REV. WM., b. Londonderry, Irel., 22 May, 1834; B.A., 1854; M.A., 1857; ordained priest (Ch. of Eng.), 1858; came to Am., 1862; Principal Montreal Diocesan Theological Coll., 1877.
- HENRY, HON. W. A., b. Halifax, N.S., 30 Dec., 1816; barrister, 1841; entd. Parl., 1841; Q.C., 1849; Mayor of Halifax; M.E.C., 1849; Pusiné Judge of Supreme Ct., 1875.
- HENSLEY, HON. J., b. Tottenham, Eng., 12 June, 1824; barrister, 1847; Sol.-Genl. P.E.I., 1851; M.L.C., and M.E.C., 1853; Q.C., 1857; Asst. Judge Supreme Ct., P.E.I., 1869.
- HERCHMER, LT.-COL. WM. M., b. Shipton-on-Sherwell, Eng., 13 Dec., 1844; entd. V.M. service, 1866; Lieut.-Col., 14th Batt. V.M., 1874; commanded company in Ont. Batt., Red River expedition, 1870; barrister, 1871; Supdt. N.W. Mounted Police, 1876; served during N.W. campaign, 1885 (medal).
- HICKSON, JOSEPH, b. Otterburn, Eng., 1830; entd. service North Eastern Railway, Eng.; Asst. to Genl. Mangr. Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway, 1851; Chief Accountant, Grand Trunk Railway, 1861; Secy.-Treasurer, 1862; Lieut.-Col. 1st Brigade Garrison Artillery, 1867; Genl. Manager, 1874; Presdt. International Bridge Co.; presented with service of plate from directors, in acknowledgment of his services, 1883; Confederation medal, 1886.
- HILL, REV. GEO. W., b. Halifax, N.S., 9 Nov., 1824; B.A., 1847; ordained priest, 1848; M.A., 1853; Prof. Pastoral Theology, King's College, N.S., 1854; Rector of St. Paul's, Halifax, 1865-85; Chaplain to the Leg. Council, 1865-85; Chancellor Univ. of Halifax, 1876-85; author *Memoir of Sir B. Halliburton* (1864), and other publications; D.C.L., 1877.
- HILL, REV. J. EDGAR, b. Glasgow, Scot., 18 Oct., 1842; M.A., 1868; B.D., 1872; licensed (Presb.), 1872; presented by the Queen minr. Burnt Island, Nife, and there ordained, 1873; minr. St. Paul's, Dundee, 1877; St. Andrew's, Montreal, 1882.
- HILL, HON. P. C., b. Halifax, N.S., 13 Augt., 1813; barrister, 1844; B.C.L., 1858; D.C.L., 1858; entd. N.S. Legislature, 1870; M.E.C., 1867; Premier of N.S., 1875-78.
- HILLS, RT. REV. GEO. b. Egthorne, Eng., 1816; M.A.; B.D.; ordained priest, 1840; Curate of North Shields; Lecturer and Curate at Leeds Parish Ch.; Incumbent, Great Yarmouth; Hon. Canon, Norwich Cath., 1850; Bishop of British Columbia, 1859; D. D., 1859.
- HIND, H. Y., b. Nottingham, Eng., June 1823; Mathematical Master Provl. Normal Sch., Toronto, 1847; Prof. of Chemistry and Geology, Trinity Coll., do., 1851; M.A., 1853; Geologist and Naturalist Red River Exploring Expedition, 1857; in charge of Assiniboine and Saskatchewan, do., 1858; F.R.G.S., 1860; in charge expedition to Labrador, 1861; Director Geological Survey of N.B., 1864, and afterwards Prof. Chemistry and Natural History, King's Coll., N.S.
- HIRSCHFELDER, C. A., b. Toronto, 19 Nov., 1859; has made a special study of Ethnology, confining his examinations to Can., his main collection, which is the most complete representative collection in Can. Archæology in the world, is now in the Dominion Museum, Ottawa; American Vice-Consul, Toronto, 1882.

- HODGINS, J. GEO., b. Dublin, Irel., 12 Augt., 1821 ; Secy. Bd. of Education, U.C., 1846 ; M.A., 1856 ; LL.B., 1860 ; F. R. G. S., 1861 ; LL.D., 1870 ; barrister, 1870 ; Deputy Mnr. of Education, Ont., 1876 ; decoration of the Palm Leaf, from France, 1879 ; hon. Secy. International Congress of Educators, New Orleans, 1885 ; Confederation medal, 1886 ; author of *Lovell's Genl. Geography, School History of Canada, Canadian School Speaker and Reciter, Sketches and Anecdotes of the Queen, The School House and its Architecture*, and was chief ed. of "*The Story of My Life*," by Rev. Dr. Ryerson.
- HODGINS, THOS., b. Dublin, Irel., 6 Oct., 1828 ; barrister, 1858 ; LL.B., 1858 ; M. A., 1860 ; entd. Ont. Legislature, 1871 ; Q. C., 1873 ; Master-in-ordinary of the Supreme Ct., Ont., 1883.
- HODGSON, E. J., b. Charlottetown, P.E.I., 31 July, 1840 ; barrister, 1861 ; Q.C., 1879 ; one of the leaders of the bar of P.E.I.
- HOLMES, HON. S. H., b. East River, Picton, N. S., 1830 ; barrister, 1865 ; journalist ; entd. N. S. Legislature, 1871 ; Premier of N. S., 1878-82 ; Prothonotary, Halifax, 1882.
- HORDEN, RT. REV. J., b. Exeter, Eng., 1828 ; ordained priest, 1852 ; Missionary at Moose Factory and adjacent Territory ; 1st Bishop of Mooseonee, N.W.T., 1873 ; D.D., 1873.
- HOUSTON, WM., b. Lanark, Ont., 9 Sept., 1844 ; B.A., 1872 ; associate ed. *Toronto Globe*, 1872 ; Provl. Librarian, Ont., 1883.
- HOWARD, HY., b. Nenagh, Irel., 1 Dec, 1815 ; M.D., 1838 ; Med. Supdt. Provl. Lunatic Asylum, St. John's, P.Q., 1861 ; Visiting Physician Longue Pointe Asylum, 1875 ; author of *The Anatomy, Physiology and Pathology of the Eye* (1850) ; *The Philosophy of Insanity, Crime and Resensibility* (1882).
- HOWARD, R. P., b. Montreal, 12 Jan., 1823 ; M. D., 1848 ; L.R.C.S. (Edin.), 1849 ; Presdt. College of Phys. and Surgeons, Quebec ; of Can. Med. Assn. ; Dean of Medical Faculty McGill Univ., 1882.
- HOWLAND, HON. G. W., b. Waterford, Irel., 19 May, 1835 ; entd. P.E.I. Legislature, 1862 ; M.E.C., 1866 ; Senator, 1873.
- HOWLAND, SIR W. P., b. Paulings, N.Y., 29 May, 1811 ; entd. Parlt., 1857 ; M.E.C., 1862 ; P.C., 1867 ; C.B., 1867 ; Lieut.-Gov. of Ont., 1868 ; K.C.M.G., 1879 ; Presdt. Ontario Bank, 1878 ; is also Presdt. Confed. Life Ass. Co.
- HUGHES, D. J., b. Kingsbridge, Eng., 7 May, 1820 ; barrister, 1842 ; Co. Ct. Judge, Elgin, Ont., 1853 ; Revising Officer, 1885.
- HUGUET-LATOUR, L. A., author of *Annales de la Température* (1854) ; *Annuaire de Ville Marie* ; chevalier of St. Gregory the Great, 1877 ; recd. medal of Mont. Natural History Society, 1881 ; representative in Can. of the Latin Patriarchate of Jerusalem, 1881.
- HUNT, T. S., b. Norwich, Conn., U.S., 5 Sept., 1826 ; Chemist and Mineralogist Can. Geol. Survey, 1847 ; retired, 1869 ; Prof. of Chemistry, Laval Univ., 1854 ; M.A., 1854 ; Sc. D., 1857 ; F.R.S., 1859 ; LL.D., 1865 ; Prof. of Geology Mass. Institute of Technology, Boston, 1869 ; Presdt. Am. Ass. for the Advancement of Science, 1871 ; F.R.S. ; Presdt. Royal Soc. of Can., 1884.
- HUNTER, J. HOWARD, b. Brandon, Irel., 22 Dec, 1839 ; M.A., 1862 ; Rector St. Catharine's Collegiate Institute, 1871 ; Principal Ont. Institute for the Blind, 1874 ; Govt. Inspector of Insurance for Ont., 1881 ; author of *Upper Canada College Question* (1868) ; *Manual of Insurance Law* (1881), &c., &c.
- HUTCHINSON, HON. R., b. 1812 ; entd. Parlt., 1865 ; M.E.C. (N.B.), 1866 ; Commons, 1868 ; an extensive lumber merchant.
- INNES, JAS., b. Aberdeenshire, Scot., 1 Feb., 1833 ; came to Can. 1853 ; journalist, 1853 ; entd. Parlt., 1882 ; is Chairman Guelph Bd. of Education.
- IRVINE, LT.-COL. A. G., b. Quebec, 1837 ; Major 2nd Batt. Quebec Rifles, Red River Expeditionary Force, 1870 ; Lieut.-Col., 1872 ; in command Prov. Batt. of Infantry on service in Man. ; Asst. Commr. N. W. Mounted Police, 1876 ; Commr., 1880-86 ; M.E.C., N.W.T., 1882-86 ; served during N.W. Campaign, 1885 (medal).
- IRVINE, HON. GEO., b. Quebec, 16 Nov., 1826 ; advocate, 1848 ; entd. Parlt., 1863 ; Q.C., 1867 ; M.E.C., 1867 ; Chancellor of Lennoxville Univ., 1875-78 ; D.C.L., 1875 ; Judge Vice Admiralty Ct., Quebec, 1884.

AGES AND OTHER DATA RESPECTING LIVING CANADIAN PUBLIC MEN.

- IRVINE, M. B., b. Quebec, 7 Jan., 1832; joined Commissariat Dept. of H.M.'s Army, 1848; served in Western Australia, Turkey and Crimea, West Indies, Spain, and on Red River Expedition, and throughout the Ashanti War (medal and clasp); D.A. Com. Genl., 1854; Asst. Com. Genl., 1865; Asst. Controller, 1870; C.M.G., 1876; Dep'ty Controller, 1873; C.B., 1874; Dep'ty Com. Genl., 1875; retired with hon. rank of Commissary Genl., 1881; mem. of Prot. Bd. of Sch. Commrs. of Québec, 1885.
- IRVING, AMILIUS, b. Eng., 1823; barrister, 1849; Q.C., 1863; Clk. of the Peace, Waterloo; entd. Parlt., 1874; retired, 1878; Niagara Park Commr., 1885.
- JACK, W. B., b. Tinwald, Scotland, 23 Nov., 1819; M.A., 1840; Prof. of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, Univ. of N. B., 1840; Presdt. of do., 1861-85; D.C.L., 1853.
- JAMES, HON. ALEX., b. Halifax, N.S., 3 Sept., 1815; barrister, 1845; Q.C., 1872; Puisné Judge Supreme Ct., N.S., 1877; Judge in Equity, 1882.
- JEFFERS, REV. W., b. Cork, Irel., 22 June, 1814; licensed (Meth. Ch.), 1837; ed. *Christian Guardian* 9 years; D.D., 1864; has been Presdt. Meth. Conference.
- JETTE, HON. L. A., b. L'Assomption, P.Q., 5 Jan. 1836; advocate, 1857; journalist, 1862; entd Parlt., 1872; Puisné Judge Superior Ct. P.Q., 1878; LL.D., 1878; Prof. of Civil Law, Laval Univ., 1880.
- JOHNSON, HON. F. G., b. Bedfordshire, Eng., 1 Jan., 1817; advocate, 1839; Q.C., 1847, 1853; Recorder of Rupert's Land, 1854; Judge Superior Ct., P.Q., 1865.
- JOHNSON, JAS., b. Cork, Irel., 20 May, 1816; entd. public service, N.B., 1857; Auditor Gen., 1866; Asst. Commr. of Customs, 1867; Commr., 1875.
- JOLY, HON. H. G., b. France, 5 Dec., 1829; advocate, 1855; sat in Parlt., 1861-85; declined a seat in Can. Cabinet, 1877; Premier of Quebec, 1878-79; leader of the Opposition, Quebec Assembly, 1867-79; vice-presdt. American Forestry Congress, 1885; Presdt. Provl. Forestry Assn., 1885.
- JONCAS, L. Z., b. Grand River, P.Q., 26 July, 1846; Sheriff of Gaspé, P.Q., 1876; Joint Commr. to International Fisheries Exhn. London, Eng., 1883; Revising Officer, 1885.
- JONES, HON. A. G., b. Weymouth, N.S., Sept., 1824; entd. Parlt., 1867; P. C., 1878.
- JONES, HON. T. R., b. St. John, N.B., 12 Sept., 1825; Presdt. St. John Bd. of Trade; M.L.C., 1869; M.E.C., 1871.
- JONES, S. J., b. Stoney Creek, Ont., 21 Dec., 1821; barrister, 1846; Co. Ct. Judge, Brant, Ont., 1853.
- KAULBACH, HON. H. A. N., b. Lunenburg, N.S., 1830; LL.B.; barrister, 1856; entd. Parlt., 1863; Senator, 1872; Q.C., 1873.
- KEEFER, T. C., b. Thorold, Ont., 4 Nov., 1821; Engineer on Erie Canal, 1838; Asst. Engineer, Welland Canal, 1841; Chief Engineer, Ottawa River Works, 1845; author *Philosophy of Railways*, 1849; winner of prize for best essay on Influence of Canals of Can. on her Agriculture, 1850; Chief Engineer Kingston and Toronto Railway, 1851; surveyed route for and designed bridge across St. Lawrence at Montreal, 1851; Chief Engineer Montreal Water Works, 1852; Engineer Montreal Harbour Commn., 1853; Chief Engineer Hamilton Water Works, 1857; do. Hamilton and Port Dover Railway, do.; do. Ottawa Water Works, 1872; Chief Commr. Paris Exhn., 1877; C.M.G., 1878; Officer Legion of Honour, France, do.; vice-Presdt. Am. Soc. Civil Engineers, 1886; Chairman Montreal Ice Flood Commn., 1886.

- KEEFER, SAM'L.**, b. Thorold, Ont., 1811; commenced engineering career, 1827, upon the first construction of the Welland Canal; Secy. Bd. Works, 1839; Chief Engineer to do., 1841; in charge Welland Canal to complete enlargement, 1866; Engineer G. T. Railway, 1853; Inspector of Railways, 1857; Depty. Commr. of Public Works, 1859; retired, 1864; designed Suspension Bridge, Niagara Falls, 1869, for which he received the gold medal of the Paris Expn. of 1878; Secy. Canal Commn., 1870; surveyed new route for Baie Verte Canal, 1872; Royal Commr., Can. Pacific Railway enquiry, 1880.
- KELLY, THOS.**, b. Queens Co., P.E.I., 1833; barrister, 1865; Railway Commr., 1871; entd. Legislature, P.E.I., 1872; Recorder of Summerside, 1877; Co. Ct. Judge (Prince), 1879; Revising Officer, 1885.
- KENNY, SIR E.**, b. Kerry, Ire., 1800; Mayor of Halifax; M.L.C. (N.S.), 1841; Presdt. 1856; Senator, 1867; P.C., 1867; Administrator of the Govt., N.S., 1870; Knighted, 1870.
- KERR, W. H.**, b. 19 Nov., 1826; advocate, 1847; Q.C., 1873; D.C.L., 1873; *Bâtonnier Général* of Bar of Quebec, 1877; Prof. International Law, McGill College.
- KILLAM, HON. A. C.**, b. Yarmouth, N.S., 18 Sept., 1849; B.A., 1872; barrister, 1876; Q.C., 1883; Puisné Judge Ct. Q.B., Man., 1884.
- KILLAM, A. E.**, b. Sackville, N.B., 25 Augt., 1834; entd. N.B. Legislature, 1878; is Presdt. and Manager Albert Railway.
- KING, HON. GEO. E.**, b. St. John, N.B., 8 Oct., 1839; barrister, 1865; entd. N.B. Legislature, 1867; M.E.C., 1869; Premier, 1870; Q.C., 1873; Puisné Judge Supreme Ct., N.B., 1880.
- KINGDON, RT. REV. H. T.**, b. Eng.; B.A., 1858; M.A., 1861; deacon, 1859; priest, 1860; senior asst. curate, St. Andrew's Wells St. London, Eng., 1869; vicar Great Easter, Essex, 1878; bishop coadjutor of Fredericton, N.B., 1880; D.D., 1881.
- KINGSMILL, J. J.**, b. Quebec, 21 May, 1829; barrister, 1852; M.A., 1856; D.C.L., 1863; County Atty., Wellington, Ont., 1858; Co. Ct. Judge, Bruce, Ont., 1866; Revising Officer, 1885.
- KIRBY, WM.**, b. Kingston-upon-Hull, Eng., 13 Oct., 1817; came to Can., 1832; ed. and pub. of *Niagara Mail*, 1841-61; author of the *U. E., a tale of Upper Canada* (1859); the *Chien D'Or*, a Can. historical romance (); collector of Customs, Niagara, 1871.
- KIRKPATRICK, HON. G. A.**, b. Kingston, Ont., 13 Sept., 1841; LL.B., 1863; barrister, 1865; entd. Parlt., 1870; commanded the Wimbledon rifle team, 1876; Q.C., 1880; Speaker of the Commons, 1883; LL.D., 1884; Presdt. Domn. Rifle Assn., 1884.
- LACOSTE, HON. ALEX.**, b. Boucherville, P.Q., 12 Jan., 1842; advocate, 1863; LL.D., 1878; *Bâtonnier* Montreal bar, 1879; Q.C., 1880; Prof. Civil Law, Laval Univ. 1880; M.L.C. (P.Q.), 1882; Senator, 1884.
- LACOURSE, A.**, b. Berthier, P.Q., 1830; barrister, 1855; Clerk of the Peace and Co. Atty., Victoria, Ont., 1863; Junior Co. Ct. Judge, Waterloo, Ont., 1873; Revising officer, 1885.
- LAFAMME, HON. T. A. R.**, b. Montreal, 15 May, 1827; advocate, 1849; Q.C., 1863; entd. Parlt., 1872; D.C.L., 1873; P.C., 1876.
- LAFLECHE, RT. REV. L. F. RICHER**, b. Ste. Anne de la Pêrade, P.Q., 4 Sept., 1818; ordained priest, 1844; Missionary to Red River, 1844-56; Prof. at Nicolet, 1856; Vicar General of Three Rivers, 1859; Bishop d'Anchédon *in partibus infidelium*, 1866; 2nd R. C. Bishop of Three Rivers, 1870; author of *Quelques Considérations sur les rapports de la Société Civile avec la Religion et la Famille*, and other works.
- LAIRD, HON. DAVID**, b. New Glasgow, P.E.I., 1833; journalist; entd. Parlt., 1871; M.E.C., 1872; P.C., 1873; Lt.-Gov. N.W.T., 1876-81.
- LANDRY, A. C. P. R.**, b. Quebec, 15 Jan., 1846; entd. Legislature, P.Q., 1875; Commons, 1878; Chevalier of St. Gregory, 1883.
- LANDRY, HON. P. A.**, b. Dorchester, N.B., 1 May, 1846; barrister, 1870; entd. N. B. Legislature, 1870; M.E.C., 1878; Q.C., 1881; Commons, 1883; declined a Judgeship, 1885.

AGES AND OTHER DATA RESPECTING LIVING CANADIAN PUBLIC MEN.

- LANGELIER, HON. F. C. S., b. Ste. Rosalie, P. Q., 24 Dec., 1838; advocate, 1861; Prof. Roman Law at Laval, 1863; of Civil Law and Political Economy; LL.D., 1878; entd. Legislature, P. Q., 1873; M.E.C., 1878; Mayor of Quebec, 1882-86; entd. Parlt., 1884.
- LANGEVIN, E. J., b. Quebec, 1838; N.P., 1858; Major 9th Batt., 1864, and served during "Trent" affair; Clk. of the Crown in Chancery, 1865; Dep. Regr. Genl., 1868; Under Secy. of State, 1873; Clk. of the Senate, 1883.
- LANGEVIN, VERY REV. E. C. H., b. Quebec, 30 Aug., 1824; ordained priest, 1847; Vicar Genl. of Quebec, 1867; of Rimouski, same year; author of a life of Bishop Laval (1874); and of *Notes Historiques sur le Chapitre de la Cathédrale de Québec* (1874).
- LANGEVIN, SIR H. L., b. Quebec, 25 Aug., 1826; journalist, 1847; advocate, 1850; Mayor of Quebec, 1858, (and in that capacity recd. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales on his visit to Can., 1860); entd. Parlt., 1857; Q.C., 1864; M.E.C., 1864; P.C., 1867; C.B., 1867; K.C. St. Gregory the Great, 1870; Mission to B.C., 1871; Leader Conservatives L.C., 1873; Mission to London, Eng., *re* Letellier matter, 1879; K.C.M.G., 1881; LL.D., 1882.
- LANGEVIN, RT. REV. JEAN P. F., b. Quebec, 22 Sept., 1821; ordained priest, 1844; Prof. of Mathematics, Quebec Seminary; Principal Laval Normal School, 1858; 1st R. C. Bishop of Rimouski, 1867; founded the College of Rimouski, 1870; *L'Hospice des Sœurs de la Charité*, 1872; *les Sœurs des Petites Ecoles*, 1874; erected a Chapter in his Cathedral, 1877; is the author of several learned works.
- LANDSOWNE, MARQUIS OF, b. 14 Jan. 1845; Commr. of Exchequer, etc., 1868; Under Secy. of State for War, 1872; Under Secy. for India, 1880; Gov.-Genl. of Canada, 18 Aug., 1883; G.C.M.G., 1884; M.A., 1884; LL.D., 1884; Confederation medal, 1885.
- LAREAU, E., b. St. Gregoire, P. Q., 1848; B.C.L., 1864; editor of *Le Pays* (1870); of *Le National*, 1872; author of *Histoire de la Littérature Canadienne*, 1874; *Histoire du Droit Canadien* (with M. G. Doutre) (1878); *Mélanges Historiques et Littéraires* (1879), and other works. Is Prof. of Civil Law in McGill.
- LA RIVIERE, HON. A. A. C., b. Montreal, P. Q., 24 July, 1842; Presdt. Bd. of Arts and Manufactures of Quebec, 1870; do. of Joint Comte. to organize Genl. Exhibition in Quebec, 1871; entd. public service in Man., 1871; founded St. Jean Baptiste Society of Man., 1874; Presdt., 1875; founded *La Société de Colonisation de Manitoba*, 1874; Presdt., 1874; Catholic Suptdt. of Education, Man., 1878; entd. Man. Assembly, 1878; M.E.C., 1881.
- LARUE, HON. J. E., b. city of Quebec, 7 July, 1844; B.C.L., 1865; advocate, 1866; Q.C., 1882; Puisné Judge, Superior Ct. P. Q., 1886.
- LASH, Z. A., b. Newfoundland, Sept., 1846; Deputy Minr. of Justice, 1876-82; Q.C., 1879.
- LAUDER, THE VENERABLE J. S., b. Moate, Westmeath, Ire., 1829; came to Can., 1849; ordained priest (Ch. of Eng.), 1854; rector Christ Ch., Ottawa, 1857; Archdeacon of Ottawa, 1874; D.C.L., 1877; Chaplain of the Senate, 1883.
- LAURIE, MAJ.-GENL. J. W., b. 1835; entd. army as ensign, 2nd (Queen's), 1853; Lieut.-Col., 1860; Col., 1862; Maj.-Genl., 1882; served during the Crimean war and the Indian mutiny; Inspecting Field Officer of Militia, N.S., 1860; Deputy-Adjt. Genl. of Militia, Canada, at a later date; Grand Master of the Freemasons of N.S., 1884; D.C.L., 1884; took part in North-West campaign, 1885 (medal).
- LAURIER, HON. W. b. St. Lin, P. Q., 20 Nov., 1841; advocate, 1865; journalist; entd. Legislature, P. Q., 1871; Commons, 1874; P. C. 1877; Q.C., 1880.
- LAVELL, MICHAEL, b. Quebec, 29 Dec., 1825; M.D., 1853; Prof. Obstet. Queen's Univ., 1860; F.R.C.S. (K.), 1866; Prof. Obstet. R.P.C. and S. Kingston, 1866; Surgeon Kingston Penty., 1872; Presdt. Ont. Medical Council, 1874, Presdt. Woman's Medical College, Kingston, 1883; Warden Kingston Penty., 1885.

- LAZIER, T. A., b. Co. Prince Edward, Ont., 20 July, 1826; barrister, 1854; Junior Judge, Hastings, Ont., 1873; Co. Ct. Judge, do. 1881; LEACH, THE VENERABLE W. T., b. Berwick-on-Tweed, March, 1805; M.A., 1827; ordained (Presb.), 1831; pastor of St. Andrew's, Toronto, and one of the founders of Queen's College, Kingston, Ont., 1834; ordained (Ch. of Eng.), 1841; incumbent to St. George's, Montreal, for nearly 20 years; rector of Lachine; D.C.L., (McGill), 1849; D.C.L., (Lennox), 1867; LL.D., (McGill) 1857; Canon Ch. Cath., Montreal, 1854; Archdeacon of Montreal, 1865; has been for many years Vice-Principal, Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Emeritus Prof. in the Faculty of Arts of McGill Univ.
- LEMAY, L. P., b. Lotbinière, P.Q., 1837; author of *Essais Poétiques* (1865), and other works; Librarian to Quebec Legislature, 1867. LESUEUR, W. D., b. Quebec, 19 Feb., 1840; B.A., 1863; entd. public service, 1855; Asst. Secy., P.O. Dept., 1880; is the author of many critical essays, and frequently contributes to the principal Eng., and Am. Reviews.
- LEWIS, RT. REV. J. T., b. Garrycloyne Castle, Irel., 20 June, 1825; M.A., 1846 and gold medalist; ordained priest in 1849; curate of Newton, Butler, 1849; came to Can., 1850; Rector of Brockville 1850; LL.D., 1856; D.C.L., 1857, 1858; first Bishop of Ontario, 1861; Confederation medal, 1885; is the author of many able and learned essays and sermons.
- LIGHT, ALEX. L., b. Durham, Eng., 17 April, 1822; came to Can., 1831; entd. public service of Can. as asst. engineer, 1846; Chief Engineer St. Andrew's and Quebec Railway, 1851; do. do. Govt. Railway, N.S. & N.B., and as such built European & North American Railway; accompanied Imperial troops to Can. as Engineer, 1861; M.I.C.E., 1863; Engineer Santos & San Paulo Railway, Brazil, 1863; Dist. Engineer Intercolonial Railway, 1869; Govt. Engineer of Railways for Quebec, 1874.
- LINDSEY, CHAS., b. Lincolnshire, Eng., 1820; sub. ed. *Toronto Examiner*, 1846; chief ed. *Toronto Daily Leader*, 1852; Registrar of Toronto, 1867; author of the *Life and Times of W. L. Mackenzie* (1862) and other works.
- LINSLEY, D. C., b. Middlebury, Vt., 17 April, 1827; Genl. Mangr. Can. Atlantic Railway, 1882.
- LIZARS, D. H., b. Renfrewshire, Scot., 11 Feb., 1822; barrister, 1853; Co. Atty., Perth, Ont., 1858; Co. Ct. Judge, do., 1864.
- LORANGER, HON. L. O., b. Ste. Anne d'Yamachiche, P.Q., 10 April, 1837; advocate, 1858; Q.C., 1880; entd. Legislature, 1875; M.E.C., 1879; Puisné Judge Superior Ct., P.Q., 1882; Revising Officer, 1885.
- LORNE, MARQUIS OF, b. London, Eng., 6 Aug., 1845; entd. Parlt., 1868; K.T., 1871; Gov.-Gen. of Canada, 1878; G.C.M.G., 1878; LL.D., 1879; D.L., 1883; Presdt. Can. Comm. Colonial & Indian Ex., 1886.
- LORRAIN, RT. REV. N. Z., b. St. Martin, P.Q., 13 June, 1842; B.S., 1864; Prof. Ste. Thérèse, 1864; ordained priest, 1867; V.G., Montreal, 1880; Bishop of Cythère and Vicar Apostolic of Pontiac, P.Q., 1882.
- LOUDOX, J., b. Toronto, 1841; Mathematical Tutor, Univ. Coll., Toronto, 1863; M.A., 1864; Dean of Residence, 1865; Prof. of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, 1875.
- LOUNT, WM., b. Newmarket, Ont., 3 March, 1840; barrister, 1863; sat in Ont. Legislature, 1867-71; Q.C., 1881.
- LOW, REV. GEO. J., b. Calcutta, India, 1836; ordained priest (Ch. of Eng.) 1865; served in Diocese of Huron for some years; Rector of St. Peters, Brockville, Ont., 1834; author of *What shall the End be? The Corporate Unity of the Church*, and other essays.
- LOWE, JOHN, b. Warrington, Eng., 20 Feb., 1824; journalist, 1848; entd. public service, 1870; Secy. Dept. of Agriculture, 1871.
- LYNCH, MOST REV. J. J., b. Monaghan, Irel., 6 Feb., 1816; ordained priest, 1843; Missionary to Texas, 1846; Superior St. Mary's Academy, Missouri, 1848; Missionary to Western States, 1854; founded Seminary of Our Lady, Niagara, 1857; Bishop of Eschinus in *partibus infidelium* and Coadjutor to Bishop of Toronto, 1859; R. C. Bishop of Toronto, 1860; Prelate Asst. of the Pontifical Throne, 1862; 1st R. C. Archbishop of Ontario, 1870.
- LYNCH, HON. W. W., b. Bedford, P.Q., 30 Sept., 1845; advocate, 1868; B.C.L., 1868; journalist; entd. Legislature, P.Q., 1871; M.E.C., 1879; Q.C., 1880

AGES AND OTHER DATA RESPECTING LIVING CANADIAN PUBLIC MEN.

- LYNOTT, HON. J. E., b. St. George, N.B., 26 June, 1839; entd. N.B. Legislature, 1878; Speaker, 1883.
- LYON, ROBT., b. Richmond, Ont., 6 July, 1829; barrister, 1853; Mayor of Ottawa, 1867; entd. Ont. Legislature, 1867; Junior Co. Ct. Judge, Carleton, Ont., 1873; Revising Officer, 1885.
- MACARTHUR, DUNCAN, b. Nairnshire, Scot.; came to Can. and entered H. B. Co.'s service, 1865; went to Manitoba, 1872, and has since been identified with the progress of that Province; is Presdt. of the Commercial Bank of Manitoba, 1885; is also Vice-Presdt. of the Manitoba & North-Western Railway Co., and a dir. of other important local organizations.
- MACCABE, J. A., b. Cavan, Irel., Jan., 1843; Head Master National School, Irel.; Head Master Diocesan Seminary, Belfast; English Mastership N. S. Normal School, Truro, 1869; Principal Ottawa Normal School, 1875; M.A., 1877; author of a text book on English Grammar.
- MACCOLL, EVAN, b. Kenmare, Scot., 21 Sept., 1808; author of *Poems and Songs in Gaelic*, and other works.
- MACDONALD, HON. ANDREW A., b. Three Rivers, P.E.I., 14 Feb., 1829; U. S. Consular Agent, 1848; merchant, 1851; entd. P.E.I. Assembly, 1854; M.L.C., 1863; delegate to Charlottetown and Quebec Union Conferences, 1864; M.E.C., 1867; Postmaster Genl., P.E.I., 1873; Postmaster of Charlottetown and P.O. Inspector for P.E.I., 1873; Lieut.-Gov. of P.E.I., 1884.
- MACDONALD, HON. D. A., b. St. Raphael's, Ont., 17 Feb., 1817; entd. Parlt., 1857; P.C., 1873; Lieut.-Gov. of Ont., 1875-80.
- MACDONALD, RT. HON. SIR JOHN A., b. Glasgow, Scot., 11 Jan., 1815; barrister, 1836; entd. Parlt., 1844; Q.C., 1846; M.E.C., 1847; Premier, 1857, 1867, 1878; L.L.D. (Queen's), 1863; D.C.L. (Oxon), 1865; Chairman London Colonial Conference, 1866-67; P.C., 1867; K.C.B., 1867; mem. Joint High Commission for settlement of Alabama Claims, 1871; Knight Grand Cross of Royal Order of *Isabelle la Católica* (Spanish), 1872; D.C.L. (Trinity), 1874; mem. of Most Hon. Privy Council, 1879; G.C.B., 1884; Presdt. Liberal Conservative Union of Ont., 1884; L.L.D. (McGill), 1884.
- MACDONALD, HON. W. J., b. Inverness-shire, Scot., 1832; entd. B.C. Legislature, 1859; Senator, 1871.
- MACDONALD, JNO., b. Perth, Scot., Dec., 1824; entd. Parlt., 1861; Presdt. Y.M.C.A., Toronto, and head of the extensive wholesale firm of John Macdonald & Co., Toronto.
- MACDONNELL, REV. D. J., b. Bathurst, N.B., Jan., 1843; B.A., 1858; B.D. (Edin.), 1865; ordained (Presb.), 1866; he has served at Peterboro', Ont., and at old and new St. Andrews, Toronto; his doubts on the subject of eternal punishment formed some years ago the subject of much discussion.
- MACDONNELL, SAM'L., b. St. Andrews, N.S., April, 1834; barrister, 1862; entd. Parlt., 1863; Q.C., 1867.
- MACFARLANE, HON. ALEX., b. Wallace, N.S., June, 1817; barrister, 1844; entd. Parlt., 1856; M.E.C. (N.S.), 1865; Q.C., 1867; Senator, 1870.
- MACKEY, HON. ROBT., b. Montreal, 1816; advocate, 1837; Commr. for Consolidating the Statutes, 1856; *Bâtonnier* of Montreal Bar; Q.C., 1867; Puisné Judge, S.C. (P.Q.), 1868; do. Queen's Bench, 1868-83; is Presdt. of Art Association, Montreal.
- MACKENZIE, HON. ALEX., b. near Dunkeld, Scot., 28 Jan., 1822; journalist; entd. Parlt., 1861; leader of Ont. Opposition in Commons, 1867; M.E.C. (Ont.), 1871; P.C. and Prime Minister of Dominion, 1873-78; Presdt. North American Ins. Co.; author of *Life and Speeches of Hon. Geo. Brown* (1882).
- MACINTOSH, C. H., b. London, Ont., 1843; has been connected with Can. newspaper press since 1862; founded Parkhill Gazette, 1871; since 1873 has been editor and prop. Ottawa Daily Citizen; entd. Parlt., 1882; Presdt. Gatineau Valley Railway, 1884.

- MACHRAY, MOST REV. R., b. Aberdeen, Scot., 1832; B.A., 1851; M.A., 1855; ordained priest, 1856; Vicar of Medingley, 1856; Dean of Sydney College, Cambridge, 1858; University Examiner, 1860-61; Ramsden University Preacher, 1865; Bishop of Rupert's Land, 1865; D.D., 1865; Metropolitan, 1874; Chancellor of Univ. of Manitoba, 1881; Confederation medal, 1886.
- MACLEAN, JNO., b. Glasgow, Scot., 10 April, 1825; author of *Protection or Free Trade* (1867); establd. the *People's Journal* (1869); ed. *Canadian Manufacturer* (1881); one of the editors of the *Toronto World* (1884).
- MACLELLAN, JAS. b. Lancaster, Ont., 17 Mch, 1833; B.A., 1854; barrister, 1857; Q.C., 1873; entd. Parl., 1874.
- MACLEOD, LT.-COL., J.F., b. 1836; B.A., 1854; barrister, 1860; Brigade Major of Militia, Red River Expeditionary Force, 1870; C.M.G., 1870; entd. N.W.M. Police, 1873; Asst. Commr., 1874; Commr., 1877; Stipendiary Magistrate, N.W.T., 1880.
- MACMASTER, DONALD, b. Glangarry, Ont., 3 Sept, 1846; barrister, 1871; entd. Ont. Legislature, 1879; Commons, 1882; Q.C., 1882.
- MACMASTER, HON. WM., b. Tyrone, Irel., 24 Dec., 1811; extensive wholesale merchant, 1844; M.L.C., 1862; Senator, 1867; has been Chairman Can. Board G. W. Railway, and Presdt. Canadian Bank of Commerce.
- MACNAB, REV. ALEX., b. Belleville, Ont., 26 Jan., 1812; Presdt. Victoria College, Cobourg, 1844; Supdt. of Education, U.C., 1844; D.D.; ordained priest (Ch. of Eng.), 1850; Rector of Darlington, 1852; one of the founders of the Royal Colonial Institute, Eng., 1868; recipient, 1868, by order, *sui generis*, of H. R. H. the Commander-in-Chief, of the Waterloo Medal, belonging to his uncle, Capt. Alex. Macnab, 30th Regt. (staff officer), who fell at Waterloo, also of the same gallant officer's prize money, as an exceptional case, by warrant of Imperial authorities.
- MACOUN, JOHN, b. Co. Down, Irel., 17 April, 1832; M.A., 1868; head master public schools, Belleville, Ont.; Prof. Botany and Geology, Albert Univ., 1874; F.L.S., 1885; Botanist Geological Survey, 1881; author of *Manitoba and the Great North West* (1882).
- MACPHERSON, HON. SIR D. L., b. Castle Leathers, Scot., 12 Sept., 1818; M.L.C., 1862; Senator, 1867; Arbitrator for Ont. under B.N.A. Act, 1868; Speaker of the Senate and P.C., 1880-85; K.C.M.G., 1884.
- MACPHERSON, HENRY, b. Picton, Ont., 17 Aug., 1832; B.A., 1851; barrister, 1855; Co. Ct. Judge, Grey, Ont., 1865; Revising Officer, 1885.
- MACRAE, REV. D., b. Picton, N.S., 26 Nov., 1833; M.A., 1851; ordained (Presb.), 1856; served in N.S. and Newfoundland; Minister St. Stephen's Ch., St. John, N.B., 1874; Moderator, 1880; D.D., 1881.
- MACVICAR, REV. D. H., b. near Campbellton, Argyleshire, Scot., 29 Nov., 1831; licensed (Presb.), 1859; served at Toronto, Guelph, and Montreal, 1861; Prof. of Divinity, Presb. College, Montreal, 1868; LL.D., 1870; Chairman Bd. Prot. School Commrs., 1879; author of various educational and other works.
- MAIR, CHAS., b. Lanark, Ont., 21 Sept., 1840; author of *Dreamland and other poems* (1868); *Tecumseh, a drama* (1886); was a prisoner under Riel, but escaped, 1869; served during N. W. campaign, 1885 (medal).
- MARGHAND, HON. F. G., b. St. John's, P.Q., 9 Augt., 1832; N.P., 1855; founded *Le Franco-Canadien*, 1860; Lieut. Col., 21st Batt., V.M., 1866; entd. Legislature, P.Q., 1867; M.E.C., 1878; officer of Public Instruction, France, 1879; author of *Les Faux Brillants*, and other dramatic pieces.
- MARMETTE, JOSEPH, b. Montmagny, P.Q., 25 Oct., 1844; author of *Charles and Eva*, a novel (1868); *François de Bienville*, do. (1870); *L'In- tendant Bigot*, an historical novel (1872); *Le Chevalier de Mornac*, do. (1873); *La Française du Rebelle*, do. (1875); *Les Machabées de la Nouvelle France* (1878), and other works.
- MASON, JNO. HEBERT, b. Ivy Bridge, Devon, Eng., 10 July, 1827; came to Can., 1842; entered service of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Building Society, Toronto, 1849, which he wound up, 1855; framed scheme and constitution of Can. Permt. Loan and Savings Co., 1855, and under respective titles of Secy.-Treasurer, Mangr., and Managing Dir. has been its chief executive officer; Presdt. of the St. George's Society, 1871; and of the St. George's Union of N. A., 1882-3; is also Presdt. of the Can. Land Law Amendment Assn., and has taken an active interest in securing the introduction of the "Torrens" system of transferring land.

AGES AND OTHER DATA RESPECTING LIVING CANADIAN PUBLIC MEN.

- MASSON, HON. L. F. R., b. Terrebonne, P. Q., 7 Nov., 1833; entd. Parlt., 1867; P. C., 1878; Senator, 1882; M. L. C. (P. Q.), 1884; declined forming an Administration in Quebec, 1884; Lieut.-Gov. of Quebec, 1884; LL.D., 1886.
- MATHEU, HON. M., b. Ste. Victoire, P. Q., 20 Dec., 1838; 1838; advocate, 1865; N. P.; Sheriff of Richelieu, 1866; Q. C., 1880; entd. Parlt., 1872; Puisné Judge S. C. (P. Q.), 1881; Revising Officer, 1885.
- MATHISON, ROBT., b. Kingston, Ont., 9 Jan., 1843; ed. Brantford *Expositor*, 1867-72; bursar London Asylum for the Insane, 1872; do. and manager Central Prison Industries, 1878; Supdt. Inst. for the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville, Ont., 1879.
- MCCARTHY, DALTON, b. near Dublin, Irel., 10 Oct., 1836; barrister, 1859; Q. C., 1872; entd. Parlt., 1876; Presdt. Can. Branch Imperial Federation League, 1885; occupies a distinguished position at the Bar.
- MCCARTHY, T. A., b. Oakley Park, near Dublin, Irel., 5 May, 1841; Mayor of Orangeville, 1874; Co. Ct. Judge, Dufferin, Ont., 1882.
- MCCREA, HON. W., b. Burritt's Rapids, Ont., 10 Nov., 1810; barrister, 1850; Mayor of Chatham, Ont., 1859; M. L. C., 1862; Senator, 1867; Dist. Judge, Algoma, Ont., 1870; Revising Officer, 1885.
- MCCREADY, J. E. B., b. Sussex, N.B., 4 April, 1839; journalist, 1867; official assignee, 1875-77; Presdt. of Commons Press Gallery, 1881; founded Moncton *Daily Transcript*, of which he became editor, 1882; editor St. John's *Daily Telegraph*, 1884; unsuccessfully contested King's, N.B., in Liberal interest, 1872-74.
- MCCREIGHT, HON. J. F., b. in Irel.; barrister, 1862; entd. B. C. Legislature, 1871; Premier B. C., 1871; Q. C., 1873; Puisné Judge S. C., (B. C.), 1880.
- MCDONALD, HON. JAS., b. East River, Picton, N. S., 1 July, 1828; barrister, 1851; entd. Parlt., 1859; Chief Railway Commr., 1863; M. E. C. (N. S.), 1864; West Indian Trade Commr., 1865; Q. C., 1873; Chief Justice N. S., 1881.
- MCDONALD, HON. HUGH, b. Antigonish, N. S., 1827; barrister, 1855; entd. Parlt., 1859; Q. C., 1872; P. C., 1873; Puisné Judge Supreme Ct., N. S., 1873.
- MCDONALD, HERBERT S., b. Gananoque, Ont., 23 Feb., 1842; M. A., 1861; barrister, 1863; entd. Ont. Legislature, 1871; Junior Co. Ct. Judge, Leeds and Grenville, Ont., 1873; Senior do., do., 1878; Revising Officer, 1885.
- MCDUGALL, J. L., b. Reufrew, Ont., 6 Nov., 1838; B. A., 1859; entd. Ont. Legislature, 1867; Commons, 1869; Auditor-Genl., 1878; M. A., 1882.
- MCDUGALL, J. E., b. Toronto, 25 March, 1846; barrister, 1870; Lecturer to the Law Society; Q. C., 1883; Junior Co. Ct. Judge, York, Ont., 1883; Judge of do., 1885; Revising Officer, 1885; Commr. for revising Ont. Statutes, 1885.
- MCDUGALL, HON. WM., b. Toronto, 25 Jan., 1822; founded *Canadian Agriculturist*, 1848; do. *North American*, 1850; entd. Parlt., 1858; barrister, 1862; M. E. C., 1862; P. C., 1867; C. B., 1867; Provisional Lieut.-Gov. of Rupert's Land, 1869; Q. C., 1881.
- MCGILLIVRAY, HON. ANGUS, b. Bailey's Brook, N. S., 1842; barrister, 1874; entd. N. S. Legislature, 1878; Speaker, 1883.
- MCGREEVEY, HON. THOS., b. city of Quebec, 27 July, 1827; alderman Quebec, 1858; contractor for Parlt. Buildings, Ottawa, 1859; M. P., 1867; M. L. C., 1867.
- MCINTYRE, RT. REV. PETER, b. Cable Head, P. E. I., 29 June, 1818; ordained priest, 1843; 3rd R. C. Bishop of Charlottetown, 1860.
- McKNIGHT, REV. ALEX., b. Dalmeillington, Ayrshire, Scot., about 1823; licensed (Presb.), 1850; Hebrew Teacher, Free College, Halifax, N. S., 1855; Prot. Systematic Theology, do., 1871; D. D., 1877; Principal Presb. Coll., Halifax, 1878; Moderator Genl. Assembly, Presb. Ch. of Can., 1885-86.

- McLACHLAN, ALEX., b. Johnstone, Renfrewshire, Scot., 1820; came to Can., 1840; author of *Poems Chiefly in the Scottish Dialect* (1856), *Lyrics* (1858); *The Emigrant*, and other Poems (1861); *Poems and Songs* (1874); lectured on Can., in Gt. Britain, 1863, 1874.
- McLAREN, REV. WM., b. Torbolton, Ont.; ordained (Presb.), 1853; Minister at Amherstburg, 1853; Boston, Mass., 1857; Belleville, Ont., 1859; Ottawa, 1870; Prof. Presbyterian College, Montreal, 1872; Prof. of Systematic Theology, Knox College, Toronto, 1873; D.D., 1883; Moderator Genl. Assembly of the Presb. Ch. of Can., 1884.
- McLEAN, RT. REV. JOHN, b. Portsay, Scot., 17 Nov., 1828; M.A., 1851; ordained priest, 1858; Curate St. Paul's, London, Ont., 1858; Archdeacon of Assiniboia, Rector of the Cathedral and Warden and Divinity Prof. St. John's College, Rupert's Land, 1866; D.C.L. (Trinity and Lennoxville), 1871; D.D., 1871; first Bishop of Saskatchewan, 1874; founded Emmanuel College, in which he is Warden and Divinity Prof., 1880.
- McLELLAN, HON. A. W., b. I ondonderry, N. S., Dec. 1824; entd. Parlt. 1858; Senator, 1869; I. R. Commr., 1869; P.C., 1881.
- McLELLAN, HON. DAVID, b. Portland, N.B., 20 June, 1839; entd. N.B. Legislature, 1878; M.E.C., 1883.
- McLENNAN, JOHN, b. Williamstown, Ont., 1821; was Presdt. of Montreal Bd. of Trade, and Vice-presdt. of Merchants' Bank; entd. Parlt. 1878; retired, 1882.
- McLEOD, MALCOLM, b. Green Lake, N.W.T., 21 Oct., 1821; advocate, 1845; Dist. Magistrate, Ottawa, P.Q., 1874; retired, 1876; author of *Peace River* (1872), and many other valuable contributions to Can. geographical and historical literature.
- McMAHON, HUGH, b. Guelph, Ont., 6 Mch., 1836; on engineering staff Ottawa ship canal, 1853-57; barrister, 1864; leading counsel for Dominion, in Ont. & N.W. Boundary arbitration, 1877, and subsequently argued case before Commrs., at Ottawa, whose award settled Western boundary; subsequently, in 1884, argued case before Privy Council, in Eng.; Q.C., 1886.
- McMURRAY, THE VENERABLE WM., b. Seagoe, near Portadown, Irel., 19 Sept., 1810; came to Can. 1811; Missionary to Indians at Sault Ste. Marie, 1832; ordained priest (Ch. of Eng.), 1833; Rector of Ancaster, 1840; D.D., 1853; D.C.L., 1857; Rural Dean of Lincoln and Welland, 1867; Archdeacon of Niagara, 1875.
- McTAVISH, J. H., b. Grafton, Ont., 11 June, 1837; Officer Hudson's Bay Co., 1856; entd. Man. Legislature, 1870; M.E.C. (N.W.T.), 1874; Chief Land Commr., C.P. Railway Co., 1881.
- MEDLEY, MOST REVD. JOHN, b. London, Eng., 1804; B.A., 1826; ordained priest, 1829; first Bishop of Fredericton, 1845; D.D., 1864; Metropolitan of Can., 1879; author of a *Translation of the Book of Job*; *The Episcopal form of Church Government*; *The Reformation*, and other works.
- MERCIER, HON. HONORE, b. St. Athanasie, P.Q., 15 Oct., 1840; journalist, 1862; advocate, 1867; entd. Parlt., 1872; M.E.C. (P.Q.), 1879; Leader of the Opposition in Que. Assembly, 1883; *Batonnier* of the Bar of Montreal, 1886.
- MEREDITH, E. A., b. Irel., 1817; M.A.; LL.D., 1857; barrister, 1844; Principal McGill College, 1846; Asst. Provl. Sec., U.C., 1847; Under Sec. of State, 1867; Deputy. Min. of the Interior, 1873; retired, 1878.
- MEREDITH, HON. SIR WM. C., b. Dublin, Irel., 23 May, 1812; advocate, 1836; Q.C., 1844; Puisné Judge, S.C., P.Q., 1852; do. Queen's Bench, 1859; D.C.L. (Lennoxville), 1854; (McGill), 1855; Chancellor of Lennoxville Univ., 1865; Chief Justice, Superior Court of Quebec, 1866; retired, 1884; LL.D. (Laval), 1880; knighted, 1886.
- MEREDITH, WM. RALPH, b. Middlesex, Ont., 31 March, 1840; barrister, 1861; LL.B., 1872; entd. Ont. Legislature, 1872; Q.C., 1880; leader of Opposition in Ont. Assembly, 1879; V.-Presdt. Lib. Conservative Union of Ont., 1884; vice-Principal Western Univ., 1886.
- MERRITT, THOS. R., b. 17 Oct., 1824; Presdt. Niagara Dist. Bank; Chairman Can. Bd. Welland Railway; entd. Parlt., 1868; retired, 1874; is Manag. Dir. Welland Railway, and Vice-Presdt. Imperial Bank.
- MIALL, EDWARD, b. Leicester, Eng., 1838; entd. public service, 1870; Asst. Commr. of Inland Revenue, 1872; mem. Pacific Railway Com., 1880; Commr. of Inland Revenue and of Standards, 1883.

AGES AND OTHER DATA RESPECTING LIVING CANADIAN PUBLIC MEN.

- MIDDLETON, MAJ.-GEN. SIR FREDK. D., b. Belfast, Irel., 4 Nov., 1825; entd. army, 1842; Capt., 1852; Major, 1858; Lieut.-Col. 1869; Commandant and Secy. Royal Military College, Sandhurst, 1874; Col., 1875; C.B., 1881; Maj.-Genl., 1884; in command of Militia of Can., 1884; has seen much active service; served in New Zealand war, 1846-7; (mentioned in despatch and medal), as a volunteer during Santhall rebellion in India (thanked by Govt. of India), and in Indian Mutiny campaign, 1857-8; (five times mentioned in despatches, and medal with clasp); commanded the Can. volunteer force in person during the N. W. campaign, 1885, for which he recd. a money pension of \$20,000 and the thanks of the Can. Parl.; K. C. M. G., 1885.
- MILLER, HON. JOHN A., b. Galt, Ont., 29 July, 1839; D.C.L., 1873; Q.C., 1880; Puisné Judge Queen's Bench, Man., 1880; resigned, 1883; M.E.C. (Man.), 1883; resigned, 1884; Regr. Genl. under Land Titles Act, 1885.
- MILLER, THOS., b. Nelson, Ont., 15 Sept., 1830; attorney, 1854; Clk. of the Peace, Waterloo, Ont., 1856; Co. Atty., 1858; Co. Ct. Judge, Halton, Ont., 1867; Revising officer, 1885.
- MILLER, HON. WM., b. Antigonish, N.S., 12 Feb., 1835; barrister, 1860; entd. Parl., 1863; Senator, 1867; Q.C., 1872; Speaker, 1883.
- MILLER, WM., b. Niagara, Ont., 30 Oct., 1810; barrister, 1836; Co. Ct. Judge, Waterloo, Ont., 1853.
- MILLS, HON. DAVID, b. Kent, Ont., 18 March, 1831; entd. Parl., 1867; P.C., 1876; journalist, 1882; barrister, 1883.
- MILLS, JAS., b. West Gwillimbury, Ont., 1840; M.A., 1868; head master Stanstead Academy, P.Q., 1868; classical master Cobourg Coll. Institute, 1869; head master Brantford High School, 1873; Presdt. Ont. Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont., 1879.
- MITCHELL, C. W., b. Gibraltar, 8 Oct., 1843; came to Can. in early life; established Keneenaw Star, Eaglè Harbour, Mich., 1859; served throughout the Am. Civil war with the Northern forces; established Ottawa *Daily Free Press*, of which he remains the proprietor, 1869.
- MITCHELL, HON. PETER, b. Newcastle, N.B., 1824; barrister, 1848; entd. Parl., 1856; M.L.C. (N.B.), 1860; M.E.C., 1858; P.C., 1867; Senator, 1867; Commons, 1872; Presdt. *Herald* Publishing Co., Montreal, 1885.
- MONCK, VISCOUNT, b. Templemore, Irel., 10 Oct., 1819; Gov. Genl. of Can., 1861-68; vice-Presdt. Can. Comm. Col. and Ind. Exhibition, 1886.
- MONK, HON. S. C., b. Halifax, N.S., 29 July, 1813; advocate, 1837; Q.C., 1854; Asst. Judge S.C., P.Q., 1855; Puisné Judge, Queen's Bench, P.Q., 1868; LL.D., 1878.
- MOREAU, RT. REV. L. Z., b. Bécancour, P.Q., 1 April, 1824; ordained priest, 1841; V. G. St. Hyacinthe, P.Q., 1868; Administrator; 4th R. C. Bishop of St. Hyacinthe, 1875.
- MORGAN, IRA, b. Osnaburck, Ont., 1828; Reeve of Metcalfe, 1855, a position he continues to hold; Warden of Carleton, 1868-76 and 1885; Presdt. Ag. and Arts Assn., 1876, and was present as such at Philadelphia Centennial Exhn.; is a dir. Ottawa, Morrisburgh, Waddington and N. Y. Railway.
- MORRIS, HON. ALEX., b. Perth, Ont., 17 March, 1826; barrister, 1851; entd. Parl., 1861; D.C.L., 1862; P.C., 1869; Chief Justice of Manitoba, 1872; Lieut.-Gov. do., 1872; entd. Ont. Legislature, 1878; Q.C., 1881; Commr. for revising Ont. Statutes, 1885.
- MORSE, WM. A. D., b. Amherst, N.S., 1 Jan., 1837; barrister 1859; Q.C. (N.S.), 1876; Co. Ct. Judge, N.S., 1876; Revising officer, 1885.
- MOSS, CHAS., b. Cobourg Ont., 8 March, 1840; barrister, 1869; a Benchler of the Law Society, Q.C., 1881.
- MOWAT, HON. OLIVER, b. Kingston, Ont., 22 July, 1820; barrister, 1842; Q.C., 1856; Commr. for consolidating the Statutes, 1856; entd. Parl., 1857; M.E.C., 1858; Vice-Chancellor of Ont., 1864; Premier of Ont., 1872; LL.D., 1872; has been Presdt. of the Can. Institute, Toronto, and of the Evangelical Alliance of Ont.; Commr. for revising Ont. Statutes, 1885.

- MOYLAN, JAS. G., b. Kildare, Irel, 11 Jan., 1826 ; journalist, 1832 ; Immigration Commr. to Irel., 1873 ; dir. of Penitentiaries, 1872 ; Inspector of do., 1875.
- MOYSE, C. E., b. Torquay, Eng., 1852 ; B.A., 1874 ; Headmaster St. Mary's Coll., Peckham, London ; Prof. of Eng. Literature, McGill Univ., 1879 ; author of *The Dramatic Art of Shakespeare*, and *Poetry as a Fine Art*.
- MUIR, REV. JOHN, b. Glasgow, Scot., 5 May, 1829 ; came to Can., 1846 ; for many years connected with the Can. newspaper press : L.L.B., 1863 ; M.C.P. & S. of Ont., 1869 ; M.D., 1872 ; Vice-Presdt. Ont. Med. Council, 1873 ; ordained priest (Ep. Ch.), 1877 ; Min. of Grace Ch., Carthage, N.Y., 1875 ; Rector of Zion parish, Pierrepont Manor, N.Y., 1876.
- MULOCK, WM., b. Bond Head, Ont., 19 Jan., 1843 ; M.A., 1863 ; barrister, 1868 ; Vice-Chancellor Toronto Univ., 1881 ; entd. Parl., 1882 ; Presdt. of Toronto Reform Ass'n, 1885 ; is also Presdt. Farmers' Loan and Savings Society.
- MUNRO, GEO., b. Nova Scotia ; went to New York about 1862 ; founded *Freestone Companion*, 1867 ; *Seaside Library* (reprints), 1877 ; *Monthly Fashion Bazar*, 1879 ; *Die Deutsche Library*, 1881 ; has endowed the following chairs in Dalhousie College and University, viz. :—George Munro chair of Physics (1879) ; of History and Political Economy (1881) ; of English Language and Literature (1882) ; of Constitutional and International Law (1883) ; and of Metaphysics (1884). He also created the Law School in 1883. Since 1880 he has provided the University with Exhibitions and Bursaries to the amount of \$45,700.
- MURPHY, EDWARD, b. Carlow, Ireland, 26 July, 1818 ; came to Can., 1824 ; is a Harbour Commr., Montreal ; School Commr. ; a mem. of the wholesale hardware firm of Frothingham & Workman ; and Presdt. of the City and Dist. Savings Bank ; apptd. Chevalier of Sacred and Military Order of the Holy Sepulchre, 1882.
- MURRAY, A. S., b. Yarmouth, N.S., 1825 ; teller and accountant Bank of N.S. ; cashier Exchange Bank of N.S., 1869.
- MURRAY, J. CLARK, b. Paisley, Scot., Prof. of Mental and Moral Philosophy, Queen's Univ., Ont., 1862 ; do., do., McGill Univ., 1872 ; L.L.D., 1873 ; author of *An Outline of Sir Wm. Hamilton's Philosophy* (1870) ; *The Ballads and Songs of Scotland* (1874) ; *Memoir of David Murray* (1881) ; and of *A Handbook of Psychology* (1885).
- NELLES, REV. S. S., b. Mount Pleasant, Ont., 17 Oct., 1823 ; B.A., 1846 ; entd. Methodist Ministry, 1847 ; served at Port Hope, Toronto, and London ; Presdt. Victoria Coll., Cobourg, 1850 ; Presdt. Teachers' Ass'n of Ont. ; D.D., 1860 ; L.L.D., 1873 ; author of a text book on Logic.
- NORMAN, REV. R. W., b. Southborough, Kent, Eng., 24 April, 1829 ; M.A. (Oxon.), 1851 ; ordained priest, 1852 ; Headmaster Radley Coll. ; came to Can., 1866 ; D.C.L., 1878 ; is Rector of St. Matthias' Ch., Montreal ; Hon. Canon Christ Ch. Cathedral ; chairman of Mont. Prot. Sch. Bd. ; Vice-Chancellor of Lennoxville ; Vice-Presdt. Art Ass'n ; and a mem. of the Corporation of McGill ; author of two volumes of sermons, and pamphlets on various subjects.
- NELSON, CHAS. E., b. Montreal, 28 March, 1837 ; M.D., 1863 ; ed. New York *Planet*, 1868 ; asst. ed. *Eastern Med. Journal* (Worcester, Mass.), 1885 ; chief ed., 1886. He has founded the Nelson gold medal in connection with Med. School, Lennoxville University ; has contributed largely to med. press.
- NEWCOMB, SIMON, b. Wallace, N.S., 12 March, 1835 ; Prof. of Mathematics, U.S. Navy, 1861 ; Associate Royal Astronomical Society, 1872 ; and recd. its gold medal, 1874 ; corresponding mem. Institute of France, 1874 ; L.L.D., 1874 ; Ph.D., 1875 ; Supdt. of *Nautical Almanac*, Washington ; author of *Popular Astronomy* (1878) ; and other works.
- NORQUAY, HON. JOHN, b. Red River, 8 May, 1841 ; entd. Man. Legislature, 1870 ; M.E.C., 1871 ; Premier of Manitoba, 1878 ; Confederation medal, 1885.
- O'BRIEN, MOST REV. C., b. New Glasgow, P.E.I., 4 May, 1843 ; ordained priest, 1871 ; D.D. (Rome) ; author of *Philosophy of The Bible Vindicated* (1876) ; *After Weary Years*, a religious novel (1885) ; 4th R. C. Archbishop of Halifax, 1883.

AGES AND OTHER DATA RESPECTING LIVING CANADIAN PUBLIC MEN.

- O'BRIEN, L. R., b. Shanty Bay, Ont., 15th Augt., 1832; C.E.; Vice-Presdt. Ont. Society of Artists, 1874; Presdt. Royal Canadian Academy, 1879; Art ed. *Picturesque Canada*, 1880; has achieved a good position as a painter from nature in oils and water colours.
- O'CONNOR, HON. JOHN, b. Boston, Mass., Jan., 1824; entd. Parlt., 1863; P.C., 1872; Q.C., 1873; Commr. for consolidating Dom. Laws, 1883; M.A., 1884; Puisné Judge Queen's Bench, Ont., 1884; Commr. for revising Ont. Statutes, 1885.
- O'DONOHUE, HON. JOHN, b. Tuam, Irel., 1824; barrister, 1869; Presdt. Catholic League, Ont., 1871; Co. Atty. York, Ont., 1872; entd. Parlt., 1874; Q.C., 1880; Senator, 1882.
- OGDEN, UZIEL, b. Tp. of Toronto, 6 March, 1828; M.D., 1855; Prof. of Midwifery, etc., Toronto School of Medicine; founded, with others, *Can. Journal of Medical Science*.
- OGILVIE, HON. A. W., b. St. Michel, P.Q., 7 May, 1829; founded firm of A. W. Ogilvie & Co., millers, Montreal, 1814; retired, 1874; entd. Legislature, P.Q., 1867; Senator, 1881.
- OLIVER, COL. J. R., b. Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Eng., 16 Dec., 1834; Lient., R.A., 1855; served during the Indian mutiny, 1857-58 (medal and clasp; mentioned in despatch), the Bhootan campaign, 1864-65 (medal and clasp; mentioned in despatch); Brigade-Major at Aldershot, 1869; Prof. of Surveying and Military Topography, R. M. College, Can., 1877; Colonel, 1885; Commandant, 1885; is author of a text-book "On Practical Astronomy and Geodesy."
- O'REILLY, MILES, b. near Niagara Falls, Ont., 18 May, 1806; barrister, 1830; defended rebels at Hamilton, 1837; Judge District Ct. of Gore, 1837; resigned, 1853; Q.C., 1856; Master in Chancery, 1871.
- ORTON, G. T., b. Guelph, Ont., 1837; M.D., 1860; M.R.C.S. (Eng.), 1861; entd. Parlt., 1874; took part in N.W. campaign, 1885 (medal).
- OSLER, BRITTON BATH, b. Tecumseth, Ont., 19 June, 1839; LL.B., 1862; barrister, 1862; Clk. of the Peace and Co. Crown Atty., Wentworth, 1874; Q.C., 1880; removed to Toronto, 1882; retained with Mr. C. Robinson, Q.C., and Messrs. Burbridge, Casgrain and Scott, to represent the Crown at trial of Riel, 1885.
- OSLER, HON. FEATHERSTON, b. Newmarket, Ont., 4 Jan., 1838; barrister, 1860; Puisné Judge, Common Pleas, Ont., 1879; promoted to Ct. of Appeal, 1884; Commr. for revising Ont. Statutes, 1885.
- OSLER, WM., b. Tecumseth, Ont., 1849; M.D., 1872; Prof. of Physiology and Pathology, McGill Univ., 1874; F.R.C.P. (Lond.), 1883; Galstonian Prof. for year at same institution, 1884; Prof. of Clinical Medicine, Univ. of Pennsylvania, U.S., 1884; is the author of numerous papers on medical and biological subjects.
- OTTER, LT.-COL. WM. DILLON, b. Clinton, Ont., 3 Dec., 1843; joined Can. Volunteer Militia force, 1862; Lient.-Col. Queen's Own, 1875; commanded Wimbledon team, 1883; commandant "C" School of Infantry, Toronto, 1883; author of the *Guide, a Manual for the Canadian Militia* (2nd ed., 1885); commanded a brigade during the N.-W. campaign, 1885; (medal); Deputy. Adjt.-Genl. of Militia, Toronto, 1886.
- QUIMET, HON. G., b. Ste. Rose, P.Q., 3 June, 1823; advocate, 1844; entd. Parlt., 1858; Q.C., 1867; M.E.C. (P.Q.), 1867; *Batonnier Général* of the Bar of Quebec, 1875; Supdt. of Public Instruction, P.Q., 1876; D.C.L., 1877; *Académie Palms* of France, 1878; Hon. Commr. for Can. to Col. and Ind. Exhibition, 1886; Knight *Commandeur* Order of St. Gregory the Great, 1886; D.L., 1886.
- QUIMET, LT.-COL. J. A., b. at Ste. Rose, P.Q., 20 May, 1848; LL.B., 1869; advocate, 1870; entd. Parlt., 1873; Lient.-Col. 65th Batt., 1880; Q.C., 1880; took part in the N.-W. campaign, 1885; (medal).

- PACAUD, ERNEST, b. Three Rivers, P.Q., 25 Aug., 1850; advocate, 1872; founded *Journal d'Arthabaska*, 1877; prothonotary and Clk. of the Crown, Three Rivers, 1878; editor *La Concorde*, 1880; of *L'Electeur*, organ of the Liberal party, 1880.
- PAGE, JNO., b. Scot., 1815; endt. service Can. Govt., 1842; Chief Engineer Dept. of Public Works, 1863.
- PALMER, HON. A. L., b. Sackville, N.B., 28 Aug., 1820; barrister, 1846; Q.C., 1867; endt. Parlt., 1872; Judge in Equity Supreme Ct., N.B., 1879.
- PALMER, HON. E., b. Charlottetown, P.E.I., 1809; barrister, 1831; endt. Parlt., 1835; M.E.C., 1842; Q.C., 1857; Co. Ct. Judge, 1873; Chief Justice of P.E.I., 1874.
- PANET, COL., HON. C. E., b. Quebec, 17 Nov., 1830; Lieut.-Col. 9th Batt., 1866; Senator, 1874; Depty. Minr. of Militia, 1875; Colonel, 1886.
- PAPINEAU, HON. A., b. P.Q.; advocate, 1851; a Puisné Judge S.C., P.Q., 1876.
- PAQUET, HON. A. H., b. St. Outhbert, P.Q., 27 Sept., 1830; M.D.; endt. Parlt., 1863; Senator, 1875; a mem. Med. Faculty, Victoria College.
- PARDEE, HON. T. B., b. Grenville, Ont., 11 Dec., 1830; barrister, 1861; Co. Atty. Lambton, Ont., 1863; endt. Ont. Legislature, 1867; M.E.C., 1872.
- PARKER, HON. D. M., b. Windsor, N.S., 28 April, 1822; M.D., 1845; L.R.C.S. (Edin.), 1845; A.M., 1862; M.L.C. (N.S.), 1867; D.C.L., 1882.
- PASSMORE, SAMUEL F., b. Brantford, Ont., 1856; B.A., 1881; M. A., 1884; classical asst. Brantford Collegiate Institute, 1879; classical Master Orangeville High School, 1881; head master High School, Port Dover, 1882; principal St. Francis College, Richmond, P.Q., 1883-85.
- PATERSON, WM., b. Hamilton, Ont., 19 Sept., 1839; Mayor of Brantford, 1872; endt. Parlt., 1872.
- PATTERSON, HON. C. S., b. London, Eng., 1823; barrister, 1851; Q.C., 1872; Commr. for revising the statutes of Ont., 1874; Justice Ct. of Appeal, Ont., 1874; Commissioner for arranging uniform conditions of Fire Insurance, 1875; Commissioner for revising Ont. Statutes, 1885.
- PATTERSON, REV. GEO., b. Picton, N.S., 30 April, 1824; founded *Eastern Chronicle*, 1843, of which he became editor; ordained (Presb.), 1849; edited *Missionary Register*, 1850; *Christian Instructor*, 1856; *Missionary Record*, 1861; D.D.; author of a *History of the County of Picton* (1877); *The Doctrine of the Trinity Underlying the Revelation of Redemption*, &c.
- PATTERSON, J. C., b. Armagh, Irel., 1839; Mayor of Windsor, Ont.; endt. Ont. Legislature, 1875; endt. Parlt., 1882.
- PATTERSON, T. C., b. Patney, Wilts, Eng., 5 Oct., 1836; B.A., 1858; barrister, 1863; Commr. Paris Expn., 1867; Asst. Provl. Secy., Ont., 1897; manager and chief ed. *Toronto Mail* newspaper, 1872; postmaster of Toronto, 1879.
- PATTON, HON. JAS., b. Prescott, Ont., 10 June, 1824; barrister, 1845; LL.B., 1847; founded *Barrie Herald*, 1852; do. *Upper Canada Law Journal*, 1855; M.L.C., 1856; LL.D., 1858; Vice-Chancellor Toronto Univ., 1860; chairman Toronto Univ. Commission, 1861; Q.C., 1862; Sol.-Genl., U.C., 1862; genl. mangr. English and Scottish Invest. Co. of Can., 1878; Collector of Customs, Toronto, 1881.
- PELLETTIER, HON. CHAS. A. P., b. Rivière Ouelle, P.Q., 22 Jan., 1837; barrister, 1860; B. C. L., 1858; endt. Parlt., 1869; P. C., 1877; Senator, 1877; Presdt. Can. Comm. Paris Expn., 1878; C.M.G., 1878.
- PELLETTIER, HON. H. C., b. Cacouna, P.Q., 28 Nov., 1840; B.A., 1863; B.C.L., 1865; advocate, 1866; Q.C., 1879; Puisné Judge Superior Ct., P.Q., 1886.

AGES AND OTHER DATA RESPECTING LIVING CANADIAN PUBLIC MEN.

- PERLEY, H. F., b. St. John, N.B. 1831; entd. service of N.B., as an engineer, 1848; construction G.T. Railway, 1854; resident engineer construction E. & N.A. Railway, N.B., 1856; Provl. Engineer, N.S., 1863; agent for contractors construction Underground Railway, London, 1865; engr. Department Public Works, Can., 1872; Chief Engineer, do., 1879; member Montreal Ice Flood Comm., 1886.
- PETERS, HON. J. H., b. St. John, N. B., 9 Jan., 1812; barrister, 1837; M.L.C.; Sol.-General, 1838; Assistant Judge, S. C., P. E. I., 1848.
- PINKHAM, VERY REV. W. C., b. St. John's, Nfld., 1844; ordained priest, 1869; Chief Supdt. of Protestant Schools, Man., 1871; resigned, 1883; B.D., 1879; Archdeacon of Manitoba, 1881.
- PIPES, HON. WM. T., b. Amherst, N.S., 15 April, 1850; barrister, 1875; entd. N.S. Legislature, 1882; Premier of N.S., 1882-84.
- PIRIE, A. F., b. Guelph, Ont., 1849; editor of the *Toronto Sun*, 1874; asst. ed. *Toronto Telegram*, 1876; editor, 1878.
- PLAMONDON, HON. M. A., b. Quebec, 16 Oct., 1823; journalist, 1842; advocate, 1846; founded *l'Institut Canadien*, Quebec, 1848; *Le National* newspaper, 1855; Puisné Judge S.C. (P.Q.), 1874.
- PLUMB, HON. J. B., b. East Haven, Conn., 1818; entd. Parlt., 1874; Senator, 1883; acting Govt. leader of the Senate 1886; Confederation medal, 1886.
- POISSON, M. J. A., b. Gentilly, P.Q., 14 March, 1849; advocate, 1873; Registrar of Arthabaska, P.Q., 1873; author of *Chants Canadiens* (1884), and of many other meritorious contributions to French Canadian poetical literature.
- POLETTE, HON. A., b. Pointe-aux-Trembles, P.Q., 25 August, 1807; advocate, 1828; entd. Parlt., 1848; Q.C., 1854; Commr. for consolidating the laws, 1856; Puisné Judge S.C. (P.Q.), 1860; retired, 1880; Royal Commr. C. Pacific Railway enquiry, 1873.
- POPE, HON. J. H., b. Compton, P.Q., 1824; entd. Parlt., 1857; P.C., 1871.
- POTTINGER, D., b. Picton, N.S., 7 Oct., 1843; entd. service N.S. Railway, 1863; cashier, 1871; station master Intercolonial Railway, Halifax, 1872; general storekeeper, 1874; chief supt., 1879.
- POTTS, REV. JNO., b. Fermanagh, Irel., 1838; ordained (Methodist), 1861; D.D., 1878; has served at London, Hamilton, Montreal, and Toronto, and is widely celebrated for his eloquence.
- POWELL, GRANT, b. Toronto, Sept., 1819; served as an officer of militia, 1836-37; entd. public service, 1839; Under Secy. of State, 1883.
- POWELL, COL. WALKER, b. Waterford, Ont., 20 May, 1828; entd. Parlt., 1857; Deputy. Adjt.-Genl. of Militia, U.C., 1862; do. do. for Domn. 1868; Adjt.-Genl., 1875.
- PRINGLE, J. F., b. Valenciennes, France, 27 June, 1816; barrister, 1838; Clk. of the Peace and Co. Atty., S. D., and Glengarry, Ont., 1858; Junior Co. Ct. Judge, do., 1878.
- PROUDFOOT, HON. WM., b. Perthshire, Scot., 9 Nov., 1823; barrister, 1849; Master and Deputy. Regr. of Chancery, Hamilton, Ont., 1851; Q.C., 1872; vice-Chancellor of Ont., 1874; Presdt. Ont. Bribery and Conspiracy Com., 1884.
- PROVANCHER, REV. L., b. Bécancour, P.Q., 1820; withdrew from Ministry owing to ill health, 1869; author of *Le Verger Canadien* (1862); the *Floire Canadienne* (do.), and other works on natural history and botany; founded *Le Naturaliste Canadien* (1868); D. Sc., 1880.
- PROVENCHER, J. A. N., b. La Baie du Febvre, P.Q., 6 Jan., 1843; founded *La Sentinelle* (1862); advocate, 1864; chief editor *La Minerve*, 1866; mem. provisional Council, N.W.T., 1869; Indian Commr., do., 1870; chief editor *La Presse*, 1884-85.
- RACINE, RT. REV. A., b. St. Ambroise, P.Q., 26 Jan., 1822; ordained priest, 1844; served at Malbâte, St. Joseph de la Beauce, Quebec and other places, 1844-74; first R. C. Bishop of Sherbrooke, P.Q., 1874.

- RACINE, RT. REV. D., b. St. Ambroise, P.Q., 24 Jan., 1828; ordained priest, 1853; Vicar-Genl. of Quebec, 1871; first R. C. Bishop of Chicoutimi, P.Q., 1878.
- RAINVILLE, HON. H. F., b. P.Q.; LL.B., 1861; advocate, 1862; Puisné Judge S.C. (P.Q.), 1876-86.
- RAMSAY, HON. T. K., b. Ayr, Scot., 2 Sept. 1826; M.A., 1855; Secy. Com. for codifying the laws, 1859; Q.C., 1867; founded *Lower Canada Jurist*; author of various law works; Asst. Judge S.C. (P.Q.), 1870; D.C.L., 1872; Puisné Judge, Queen's Bench, 1873.
- RAND, T. H., b. Cornwallis, N.S., 1835; A.M., 1863; Prof. English and Classics, Provl. Normal Sch., Truro, N.S., 1860; Chief Supdt. of Education, N.S., 1864; estd. Journal of Education, N.S., 1865; Chief Supdt. of Education, N.B., 1871; D.C.L., 1874; Prof. of Didactics, Acadia College, N.S., 1883; of Christian Ethics and Mental Science, McMaster College, Toronto, 1885; Principal Woodstock College, 1886.
- RANKIN, ARTHUR MCKEE, b. Sandwich, Ont., 6 Feb. 1844; made his professional début as an actor, Rochester, N.Y., 1861; returned to stage, 1863; one of his original characters is *Rip Van Winkle*.
- READE, JOHN, b. Ballyshannon, Donegal, Irel., 1838; came to Can., 1856; estd. *Montreal Literary Mag.*, same year; author of *The Prophecy of Mentin and other poems* (1870); has been for many years one of the editors of the *Montreal Gazette*, and both as poet and journalist enjoys a wide popularity.
- REDDIN, D. O'M., b. Charlottetown, P.E.I., 1830; barrister, 1852; Sol.-Genl., P.E.I., 1852; Atty.-Genl., 1867; Co. Ct. Judge, 1873; Revising Officer, 1885.
- REID, REV. WM., b. Aberdeenshire, Scot., 1816; M.A., 1833; licensed (Presb.), 1839; ordained, 1840; editor *Eccelesiastical and Missionary Record*; Moderator, 1851, 1873, 1879; D.D., 1876.
- RICHARDS, HON. A. N., b. Brockville, Ont., 8 Dec., 1822; barrister, 1848; entd. Parlt., 1863; M.E.C., 1863; Q.C., 1863; Provisional Atty.-Genl., N.W.T., 1869; Lieut.-Gov. of B.C., 1875-81.
- RICHARDS, HON. S., b. Brockville, Ont., 1820; barrister, 1844; Q.C., 1858; entd. Ont. Legislature, 1867; M.E.C., 1867; Treasurer Law Society, Ont., 1877.
- RICHARDS, SIR W. B., b. Brockville, Ont., 2 May, 1815; barrister, 1837; entd. Parlt., 1848; Q.C., 1850; M.E.C., 1851; Puisné Judge, Common Pleas, Ont., 1853; Chief Justice of do., 1863; Chief Justice of Ont., 1868; Arbitrator for Ont. North-Western boundary, 1874; Chief Justice Supreme Ct. of Can., 1875; Depky. to the Gov.-Genl. of Can., 1876, 1878; -Knighthd, 1877; Confederation medal, 1885.
- RICHARDSON, LT.-COL. HUGH, b. London, Eng., 1826; Co. Atty., Oxford, Ont., 1857; Chief Clk. Dept. of Justice, 1872; Stipendiary Magistrate, N.W.T., 1876; presided at trial of Riel for high treason, 1885.
- RICHEY, M. H., b. Windsor, N.S., 10 June, 1828; barrister, 1850; Mayor of Halifax, 1864; Q.C., 1873; entd. Parlt., 1878; Lieut.-Gov. of N.S., 1883; D.C.L., 1884.
- RIDLEY, RT. REV. WM., a missionary in India, 1866; Chaplain Eng. Ch., Dresden, 1869; Bishop of Caledonia, B.C., 1879.
- RITCHIE, SIR W. J., b. Annapolis Royal, N.S., 26 Oct., 1813; barrister, 1838; entd. Parlt., 1846; M.E.C., 1854; Q.C., 1854; Puisné Judge, S.C. (N.B.), 1855; Chief Justice of N.B., 1865; Puisné Judge, Supreme Ct. of Can., 1875; Chief Justice of Can., 1879; -Depty. Governor, 1879; Knighthd, 1881.
- RITCHIE, HON. J. W., b. Annapolis Royal, N.S., 26 March, 1808; barrister, 1832; M.L.C., (N.S.) 1864; Commr. for consolidating the Statutes, N.S.; M.E.C., 1864; Senator, 1867; Judge Supreme Ct., N.S., 1870; Judge in Equity, 1873-83.
- ROBERTS, C. G. D., b. Douglas, N.B., 10 Jan., 1860; B.A., 1879; head master Grammar and High School, Chatham, N.B., 1879; Principal York St. School, Fredericton, N.B., 1881; M.A., 1881; author of *Orion*, and other poems (1880); editor *Toronto Week* (1884); retired; Prof. of Eng. literature and French, King's College, N.S., 1885.

AGES AND OTHER DATA RESPECTING LIVING CANADIAN PUBLIC MEN.

- ROBERTSON, ANDREW, b. Paisley, Scot., 18 June, 1827; came to Can., 1853, and is senior partner in the extensive wholesale firm of Robertson, Linton & Co., Montreal; is Presdt. Montreal Gen. Hospital; of the Royal Canadian Insurance Co., and of the Bell Telephone Co.; Chairman Board of Harbour Commrs., Montreal; and hon. Corresponding Secy. of the Royal Colonial Institute; has been Presdt. Montreal Bd. of Trade, and of the Dominion Bd. of Trade.
- ROBERTSON, HON. J. G., b. Stuartfield, Scot., 1 Jan., 1820; Mayor of Sherbrooke; entd. legislature, P.Q., 1867; M.E.C., 1869.
- ROBERTSON, JOHN ROSS, b. Toronto, 28 Dec., 1841; founded *Upper Can. College Times*, 1857; *Young Canada*, a monthly, 1859; publisher of the *Gleaner*, 1862-64; founded Toronto *Daily Telegraph*, 1866; London (Eng.) correspondent Toronto *Globe*, 1871; founded Toronto *Daily Telegram*, 1876, of which he remains the proprietor; one of the founders of the Lakeside Home for little children, 1883.
- ROBERTSON, THOS., b. Ancaster, Ont., 25 Jan., 1827; barrister, 1852; Q.C., 1873; bench of the Law Society of U.C., 1874; entd. Parlt., 1878.
- ROBINSON, CHAS. J., b. Dublin, Irel., 1816; barrister, 1842; Co. Ct. Judge, Lambton, Ont., 1855.
- ROBINSON, C. B., b. Thorah, Ont., 1837; editor *Beaverton Post*, 1857; founded *Canada Presbyterian*, 1871, of which he is the editor.
- ROBINSON, LT.-COL. C. W., b. Toronto, 1836; entd. Rifle Brigade, 1857; and served in the Indian Mutiny, and during Ashantee war and Zulu Campaign; Lieut., 1860; Capt., 1870; Lieut.-Col., 1879; is now Deputy. Asst. Adjt.-Genl. at Aldershot.
- ROBINSON, CHRISTOPHER, b. Toronto, 1828; B.A. (Jameson Medalist), 1846; barrister, 1850; M.A., 1853; Q.C., 1863; was for many years editor in chief of the Ont. Law Reports; resigned 1885; is one of the leaders of the Ont. Bar, and has been retained in many leading and important cases; retained with Mr. B. B. Osler, Q.C., and others to represent the Crown at trial of Riel, 1885.
- ROBINSON HON. J. B., b. Toronto, 21 Feb., 1821; barrister, 1844; Mayor of Toronto, 1856; entd. Parlt., 1857; M.E.C., 1862; Lieut.-Gov. of Ontario, 1880.
- ROBITTAILE, HON. T., b. Varennes, P.Q., 29 Jan., 1834; M.D., 1858; entd. Parlt., 1861; P.C., 1873; Lieut.-Gov. of Quebec, 1879-84; Senator, 1885.
- ROBSON, HON. JNO., b. Perth, Ont., 14 March, 1824; a journalist; entd. Legislature, B.C., 1866; M.E.C., 1883.
- ROE, REV. HY., b. 1829; ordained priest, 1852; B.A., 1855; St. Matthew's, Quebec, 1855; St. Ann's, Richmond, 1868; M.A.; B.D.; Prof. of Divinity at Lennoxville, 1873; Vice-Principal, 1882; D.D.; author of many sermons and pamphlets; has been for many years the Can. correspondent of a leading London religious newspaper.
- ROGERS, RT. REV. JAS., b. Mount Charles, Donegal, Irel., 11 July, 1826; ordained priest, 1851; Prof. St. Mary's College, Halifax, 1859; first R. C. Bishop of Chatham, N.B., 1860.
- ROSE, G. M., b. Wick, Scot., 14 March, 1829; founded *Merrickville Chronicle*, 1856; Govt. printer, 1860; Grand Worthy Patriarch, Sons of Temperance, Canada East, 1861; and Prov. of Ontario, 1872, 1880 and 1881; Most Worthy Associate of National Division Sons of Temperance of America, 1880, 1881; Pre-dt. Toronto Bd. of Trade, 1882; and Treasurer, 1883-84.
- ROSE, THE RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN, b. Aberdeenshire, Scot., 1821; Q.C., 1848; M.A., 1870; entd. Parlt., 1857; Sol.-Genl., L.C., 1857; M.E.C., 1858; British Commr. Oregon Treaty, 1864; P.C., 1869; K.C.M.G., 1870; Financial Commr. for Can. in London, 1870; Baronet, 1872; G.C.M.G., 1878; Receiver Genl. of the Duchy of Cornwall, 1883; P.C. (Eng.), 1886; is a dir. of the Bank of British Columbia, and of the London and Westminster Banks, and has been a mem. of several Royal Commissions in Eng.
- ROSE, HON. JOHN E., b. Willowdale, near Toronto, 1844; M.A., 1864; barrister, 1867; Q.C., 1881; Puisné Judge Common Pleas, Ont., 1883; Commr. for revising Ont. Statutes, 1885.

- ROSS, HON. ALEX. M., b. Dundee, Scot., 20 April, 1828; Treasurer of Huron and Bruce, 1858; of Huron, 1866; entd. Ont. Legislature, 1875; M.E.C., 1883.
- ROSS, ALEX. MILTON, b. Belleville, Ont., 13 Dec., 1832; army surgeon, Republic of Nicaragua, 1856; M.D., 1860; M.A., 1867; Mem. Coll. Phys. and Surg. Ont., 1880; also of Quebec and Man.; author of *Recollections of an Abolitionist* (1867); *Birds of Canada* (1872); *Butterflies and Moths of Canada* (1873); *Flora of Canada* (1873); *Forest Trees of Canada* (1874); *The Ferns and Wild Flowers of Canada* (1877); *Mammals, Reptiles and Fresh Water Fish of Canada* (1878); has received various Foreign decorations; is a Fellow of the Royal Soc. of Literature, and of the Linnean and Zoological Societies of Eng., and a mem. of many Foreign Scientific bodies.
- ROSS, HON. GEO. WM., b. Middlesex, Ont., 18 Sept., 1841; journalist; entd. Parlt., 1872; Minr. of Education, Ont., 1883; hon. Commr. Col. and Ind. Exhibition, 1886.
- ROSS, HON. JNO. J., b. Ste. Anne de la Pêrade, P.Q., about 1829; M.D., entd. Can. Assembly, 1861; Commons, 1867; M.L.C., Que., 1867; M.E.C., 1873; Premier of Quebec, 1884.
- ROSS, HON. WM., b. Boulardine Island, N.S., 1825; entd. Parlt., 1859; P.C., 1873; Collr. of Customs, Halifax, 1874.
- ROSS, W. A., b. Ardross, Scot., 1815; B.A., 1855; barrister, 1859; Co. Ct. Judge, Carleton, Ont., 1874.
- ROULEAU, HON. C. B., b. Isle Verte, P.Q., 13 Dec., 1840; *Diplôme pour Académie* (Laval); advocate, 1868; Inspector of Schools, Dist. of Ottawa, 1861; Dist. Magistrate, Ottawa, 1876; Stipendiary Magistrate, N.W.T., 1883.
- ROUTHIER, HON. A. B., b. St. Placide, P.Q., 8 May, 1839; advocate, 1861; Q.C., 1873; Puisné Judge S. C. (P.Q.), 1873; D.L., 1880; Prof. of International Law, Laval, 1880; LL.D., 1883; Royal Commr. to enquire into affairs North Shore railway, 1885; author of various literary works.
- ROY, REV. JAS., b. Montreal, 12 Nov., 1834; ordained (Meth.), 1854; B.A., 1868; headmaster Cobourg Grammar Sch., 1869; M.A., 1871; Examiner in French, Toronto Univ., 1874; left Methodist ministry and formed Congregational Ch., 1877; * entd. Ch. of Eng., 1882; LL.D., 1883.
- ROYAL, HON. JOSEPH, b. Repentigny, P.Q., 7 May, 1837; editor *La Minerve*, 1857; founded *L'Ordre*, 1859; one of the founders of *La Revue Canadienne*, 1864; advocate, 1864; founded *Le Nouveau Monde*, 1867; *Le Mitis*, 1871; entd. Man. Legislature, 1870; Speaker, 1871; Supdt. of Education, Manitoba, 1871; M.E.C. (N.W.T.), 1873; LL.D.; Commr. for consolidating the Statutes, of Man., 1877; Vice Chancellor Man. Univ., 1877; Commr., 1870; Confederation medal, 1885.
- RYAN, CARROLL, b. Toronto, 3 Feb., 1839; served in the Turkish Contingent during the Crimean War; editor *Volunteer Review*, Ottawa, for some years; founded *Ottawa Mail*, 1870; *Ottawa Sun*, 1884; author of *Oscar and other Poems* (1857); *Songs of a Wanderer* (1867); *The North West Territories of Canada* (1875), the latter prepared by order of the Can. Govt.
- RYAN, JOSEPH O., b. Dunnville, Ont., 18 Dec., 1841; barrister, 1869; ed. *British American*, Kingston, Ont.; entd. Parlt., 1874; Co. Ct. Judge, Man., 1882; Revising Officer, 1885.
- RYCKMAN, REV. E. B., b. Flamboro' West, Ont., 22 March, 1830; licensed (Meth.), 1857; Principal Dundas Wesleyan Institute; D.D., 1879.
- RYKEER, J. C., b. St. Catharines, Ont., 10 March, 1832; barrister, 1854; entd. Parlt., 1860; Presdt. Ag. and Arts Assn. of Ont., 1865, 1880; has been Warden of Lincoln 5 times; Q.C., 1881.

* *Explanation*: An adverse decision having been officially given against Mr. Roy's views of the comprehensiveness of the "Legal Standards" of Methodist Theology, he resigned his position as a Methodist minister; and having been unexpectedly supported by the majority of his congregation, he formed them into a Congregational Church, in accordance with the Statutes of the Province of Quebec.

AGES AND OTHER DATA RESPECTING LIVING CANADIAN PUBLIC MEN.

- ST. JOHN, F. E. MOLYNEUX, b. Newcastle, Eng., 28 Nov., 1838; Lieut. Royal Marine Lt. Infantry, 1855; and served under Sir C. T. Van Straubenzie on the China expedition of 1856-58, including the blockade of the Canton river, the landing before, storm and capture of the city; came to Can., 1858; accompanied Wolseley's Red River expedition as correspondent *Toronto Globe*, 1870; became clk. of the Manitoba Assembly, 1871; was afterwards Asst. Indian Commr. and Sheriff of the N. W. T.; Indian Commr., 1878; returning to Eng. he became Emigration Agent and London Secy. for Can. Pacific Railway; author of *A Sea of Mountains*, an account of Lord Dufferin's tour in B.C.
- SANGSTER, CHAS. b. Kingston, Ont., 16 July, 1822; editor *Amherstburg Courier*, 1849; author of *St. Lawrence and the Saguenay and other Poems* (1865); *Hesperus and other Poems and Lyrics* (1866).
- SCADDING, REV. H. V., b. Devonshire, Eng., 1813; B.A., 1837; M.A., 1840; ordained priest, 1838; Classical Master, U.C. Col., 1838; Rector of Ch. of Holy Trinity, Toronto, 1847; resigned, 1875; D.D., 1852, 1867; author of *Shakespeare the Seer—The Interpreter*, (1864); *Truth's Resurrections* (1865); *Christian Pantheism* (1865); *Toronto of Old* (1873); *Protopyography* (1877); *Memoirs of the Four Decades of York, Upper Canada* (in the Semi-Centennial Memorial Volume of Toronto), 1884; *A Boy's Books Then and Now* (a series of papers on early educational manuals), 1884; has been Presdt. Canadian Institute; Confederation medal, 1885.
- SCHREIBER, C., b. Colchester, Eng., 14 Dec., 1831; C.E.; entd. Govt. service, 1868; Chief Engineer Govt. Railways in operation, 1873; Chief Engineer Can. Pacific Railway, 1880; Royal Commr. Court of Railway Claims, 1886.
- SCHULTZ, HON. J. C., b. Amherstburg, Ont., 1 Jan., 1840; M.D., 1860; leader of Can. party during Red River Rebellion, 1869; entd. Parlt., 1871; M.E.C., (N.W.T.), 1872; Senator, 1882.
- SCHURMAN, J. G., b. Freetown, P.E.I., 22 May, 1854; Gilchrist scholar for Dominion, 1875; B.A. in London University winning the University Scholarship in Philosophy, 1877; M.A., 1878; Hume Scholar in Political Economy, Univ. Coll., London, 1877-80; D. Sc. (Edin.), 1878; Hibbert Travelling Fellow in Germany, 1878-80; Prof. Logic and Political Economy, Acadia Coll., N.S., 1880; Examiner in Philosophy and Pol. Economy, Toronto Univ., 1881; Prof. of Metaphysics, Dalhousie Univ., Halifax, 1882-85; Prof. Cornell Univ., 1885; author of *Kantian Ethics and the Ethics of Evolution* (1882).
- SCOTT, A. F., b. Chingouacousy, Ont., 1 July, 1828; barnster, 1858; Co. Ct. Judge, Peel, Ont., 1866; Master in Chancery, 1869; mem. Scott, Ont. Bribery Com., 1884; Revising Officer, 1885.
- SCOTT, LT.-COL. THOS., b. Lanark, Ont., 1841; journalist, 1861; has been for many years in Volunteer Militia Service; commanded a company of Ont. Rifles in the Red River Expeditionary Force under Col. (now Lord) Wolseley, 1870; and commanded second expedition sent to Red River, 1871; Mayor of Winnipeg, 1877; entd. Man. Leg., 1880; commanded 91st Batt. during N.W. campaign, 1885; (medal); Presdt. Lib. Cons. Union of Manitoba, 1886.
- SCOTT, HON. R. W., b. Prescott, Ont., 24 Feb., 1825; Mayor of Ottawa, 1852; entd. Parlt., 1857; Q.C., 1867; Speaker Ont. Assembly, 1871; M.E.C. (Ont.), 1871; P.C., 1873; Senator, 1874; author of Ontario Separate School Act, and of the Canada Temperance Act.
- SENECAL, L. A., b. Boucherville, P.Q., about 1831; entd. Parlt., 1867; retired, 1872; entd. Legislature, P.Q., 1867; retired, 1871; Presdt. Richelieu and Ont. Navigation Co., 1883; was Genl. Suptd. North Shore Railway, and Presdt of Mont. City Passenger Railway Co. for some years.
- SENKLER, E. J., b. Docking, Eng., 29 Jan., 1835; barnster, 1860; Co. Atty., 1863; and Clk. of the Peace, 1876, Leeds and Grenville, Ont.; Q.C. (Ont.), 1876; Co. Ct. Judge, Lincoln, Ont., 1876; Commr. Ont. Bribery and Conspiracy Com., 1884; Revising officer, 1885.

- SENKLER, Wm. S., b. Docking, Eng., 15 Jan. 1838; barrister, 1861; Co. Ct. Judge, Lanark, Ont., 1873; Revising officer, 1885.
- SHANLY, WALTER, b. Stradbally, Queen's Co., Irel.; C.E.; entd. public service as resident engineer Beauharnois Canal, 1843; do. Welland Canal; Engineer Ottawa and Prescott Railway, 1851; do. Western division Grand Trunk Railway, 1851; do. Ottawa and French River Navigation Surveys, 1856; Genl. Manager Grand Trunk Railway, 1858; entd. Parlt., 1863; Engineer Hoosac Mountain Tunnel, Mass., 1868; mem. Montreal Ice Floods Comm., 1886.
- SHERATON, REV. J. P., b. St. John, N.B., 1841; B.A., 1862; M.A.; ordained, 1865; rector of Picton, N.S.; Principal and Prof. Exegetical Theology, Wycliffe College, Toronto, 1877; D.D., 1882; is editor *Evangelical Churchman*.
- SICOTTE, HON. L. V., b. Ste. Famille, P.Q., 7 Nov., 1812; advocate, 1838; entd. Parlt., 1851; M.E.C., 1853; Q.C., 1854; Speaker, 1856; Puisné Judge, S.C. (P.Q.), 1863.
- SULLIVAN, RT. REV. A. W., Chaplain of Darmstadt; Bishop of New Westminster, B.C., 1879.
- SKINNER, LT.-COL. J.A., b. Tain, Scot., 1826; Lieut.-Col. Commanding 13th V.M., with which he was present at Ridgeway, 1866; organized and commanded first colonial "team" of riflemen present at Wimbledon, 1871; sat in Parlt., 1874-82.
- SMITH, HON. SIR D. A., b. Morayshire, Scot., 1821; was for some years resident Governor and Chief Comr. Hudson's Bay Co.; Special Commr. to enquire into causes, Red River insurrection, 1869; M.E.C. (N.W.T.), 1870; entd. Parlt., 1871; Dir. Can. Pacific Railway Co., 1880; Vice-Presdt. Bank of Montreal, 1882; Presdt. Manitoba South Western Railway, 1884; Confederation medal, 1885; is a Governor of McGill Univ., and gave \$120,000 to constitute a special course or College for Women in connection with that institution, the endowment being known as the "Donalds Endowment for the higher education of Woman;" in conjunction with Sir Geo. Stephen, founded the Montreal scholarship, tenable for 3 years, and open to residents of Montreal and its neighbourhood, of the Royal College of Music of London, 1885; K.C.M.G., 1886.
- SMITH, HON. FRANK, b. Richfield, Armagh, Irel., 1821; Mayor of London, Ont., 1866; Senator, 1871; P.C., 1882; is Presdt. Lond. and Ont. Invest. Co., of the Home Savings and Loan Co., of the Toronto City Passenger Railway Co., and of Northern Railway Co.
- SMITH, GOLDWIN, b. Reading, Eng., 13 Aug., 1823; M.A., 1847; barrister, 1847; Secy. Royal Com. on University Reform; Regius Prof. Modern History, Oxford, 1858; resigned, 1866; Mem. Popular Education Committee, 1858; LL.D., 1864; Prof. English and Constitutional History, Cornell Univ., 1868; came to Can., 1871; edited *Canadian Monthly*, 1872; founded the *Nation*, 1874; founded the *Bystander*, 1880; D.C.L., 1882; founded the *Week*, 1884; author of *Lectures on the Study of History* (1861), and other works.
- SMITH, REV. JAS. K., b. Aberdeen, Scot., 11 April, 1827; A.M.; ordained, 1853; pastor Knox Ch., Galt, Ont., 1874; Moderator Genl. Assen. Presb. Ch. in Can., 1886.
- SMITH, HON. H. W., b. St. Kitts, W.I., 1826; barrister, 1849; entd. N. S. Legislature, 1867; M.E.C., 1871; Puisné Judge, S. C., (N.S.), 1875.
- SMITH, L. W., b. Stonehouse, Devon, Eng., 29 Nov., 1820; barrister, 1844; D.C.L., 1852; Vice-Chancellor Toronto Univ., 1873; Chairman Com. of Enquiry, Northern Railway 1876; is Presdt. Building and Loan Assn., Toronto, and of the Superior Silver Mining and Land Co., and a Dir. of many other important organizations.
- SMITH, HON. SIDNEY, b. Port Hope, Ont., 16 Oct., 1823; barrister, 1846; Warden, N. & Durham, 1853; entd. Parlt., 1854; M.E.C., 1858; M.L.C., 1861; Q.C., 1862; Inspector of Registry Offices, Ont., 1866.
- SMITH, WALTER H., b. Canonbury, London, Eng., 12 Sept., 1852; came to Can., 1874; journalist, 1874; Astronomical ed. *Vennor's Weather Bulletin*, 1882; associate editor *Vennor's Almanac*, 1884, of which he became the publisher, 1885; 1st Presdt. Astro-Meteorological Ass'n, Oct., 1884.
- SMITHE, HON. WM., b. Northumberland, Eng., 30 June, 1842; entd. B. C. Legislature, 1841; M.E.C., 1878; Premier of B. C., 1883.

AGES AND OTHER DATA RESPECTING LIVING CANADIAN PUBLIC MEN.

- SMITHERS, C. F., b. London, Eng., 25 Nov., 1822; came to Can. 1847; and was for 11 years in service of the Bank of B.N.A.; joined Bank of Montreal, 1858; Gen'l Manager, 1879; President, 1881.
- SOMERSET, J. B., b. Westmeath, Irel., 1843; Insp. of Schools, Lincoln, Ont.; do. Winnipeg, 1882; Provl. Supdt. of Education, Man., 1883.
- SPRY, DAN'L, b. Burritt's Rapids, Ont., 29 Nov., 1835; ent'd public service, 1854; Post Office Inspector, East Toronto, 1876; transferred to Barrie, 1879; Grand Master of the Free Masons of Can., 1882; he also holds other high and important offices in the Masonic body.
- STEADMAN, HON. JAS., b. Moncton, N.B., 1818; barrister, 1846; entd. Parl., 1854; M. E. C. (N.B.), 1860; Q. C., 1867; Co. Ct. Judge, 1869; Revising Officer, 1885.
- STEPHEN, SIR GEO., b. Duftown, Banff, Scot., 5 June, 1829; came to Can., and became a mem. of the wholesale dry goods firm of Wm. Stephen & Co., Montreal, 1850, and head of the firm, 1862; Presdt. of Bank of Montreal, 1876; of the Manitoba & Minneapolis Railway; of the Can. Pacific Railway, 1881; Confederation medal, 1885; created a Baronet, 1886; in conjunction with Sir D. A. Smith founded, in 1885, the Montreal Scholarship of the Royal College of Music, London.
- STEVENS, J. G., b. Edinburgh, Scot., 22 Feb., 1822; barrister, 1847; entd. Parl., 1861; Q. C., 1866; Co. Ct. Judge, N.B., 1867; Revising Officer, 1885.
- STEVENSON, LT.-COL. A. A., b. Riccarton, Scot., Jan. 29, 1829; entd. Montreal Field Battery of Artillery, 1855; Capt., 1856; Lt.-Col., 1867; Grand Master of the Free Masons of Can., 1868; has also been head of the Knights Templar; and Presdt. of the Council of Arts and Manufactures of Quebec.
- STEVENSON, HON. B. R., b. St. Andrews, N.B., 10 April, 1835; B.A., 1854; barrister, 1860; entd. N.B. Legislature, 1867; M.E.C., 1871; Speaker of Assembly, 1879; Q. C., 1881.
- STEVENSON, J. G., b. Niagara, Ont., 1 June, 1818; barrister, 1840; Clk. of the Peace, Haldimand, 1850; Co. Ct. Judge, 1855-84.
- STEWART, GEO., JR., b. city of New York, 26 Nov., 1848; founded *Stewart's Quarterly Magazine*, St. John, N.B., 1867; journalist, 1876; chief editor *Rose-Belford's Canadian Monthly*; editor Quebec *Morning Chronicle*, 1879; Presdt. of the Literary and Historical Soc., Quebec, 1885; author of *Story of the Great Fire in St. John, N.B., 1877*; *Canada Under the Administration of the Earl of Dufferin*, (1878); *Emerson the Thinker*, (1879); *Alcott the Concord Mystic*, (1880); *Frontenac*, (1882); *Thoreau, the Hermit of Walden*, (1882); F.R.G.S., 1885; D.C.L., 1886.
- STEWART, JNO. JAC., b. Williamsdale, Cumberland, N.S.; Principal Amherst Academy; called to the bar of N. S., 1874; one of the founders of the Halifax *Herald*, 1875; Presdt. Halifax *Herald* Publishing Co., 1877; and, since 1878, has had sole editorial management of that paper.
- STEWART, McLEOD, b. Ottawa, Ont., 1847; M. A., 1870; attorney, 1870; Presdt. Can. Atlantic Railway Co., 1886; and is a dir. of several other important business organizations.
- STRANGE, MAJ.-GEN. T. B., b. Merut, East Indies, 15 Sept., 1831; entd. R. A. as 2nd Lieut., 1851; retired with rank of Maj.-Gen'l, 1881; served during the Indian mutiny and was present at the siege and capture of Lucknow (medal); Commandant School of Gunnery, Quebec, 1871; Inspector of Artillery for Dorn., 1872; Commdt. of Artillery for Quebec, 1872; retired, 1882; commanded Alberta Field Forces, N.W. Campaign, 1885 (medal).

- STRATHY, H. S., b. Edinburgh, Scot., 29 Jan., 1832; entd. the service of the Gore Bank, Ont., 1850; Mangr. Can. Bank of Commerce, London, Ont., 1867; cashier, 1869; first cashier Federal Bank of Can., 1874; Gen. Manager, 1883; Cashier Traders' Bank, 1885.
- STREET, W. P. R., b. London, Ont., 13 Nov., 1841; barrister, 1864; LL.B., 1868; Q.C., 1883; Chairman N.W. Half-breed Comm., 1885.
- STRONG, HON. S. H., b. Dorsetshire, Eng., 1825; barrister, 1849; Commr. for Consolidating the Laws, 1856; Q.C., 1863; Vice-Chancellor, Ont., 1869; Justice of Appeal, 1874; Puisné Judge Supreme Ct. of Can., 1875.
- STUART, HON. ANDREW, b. Quebec, 1813; advocate, 1834; Q.C., 1854; Asst. Judge S. C. (P. Q.), 1859; Puisné Judge do., 1860; Chief Justice, 1885.
- STUART, JNO., b. Keith, Banffshire, Scot., 24 June, 1830; came to Can., 1848; entd. Parl't. 1874; a Director of the Can. Life Ass. Co., of the Wellington, Grey, and Bruce, and of the Hamilton and Lake Erie Railways; Presdt. of the Hamilton and North Western Railway; Presdt. of the Bank of Hamilton, 1881.
- SULLIVAN, RT. REV. ED., b. Irel.; ordained priest, 1857; Asst. Minr., St. George's, Montreal; Rector Trinity Ch., Chicago; Rector of Montreal; D.C.L., 1880-82; Bishop of Algoma, 1882; elected Bishop of Huron, but declined, 1883; D.D., 1882.
- SULLIVAN, HON. MICHAEL, b. Killarney, Irel., 13 Feb., 1838; M.D., 1858; Prof. of Anatomy, Royal College of Phys. and Surgs., Kingston, Ont.; of Surgery and Histology, 1866; Presdt. Can. Med. Assn. 1883; Senator, 1885; Purveyor to Forces, N. W. Campaign, 1885 (medal).
- SULLIVAN, HON. W. W., b. New London, P.E.I., 6 Dec., 1843; barrister, 1867; entd. Parl't., 1872; M.E.C. (P.E.I.), 1872; Q.C., 1876; Premier of P.E.I., 1879; mission to Eng., 1885-6.
- SULTE, BENJ. b. Three Rivers, P.Q., 17 Sept., 1841; editor of *Le Canada*, 1866; author of *Les Laurentiennes* (1870); *Histoire de la Ville des Trois Rivières* (1870); *Mélanges—Histoire et de Littérature* (1876); *Chants Nouveaux* (1880); *Histoire des Canadiens Français* (1881-85).
- SUTHERLAND, REV. ALEX., b. Tp. of Guelph, Ont., 17 Sept., 1833; licensed (Meth.), 1859; Secy.-Treas. Meth. Missionary Society, 1874; Secy. to Conference, 1878; D.D., 1879; author of *A Summer in Prairie Land* (1882).
- SWEATMAN, RT. REV. A., b. London, Eng., 19 Nov., 1834; B.A., 1859; ordained priest, 1860; founded Islington Youths' Institute, 1860; M.A., 1862; Head Master Hellmuth College, London, Ont., 1865; Bishop of Toronto, 1879; D.D., 1882; Presdt. Lon. Society for promoting christianity among the Jews, 1885.
- SWEENEY, RT. REV. J., b. Clones, Irel., May, 1821; ordained priest, 1844; 3rd R.C. Bishop of St. John, N.B., 1860.
- TACHE, MOST REV. A. A., b. Rivière du Loup, *en bas*, P. Q., 23 July, 1823; entd. the Novitiate of the Oblats, 1844; left for North-Western Missions, 1845; ordained priest, 1845; Missionary to Indian tribes in the interior, 1846; Bishop of Arath, and Coadjutor Bishop of St. Boniface, 1851; Bishop of St. Boniface, 1853; delegate from the Govt. of Can. to Fort Garry, 1869; 1st R. C. Archbishop of St. Boniface, 1871; Confederation medal, 1886; author of several works on the North-West.
- TACHE, JOS. CHARLES, b. Kamouraska, P.Q., 24 Dec., 1820; M.D.; entd. Parl't., 1847; Commr. Paris Exhibition, 1855; Legion of Honour of France, 1856; ed. *Le Courrier du Canada*, 1857; Prof. of Physiology at Laval, 1860; Inspector of Prisons, 1863; Deputy Minr. of Agriculture, 1864; Commr. Paris Exhibition, 1867; D.L., 1883; Confederation medal, 1886; author of many important works.
- TAILLON, HON. L. O., b. Terrebonne, P. Q. 26 Sept., 1849; advocate, 1865; entd. Legislature, P. Q., 1875; Speaker, 1881; Q.C., 1882; M.E.C., 1883.
- TANGUAY, REV. C., b. Quebec, 1819; ordained priest, 1843; since 1865 has been attached to the Department of Agriculture; author of *Répertoire Général du Clergé Canadien* (1836); *Dictionnaire Généalogique des Familles Canadiennes* (1 vol., 1871; 2 vol., 1886); D.L., 1883.

AGES AND OTHER DATA RESPECTING LIVING CANADIAN PUBLIC MEN.

- TARDIVAL, J. P. b. Covington, Ky., U.S., 2 Sept., 1851; came to Can., 1868; asst. ed. *Le Canadien*, 1874; founded *La Vérité*, of which he is the editor; author of several literary productions.
- TASCHEREAU, HIS EMINENCE CARDINAL E. A., b. Ste. Marie de la Beauce, P.Q., 17 Feb., 1820; ordained priest, 1842; Prof. Quebec Seminary, 1842; one of the founders of Laval University, 1852; D.C.L., 1856; Superior of the Quebec Seminary and *ex officio* Rector of Laval University, 1860; Vicar-General, 1862; 6th R. C. Archbishop of Quebec, 1871; Confederation medal, 1885; Cardinal, 1886.
- TASCHEREAU, HON. H. ELZEAR, b. Ste. Marie de la Beauce (P.Q.), 7 Oct., 1836; advocate, 1857; entd. Parlt., 1861; Q.C., 1867; Puisné Judge, S.C. (P.Q.), 1871; author of the *Criminal Law, with notes*, 1874-75; Puisné Judge, Supreme Ct. of Can., 1878.
- TASCHEREAU, HON. H. THOS., b. Quebec, 6 Oct., 1841; B.L., 1861; B.C.L., 1862; advocate, 1863; edited *Les Débats* (1862); *La Tribune* (1863); entd. Parlt., 1872; Puisné Judge, S.C. (P.Q.), 1878.
- TASCHEREAU, HON. JEAN THOS., b. Quebec, 12 Dec., 1814; advocate, 1836; LL.D., 1855; Prof. of Commercial Law, Laval Univ., 1855; Asst. Judge, S.C. (P.Q.), 1860, 1855, 1858; Q.C., 1860; Puisné Judge, S.C. (P.Q.), 1865; do. Queen's Bench, 1873; do. Supreme Ct. of Can., 1875-78.
- TASSE, JOSEPH, b. Montreal, 23 Oct., 1848; served for some years in the public service; edited *Le Canada*, 1867; *La Minerve*, 1869, 1880; and was a dir. of *La Revue Canadienne*; entd. Parlt., 1878; Presdt. Quebec Press Assn., 1883; author of *Les Canadiens de l'Ouest* (1878), and other important works.
- TESSIER, HON. U. J., b. Quebec, 4 May, 1817; advocate, 1839; Mayor of Quebec, 1851; entd. Parlt., 1851; LL.D., 1855; M.L.C., 1858; Speaker, 1863; founded *La Banque Nationale*, 1859; M.E.C., 1862; Senator, 1867; Puisné Judge, S.C. (P.Q.), 1873; do. Queen's Bench, 1875; is dean of the Faculty of Law in Laval University.
- THIBAUDEAU, HON. ISIDORE, b. Cap Santé, P.Q., 30 Sep., 1819; entd. Parlt., 1863; M.E.C., 1863; M.L.C., 1867.
- THIBAUT, CHAS., b. St. Athanase d'Iberville, P.Q., 16 Sep., 1840; Prof. of *Belles-lettres*, Ste. Marie de Monnoir, P.Q.; advocate, 1865; Alderman of Montreal, 1877-80; Secy. Bd. of Official Arbitrators of the Dominion, 1880; author of several pamphlets on national and political subjects.
- THORBURN, JAS., b. Queenston, Ont., 21 Nov., 1830; M.D., 1855; lecturer on Materia Medica, Toronto School of Medicine.
- THOMAS, J. WOLFE, b. in Eng., 9 Jan., 1834; came to Can., 1851; entd. service Bank of Upper Canada, 1853; Bank of Montreal, 1854; Manager of do. at Quebec, 1864; Genl. Manager Moisons Bank, 1870.
- THOMPSON, HON. J. S. D., b. Nov., 1844; barrister, 1865; Q.C., 1879; Counsel before Fishery Comm. at Halifax, 1877; entd. Parlt., 1877; M.E.C., 1878; Premier of N.S., 1882; Puisné Judge, Supreme Ct. N.S., 1882-85; P.C., 1885; Confederation medal, 1885.
- TILLEY, SIR S. L., b. Gagetown, N.B., 8 May, 1818; entd. Parlt., 1854; M.E.C., 1854; Premier of N.B., 1861; C.B., 1867; P.C., 1867; Lieut.-Gov. of N.B., 1873 and 1885; K.C.M.G., 1879.
- TITTON, JOHN, b. Lancaster, N.B., 27 March, 1837; entd. civil service, 1857; Civil Service Commr., 1880; commanded Wimbledon Team, 1882; Deputy Minr. of Fisheries, 1884.
- TOMS, I. F., b. Norfolk, Ont.; barrister, 1865; Dept. Judge, H. & Bruce, Ont., 1866; Junior Co. Ct. Judge, do., 1872; Senior, do., 1882; Revising Officer, 1885.
- TORRANCE, HON. F. W., b. Montreal, 16 July, 1823; M.A., 1844; advocate, 1848; Prof. of Roman Law, McGill Univ., 1854; B.C.L., 1856; Commr. St. Alban's raid, 1865; Puisné Judge, S.C. (P.Q.), 1868.

- TRAILL, MRS. C. P., b. in Eng., 1805; came to Can., 1833; author of the *Backwoods of Canada* (1855); the *Canadian Crusoes* (1852); *Studies of Plant Life in Canada* (1885).
- TREMAIN, B. E., b. Port Hood, N.S., 13 April, 1839; barrister, 1862; entd. Parlt., 1875; Co. Ct. Judge, N.S., 1876.
- TROW, JAS., b. Montgomeryshire, North Wales, 16 Dec., 1825; entd. Ont. legislature, 1867; Commons, 1872.
- TRUDEAU, T., b. Montreal, 28 Sept., 1826; C.E.; Secy. Dept. Public Works, 1859; Chief Engineer, 1864; Depty. Minr., 1864.
- TRUDEAU, HON. F. X. A., b. Ste. Anne de la Perade, P.Q., 28 April, 1838; advocate, 1861; editor *La Minerve*, 1860; founded *L'Etendard*, 1883; entd. legislature, 1871; Senator, 1873; Q.C., 1880; is Presdt. of the *Cercle Littéraire*, and of the *Union Catholique* of Montreal.
- TRUDELLÉ, REV. CHAS., b. Charlesbourg, P.Q., 28 Jan., 1822; ordained priest, 1845; Prof. Quebec Seminary, 1848-50; is now Superior Coll. of Ste. Anne, P.Q.; has written largely.
- TRUTCH, HON. J. W., b. Bath, Eng., 18 Jan., 1826; Chief Commr. Lands and Works, B.C., 1864; Lieut.-Gov. of B.C., 1871-76; C.M.G., 1877; resident agent of Can. Govt. in B.C., 1879.
- TUPPER, SIR CHAS., b. Amherst, N.S., 2 July, 1821; M.D. (Edin.), 1843; M.R.C.S. (Edin.), 1861; entd. Parlt., 1855; M.E.C., 1857; A.M., 1862; Premier of N.S., 1864; C.B., 1867; Presdt. Can. Med. Assn., 1867; P.C., 1870; K.C.M.G., 1879; D.C.L. (Acadia), 1882; High Commr. for Can. in London, 1882; Grand Cordon of the Order of Leopold, 1885; G.C.M.G., 1886; L.L.D. (Camb.), 1886.
- URE, REV. ROBT., b. Lanarkshire, Scot., Jan., 1823; ordained (Presb.), 1850; D.D., 1876; lectured for 2 years on Apologetics at Knox College, and on Homiletics at Queen's College.
- USSHER, RT. REV., B. B., b. Dublin, Irel., 6 Augt., 1845; came to Can. 1875; has served as Rector of Christ Ch., Toronto, and St. Bartholomew's, Montreal; Bishop Reformed Episcopal Ch. in Can. and Newfoundland, 1882.
- VAIL, HON. WM. B., b. Sussex Vale, N.B., 1823; entd. N.S. Legislature, 1867; M.E.C., 1867; Commons, 1874; P.C., 1874.
- VALLÉE, R. P., b. St. Thomas, P.Q., 28 May, 1848; editor *Le Courrier du Canada*; sat in Parlt., 1878-82.
- VANASSE, FABIEN, b. St. David, P.Q., 6 Nov., 1849; Presdt. *L'Institut Légal*, 1873; advocate, 1875; vice-Presdt. Club Cartier, 1877-79; editor of *L'Opinion Publique*; ed. of *Le Monde*, Montreal; Presdt. Quebec Press Assn., 1885.
- VAN HORNE, WM. C., b. Will Co., Illinois, Feb. 1843; commenced railway career as telegraph operator Illinois Central R.R., 1856; Michigan Central R.R., Joliet division, in various capacities, 1858 to 1864; Chicago and Alton R.R., do. do., 1864 to 1872; Genl. Supdt. St. Louis, Kansas City, and Northern Railway, July, 1872 to July, 1874; Genl. Manager Southern Minnesota Railway, Oct., 1874 to Oct., 1878; Presdt. of do., 1877 to Dec., 1879; Genl. Supdt. Chicago and Alton R.R., Oct., 1878 to Dec., 1879; Genl. Supdt. Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul R.R., Jan., 1880 to Jan., 1882; Genl. Manager Can. Pacific Railway, Jan. 1882; vice-Presdt. of do., 1884.
- VANKOUGHNET, LAWRENCE, b. Cornwall, Ont., 7 Oct., 1836; entd. public service, 1861; Depty. Supdt.-Genl. of Indian Affairs, 1880.
- VIDAL, HON. ALEX., b. Berkshire, Eng., 4 Aug., 1819; P.L.S.; Senator, 1873; Chairman Dom. Prohibitory Convention, 1875; Presdt. Dom. Temperance Alliance.
- WAINWRIGHT, WM., b. Manchester, Eng., 30 April, 1840; entd. service of Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire Railway; came to Can., in service of Grand Trunk Railway, 1862; Asst. Manager, 1881; Genl. Manager North Shore Railway, 1883-85.
- WALKEM, HON. G. A., b. Newry, Irel., 14 Nov., 1834; barrister, 1858; M.L.C. (B.C.), 1864; Q.C., 1873; F.R.G.S., 1874; Premier of B.C., 1874, 1878; Puisné Judge Supreme Ct., B.C., 1882; Revising Officer, 1883.
- WALKER, D. M., b. Woodhouse, Ont., 1835; barrister, 1861; accompanied Red River Expeditionary Force, 1870; entd. Man. Legislature, 1878; M.E.C., 1878; Co. Ct. Judge, 1882; Revising Officer, 1885.
- WALLACE, JAS. M., b. Kirkintilloch, Scot., 5 Feb., 1837; M.D., 1859; Med. Supdt. Asylum for Idiots, Orillia, Ont., 1876; do. Asylum for the Insane, Hamilton, Ont., 1877.

AGES AND OTHER DATA RESPECTING LIVING CANADIAN PUBLIC MEN.

- WALLACE, WM., b. Ayrshire, Scot., 4 Feb., 1820; founded *British Canadian* (Simcoe) newspaper, 1861; returned to Parlt., 1872; retired, 1882; Mayor of Simcoe, 1884.
- WALLBRIDGE, HON. LEWIS, b. Belleville, Ont., 27 Nov., 1816; barrister, 1839; Q.C., 1856; entd. Parlt., 1857; M.E.C., 1863; Speaker, of the Can. Assembly, 1863; Chief Justice of Manitoba, 1882.
- WALSH, RT. REV. JOHN, b. Mooncoin, Kilkenny, Irel., 24 May, 1830; came to Can., 1852; ordained Priest, 1854; served at Brock, Ont., St. Mary's and St. Paul's, Toronto; Rector St. Michael's Cathedral, Toronto, 1859; Vicar-Genl., 1862; R. C. Bishop of Sandwich, 1867; removed See from Sandwich to London, Ont., 1868; authorized to assume title of Bishop of London, 1869.
- WATERS, HON. CHAS., b. St. John, N.B., Nov. 1818; barrister, 1847; entd. Parlt., 1855; M.E.C. (N.B.), 1855; Co. Ct. Judge, N.B., 1867; Judge Ct. of Vice-Admiralty, N.B., 1876; Revising Officer, 1885.
- WEATHERBEE, HON. R. L., b. N.S., about 1841; B.A., 1858; M.A., 1861; barrister, 1863; author of *Dawn of a New Empire* (1864); Q.C., (N.S.), 1876; Puisné Judge S.C., N.S., 1878; D.C.L., 1883.
- WELDON, CHAS. WESLEY, b. Richibucto, N.B., 27 Feb., 1830; M.A., 1851; barrister, 1852; Q.C., 1873; entd. Parlt., 1878; D.C.L., 1884.
- WETMORE, HON. A. R., b. Fredericton, N.B., 19 Aug., 1820; barrister, 1843; Q.C., 1863; entd. Parlt., 1865; Premier of N.B., 1867; Puisné Judge S.C., N.B., 1870.
- WHITE, RICHARD, b. city of Quebec, 1835; established (with his bro., Hon. Thos.) the *Peterborough Review*, 1853, and was associated with his bro. in other newspaper ventures; Man. Dr. *Montreal Gazette* Printing Co., 1879; alderman of Montreal, 1885.
- WHITE, HON. THOS., b. Montreal, 1830; founded *Peterborough Review*, 1853; acquired *Hamilton Spectator*, 1865; and, in 1870, the *Montreal Gazette*, of all of which he has been the Chief Editor; entd. Parlt., 1878; was a prominent member during its existence of the Dominion Bd. of Trade; P.C., 1885; Confederation medal, 1886.
- WHITE, PETER, b. Pembroke, Ont., 30 Aug., 1838; entd. Parlt., 1874.
- WHITE, WM., b. London, Eng., 6 Jan., 1830; entd. Imperial civil service, 1846; resigned, 1854; Chief Clk. Money Order branch P.O. Dept., Can., 1854; Secy. of the Dept., 1861; Civil Service Commr., 1880; author of *Post Office Gazette* and of the *Annals of Canada*; is Lieut.-Col. commanding 43rd Batt.
- WHYTE, WM., b. at Charlستown, Fifeshire, Scot., Sept., 1843; joined North Brit. Railway Co., 1861; came to Can., 1863; Grand Trunk Railway service, 1863-83; Genl. Supt. Credit Valley Railway, 1883; Genl. Manager Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway, 1883; do. do. Ontario & Quebec Railway, 1884; now Genl. Suptd. Eastern & Ont. divisions Can. Pacific Railway.
- WICKSTED, G. W., b. Liverpool, Eng., 21 Dec., 1799; came to Can., 1821; entd. public service, 1828; advocate, 1832; Law Clerk Can. Assembly, 1841; Commr. for Revising the Statutes, 1841; Q.C., 1854; Commr. for Consolidating the Statutes, 1856; Law Clerk, House of Commons, 1867; author of *Waifs in Verse*, 1878.
- WILD, REV. JOSEPH, b. Summit, Littleborough, Lancashire, Eng., 16 Nov., 1834; came to Am., 1855; joined Meth. Ep. Ch. in Can.; M.A.; D.D.; Prof. Albert Univ.; Pastor Union Congregational Ch., Brooklyn, N.Y., 1872; do. Bond St. Congregational Ch. Toronto, 1881; author *The Lost Ten Tribes and* 1882 (1879); *How and When the World will end* (1881).
- WILKES, REV. H., b. Birmingham, Eng., 21 June, 1805; came to Can., 1820; M.A., 1833; Pastor Albany St. Cong. Ch., Edinburgh, Scot., 1833; Minister 1st Cong. Ch., Montreal, 1836 to 1871; D.D., 1850; LL.D., 1870; Principal Cong. College of B.N.A., 1870 to 1882; now Prof. of Theology therein.

- WILKIE, D. R., b. Quebec, 17 Dec., 1846; entd., service Quebec bank, 1862; Manager St. Catharines, Ont., branch, 1867; do. Toronto branch, 1872; first Cashier Imperial Bank, 1875.
- WILLIAMS, Rt. Rev. J. W., b. Overton, Hants, Eng., 1825; B.A., 1851; ordained priest, 1856; Rector Grammar School, Lennoxville, P.Q., 1857; Prof. Classics, Bishop's College, do. 1857; Bishop of Quebec, 1863; D.D., 1863.
- WILLIAMS, Rev. JOHN A., b. Wales, 1817; came to Can., 1833; ordained (Meth.), 1850; Presdt. London Conference, 1874; joint representative to Genl. Conference of Meth. Episcopal Ch. of U.S., 1876; D.D., 1878; Presdt. United Genl. Conference for the unification of Methodism in Canada, 1883; joint representative at Centennial Conference of Am. Methodism, 1884; Genl. Supdt. of the Meth. Ch. in Can., 1886.
- WILLIAMSON, Rev. JAS., b. Edinburgh, Scot., about 1824; ordained (Presb.), 1845; M.A.; Prof. of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, Queen's College, Kingston, Ont., 1842; LL.D., 1855; Vice-Principal of Queen's College; Prof. of Astronomy, do.; for many years Dir. of the Kingston Observatory; author of *The Inland Seas of North America* (1854), and has published abstracts of meteorological results at Kingston.
- WILLISTON, Hon. E., b. Glenelg, N.S., 18 Oct., 1813; barrister, 1838; entd. Parlt., 1855; Q.C., 1866; Sol. Genl. N.B., 1866; Co. Ct. Judge, 1867; retired.
- WILKISON, W. H., b. Kingston, Ont., 3 Nov., 1838; barrister, 1861; Co. Crown Atty. and Clk. of the Peace, L. and Addington, Ont., 1864; Co. Ct. Judge, do.; 1869; Revising officer, 1885.
- WILMOT, Hon. R. D., b. Fredericton, N.B., 16 Oct., 1809; entd. Parlt., 1846; Mayor of St. John, 1849; M.E.C. (N.B.), 1851; Senator, 1867; Speaker, 1878; P.C., 1878; Lt.-Gov. of N.B., 1880-85.
- WILSON, Hon. ADAM, b. Edinburgh, Scot., 22 Sept., 1814; barrister, 1839; Q.C., 1850; Commr. for Consolidating Statutes, 1856; Mayor of Toronto, 1859; entd. Parlt., 1860; author of *A Sketch of the Office of Constable* (1861); M.E.C., 1862; Puisné Judge Queen's Bench, 1863; do. Common Pleas, 1863; do. Queen's Bench, 1868; Chief Justice Common Pleas, 1878; do. Queen's Bench, 1884.
- WILSON, DAN^L, b. Edinburgh, Scot., 1816; Prof. of History and English Literature, Univ. Coll., Toronto, 1853; Presdt., 1880; author of *Memorials of Edinburgh in the Olden Time* (1847), and other works; LL.D. (McGill), 1884.
- WIMAN, ERASTUS, b. Churchville, Ont., 1834; commercial editor *Toronto Globe*, 1854-57; entd. service R. G. Dun & Co., mercantile agency, 1856, of which he ultimately became a partner; ed. *Trade Review* (Mont.), 1864-65; went to N.Y., 1867; Presdt. Gt. N. W. Telegraph Co., 1881; Presdt. Staten Island Rapid Transit Railway Co., 1884; Presdt. of the Canadian Club, N.Y., 1885; and a dir. of the Western Union Telegraph Co., and of the Edison Electric Light Co., of New York.
- WITHEROW, Rev. W. H., b. Toronto, 6 Aug., 1839; B.A., 1863; M.A., 1864; entd. Methodist ministry and has been stationed in Montreal, Hamilton, Toronto, and Niagara; editor *Can. Meth. Magazine*, 1874; author of the *Catechisms of Rome*; *A Popular History of Canada*; *Great Preachers, Ancient and Modern*; *A Canadian in Europe*, etc.; LL.D., 1882.
- WOOD, Jno. F., b. Elizabethtown, Ont., 12 Oct., 1850; barrister, 1876; entd. Parlt., 1882.
- WOOD, JOSIAH, b. Sackville, N.B., 18 April, 1843; B.A., 1863; M.A., 1866; entd. Parlt., 1882.
- WOOD, S. C., b. Bath, Ont., 27 Dec., 1830; entd. Ont. Legislature, 1871; M.E.C., 1875; retired, 1883.
- WOODS, R. S., b. Sandwich, Ont., 1819; served during the Rebellion of 1837, and was engaged in the cutting out of the *Caroline*; barrister, 1842; Q.C., 1872; Junior Judge of Kent, Ont., 1885; has been Presdt. of the Domn. Alliance of Kent.
- WOODWORTH, D. B., b. Canning, N.S., 1 June, 1841; LL.B.; barrister, 1865; entd. N. S. Legislature, 1871; Commons, 1882; Q.C., 1884.
- WORKMAN, THOS., b. near Belfast, Irel., 17 June, 1813; senior partner Frothingham & Workman, wholesale hardware merchants, Montreal; entd. Parlt., 1867; is Presdt. Sun Mutual Life Insurance Co., and of Molson's Bank.

AGES AND OTHER DATA RESPECTING LIVING CANADIAN PUBLIC MEN.

- WRIGHT, ALONZO, b. Hull, P.Q., 26 Feb., 1825; entd. Parl., 1862.
 WRIGLEY, JOSEPH, b. Yorkshire, Eng., 3 Feb., 1839; Presdt. Huddersfield Chamber of Commerce, 1874; went on Commercial missions to Russia, 1866, and to France, 1876; Commr. of H.'s B. Co. in Can., 1884; is on the Eng. Commission of the Peace.
 WURTELE, HON. J. S. C., b. Québec, 27 Jan., 1828; last Canadian Seigneur to render homage, 3rd Feb., 1854; Prof. Commercial Law, McGill Univ., 1869; B.C.L., 1870; Q.C., 1873; entd. P.Q. Legislature, 1875; Officer Public Instruction, France, 1880; M.E.C., 1882; D.C.L. and Emeritus Prof., 1882; Officer Legion of Honour, France, 1882; Speaker Quebec Assembly, 1884-86; author of *Manual of the Legislative Assembly of Quebec* (1885); Judge Superior Ct., Québec, 1886.
 WYLLIE, DAVID, b. Johnstone, Renfrewshire, Scot., 23 March, 1811; came to Can., 1845; assumed management Brockville Recorder, 1849; author of *Waifs from the Thousand Islands* (1867).
 YARKER, G. W., b. Kingston, Ont., 28 March, 1836; entd. service Bank of Montreal, Jan., 1856, and held prominent positions in that institution in Montreal, New York, London, Eng., Toronto, etc.; Genl. Manager Federal Bank of Can., June, 1884.
 YOUNG, REV. GEO., b. Co. Prince Edward, Ont., 1822; ordained (Meth.), 1842; went to Winnipeg, 1868; Supdt. of Missions, N.W.T., 1882; Presdt. of Man. Conference, 1882.
 YOUNG, GEO. PAXTON, b. Berwick-on-Tweed, 28 Nov., 1818; A.M.; ordained (Free Ch.); came to Can., 1848; pastor Knox Ch., Hamilton, Ont., 1848; Prof. of Mental and Moral Philosophy, Knox College, 1851; resigned, together with his position in the Ministry, 1861; Inspector of Grammar Schools, U. C., 1865; Prof. Metaphysics and Ethics, Univ. Coll., Toronto, 1871; author of *Miscellaneous Discourses and Expositions of Scripture* (1854); *The Philosophical Principles of Natural Religion* (1862); LL.D., 1882.
 YOUNG, HON. JAS., b. Galt, Ont., 24 May, 1835; journalist, 1853; entd. Parl., 1867; M.E.C., Ont., 1882; author of various essays.
 YOUNG, SIR W.M., b. Falkirk, Scot., 29 July, 1799; barrister, 1826; entd. Parl., 1832; Q.C., 1843; delegate to Eng. from N.S. Parl., 1839; Speaker, 1843; M.E.C., 1843; Commr. for Consolidating the Statutes, 1850; Premier, 1854; Chief Justice of N.S., 1860-81; LL.D., 1881; knighted, 1868.

A D D E N D A .

At page 238 add the following to Dominion Appointments :—

Summoned to the Senate—

28th Jan., the Hon. Théodore Robitaille ; 28 Jan., James Robert Gowan, Esq.; 28 Jan., Michael Sullivan, Esq., M.D.; 3 Feb., Francis Clemow, Esq.; 9 March, Pascal Poirier, Esq.

At page 182 add the following to the OBITUARIES :—

WELDON, HON. JOHN WESLEY, a Puisné Judge of the Supreme Court of N.B. (1865-85). B. in New Brunswick, 11 June, 1805; d. at Fredericton, N.B., 11 Feb. He was of English descent, his grandfather having emigrated from Eng. in 1764. Mr. W. received his education in his native Province, studied law with the late Hon. Wm. Botsford, afterwards Judge, and subsequently with the late Hon. E. B. Chandler, Q.C. He was called to the bar in 1827, and practised his profession for some years at Richibucto, and afterwards in the city of St. John. He sat for Kent in the N. B. Assembly from 1827 to 1851; was a mem. of the Govt. of N. B. from 1837 to 1842; and from 1843 to 1851 was Speaker of the Assembly. Declining a seat in the Leg. Council, he retired from politics, and henceforth, up to the time of his appt. to the Bench, devoted himself to professional pursuits. The deceased Judge had been twice married—1stly to the dau. of the late Hon Justice Upham, and some years after her demise to Susan, the eld. dau. of the late Hon. Justice Haliburton, of N.S. (“*Sam Slick*”). Mr. C. W. Weldon, Q.C., M.P., is a son by the first marriage.

“Judge Weldon was 60 years of age at the time of his elevation to the Bench, but he had still before him a judicial career almost as long as had been his prolonged term of service in the House of Assembly. A fine constitution, and regular habits of life, enabled him to continue his work, rather than accept superannuation, or even of the temporary leave of absence to which he was so well entitled. It is probable that in his case earlier retirement from active duty might have shortened rather than prolonged his life. He chose to die at his post, and continued to discharge his judicial duties with great industry and fidelity until quite recently, when partial paralysis of the organs of speech interrupted them. * * * He was instinctively a gentleman in private life, and in his judicial capacity, though not without some errors of judgment, and possibly some prejudice at times, always evinced a disposition to deal justly by all. Strict uprightness, coupled with a large share of practical common sense rather than brilliancy, were characteristic of the man, and now that in a ripe old age he has forever laid aside the judicial office, this praise is due him: that he was a just Judge; that he leaves the ermine untarnished, and the high position which he held unshorn of its dignity, and not weakened in the popular respect.”—*St. John Telegraph*.

At page 388 include the following among REMARKABLE OCCURRENCES :—

On the 24th of Sept the “Sheppard libel case” is concluded in Montreal. The case, which excited a great deal of interest, arose out of an article published in the *Toronto News*, of the 21st of April, in which the 65th Batt., “Mount Royal Rifles,” were charged with gross excesses and conduct utterly unbecoming to the officers and rank and file on their journey to, and during a portion of the North-West campaign, consequent upon which action for libel was taken against the proprietor, Mr. Sheppard, the case, after the usual preliminary examination before the Police Magistrate, coming up before Mr. Justice Ramsay at the September term

of the Court of Queen's Bench. Messrs. C. P. Davidson, Q.C., F. X. Archambault, Q.C., and Geo. Duhamel appear for the prosecution, and Mr. D. MacMaster, Q.C., M.P., with Mr. W. H. Kerr, Q.C., for the defence. Mr. Sheppard addresses the jury in his own behalf, having frequently to be called to order by the Court for irrelevance and personal attacks, and is hissed by some of the spectators. The jury return a verdict of "guilty of publishing the libel without knowing it to be false," and His Honour imposes the highest fine allowed under the Statute, viz.: \$200, or imprisonment until the same be paid. Mr. Sheppard pays the fine at once. When leaving the Court he is assaulted with a riding-whip by Lt. Normandeau, who was attached to the 65th during the campaign, and in defending himself makes a motion as though about to draw a revolver, as a result of which he is again arrested on a charge of carrying concealed weapons. The charge, however, is not pressed, and Mr. Sheppard, at the request of Mr. Davidson and Major Dugas, of the 65th, is released, as is also his assailant. The verdict causes considerable comment amongst a certain section of residents of Toronto, and on his return Mr. Sheppard is accorded a public reception, at which he and others deliver addresses condemnatory of the proceedings against him, and criticizing the administration of justice in the Province of Quebec. .

THE DOMINION ANNUAL REGISTER AND REVIEW.

The only Yearly Hand-Book respecting Canada, her history, development and resources, now published.

EDITED BY
HENRY J. MORGAN,

*Chief Clerk of the Dept. of State, Ottawa ; Barrister-at-Law ; Corresponding Member of the Historical Societies of Buffalo, Manitoba, Quebec, and New York, and of the American Geographical Society ;
Membre Titulaire de l'Académie des Muses Santes of France ; Fellow of the Statistical Society of London, and of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries of Denmark ; and Honorary Fellow of the Royal Colonial Institute of England.*

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"It is wonderfully complete."—*Dean Grisdale (Manitoba).*
"A work of real national importance."—*Ottawa Free Press.*
"A beautiful work."—*Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Secretary of State.*
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"Affords some interesting and instructive reading."—*London Saturday Review.*

"Contains most useful information."—*Hon. Chas. Alley, Q.C., Sheriff of Quebec.*

"A credit to its promoters, and of great value to investigators."—*Philadelphia Press.*

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HOMESTEADS.—Homesteads may be obtained upon payment of an Office Fee of Ten Dollars, subject to the following conditions as to residence and cultivation :

In the " Mile Belt Reserve," that is the even-numbered sections lying within one mile of the Main Line or Branches of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and which are not set apart for town sites or reserves made in connection with town sites, railway stations, Mounted Police posts, mining and other special purposes, the homesteader shall begin actual residence upon his homestead within six months from the date of entry and shall reside upon and make the land his home for at least six months out of every twelve months for three years from the date of entry ; and shall within the first year after the date of his homestead entry, break and prepare for crop ten acres of his homestead quarter section ; and shall within the second year crop the said ten acres, and break and prepare for crop fifteen acres additional : making twenty-five acres ; and within the third year after the date of his homestead entry, he shall crop the said twenty-five acres, and break and prepare for crop fifteen acres additional—so that within three years of the date of his homestead entry, he shall have not less than twenty-five acres cropped, and fifteen acres additional broken and prepared for crop.

Land other than that included in Mile Belt, Town Site Reserves, and Coal and Mineral Districts may be homesteaded in either of the three following methods :—

1. The homesteader shall begin actual residence on his homestead and cultivation of a reasonable portion thereof within six months from date of entry, unless entry shall have been made on or after the first day of September, in which case residence need not commence until the first day of June following, and continue to live upon and cultivate the land for at least six months out of every twelve months for three years from date of homestead entry.

2. The homesteader shall begin actual residence as above, within a radius of two miles of his homestead, and continue to make his home within such radius for at least six months out of every twelve months for the three years next succeeding the date of homestead entry : and shall within the first year from date of entry break and prepare for crop ten acres of his homestead quarter

section ; and shall within the second year crop the said ten acres, and break and prepare for crop fifteen acres additional—making twenty-five acres ; and within the third year, after the date of his homestead entry he shall crop the said twenty-five acres, and break and prepare for crop fifteen acres additional, so that within three years of the date of his homestead entry he shall have not less than twenty-five acres cropped, and shall have erected on the land a habitable house in which he shall have lived during the three months next preceding his application for homestead patent.

3. The homesteader shall commence the cultivation of his homestead within six months after the date of entry, or if the entry was obtained after the first day of September in any year, then before the first day of June following ; shall within the first year break and prepare for crop not less than five acres of his homestead ; shall within the second year crop the said five acres, and break and prepare for crop not less than ten acres in addition, making not less than fifteen acres in all ; shall have erected a habitable house on the homestead before the expiration of the second year, and on or before the commencement of the third year shall have begun to reside in the said house, and shall have continued to reside therein and cultivate his homestead for not less than three years next prior the date of his application for patent.

In the event of a homesteader desiring to secure his patent within a shorter period than the three or five years, as the case may be, he will be permitted to purchase his homestead, or homestead and pre-emption, as the case may be, on furnishing proof that he has resided on the homestead for at least twelve months subsequent to date of entry, and in case entry was made after the 25th day of May, 1883, has cultivated thirty acres thereof.

PRE-EMPTIONS.—Any homesteader may, at the same time as he makes his homestead entry, but not at a later date, should there be available land adjoining the homestead, enter an additional quarter section as a pre-emption, on payment of an office fee of ten dollars.

The pre-emption right entitles a homesteader, who obtains entry for a pre-emption, to purchase the land so pre-empted on becoming entitled to his homestead patent ; but should the homesteader fail to fulfil the homestead conditions he forfeits all claim to his pre-emption.

The price of pre-emptions, not included in Town Site Reserves, is two dollars and fifty cents an acre. Where land is north of the northerly limit of the land grant, along the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and is not within twenty-four miles of any branch of that Railway, or twelve miles of any other Railway, pre-emptions may be obtained for two dollars per acre.

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GRAHAM & CO., PUBLISHERS,

MONTREAL
STAR,

} DAILY AND WEEKLY.



REGULATIONS made under the authority of the "Naturalization Act, Canada, 1881," approved by His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, on the 19th day of December, 1883.

1. The time within which an alien's three years' residence or service must be had before taking the oaths or affirmations of residence and allegiance, and procuring the same to be filed of record as provided in the tenth section of the said Act is limited to five years immediately preceding the taking of such oaths or affirmations.

2. In the North-West Territories and in the District of Keewatin, the certificate mentioned in the twelfth section of the said Act shall be presented to one of the Stipendiary Magistrates of the North-West Territories, who shall take such measures to satisfy himself that the facts stated in the certificate are true, as shall in each case appear to him to be necessary; and when satisfied that the facts stated in the certificate are true, he shall grant to the alien a certificate of naturalization authenticated under his hand and seal.

Each Stipendiary Magistrate shall keep a record of the certificates presented to and filed with him; also a record of all certificates of naturalization granted by him, of which he is hereby authorized at any time to give a certified copy.

3. The forms of declarations of alienage made in pursuance of the said Act shall be respectively as follows:

THE NATURALIZATION ACT, CANADA, 1881.

Declaration of Alienage by a Naturalized British Subject.

I, A. B., of _____, having been naturalized as a British subject on the _____ of _____, 18____, do hereby, under the provisions of the Order of the Governor-General in Council of the _____, and of the Treaty between Great Britain and C. D., renounce my naturalization as a British subject, and declare that it is my desire to resume my nationality as a subject [or citizen] of C. D.

(Signed)

A. B.

Made and subscribed this _____

day of _____

, 18____, before me,

(Signed)

E. F.

Justice of the Peace,

[or other official title].

THE NATURALIZATION ACT, CANADA, 1881.

Declaration of Alienage by a Person born within British Dominions, but also a Subject or Citizen of a Foreign State by the law thereof.

I, A. B., of _____, being held by the common law of Great Britain to be a natural born subject of Her Britannic Majesty by reason of my having been born within Her Majesty's dominions, and being also held by the law of C. D., to have been at my birth, and to be still, a subject [or citizen] of C. D., hereby renounce my nationality as a British subject, and

declare that it is my desire to be considered and treated as a subject [or citizen] of C. D.

Made and subscribed this (Signed) A. B.
day of 18, before me,
(Signed) E. F.
Justice of the Peace,
[or other official title].

THE NATURALIZATION ACT, CANADA, 1881.

Declaration of Alienage by a Person who is by origin a British Subject.

I, A. B., of , having been born out of Her Britannic Majesty's dominions of a father being a British subject, do hereby renounce my nationality as a British subject.

Made and subscribed this (Signed) A. B.
day of 18, before me,
(Signed) G. H.
Justice of the Peace,
[or other official title].

THE NATURALIZATION ACT, CANADA, 1881.

Declaration of British Nationality.

I, A. B., of , being a natural born subject of Her Britannic Majesty, and having voluntarily become naturalized as a subject [or citizen] of C. D., on the of 18, do hereby renounce such naturalization, and declare that it is my desire to be considered and treated as a British subject.

Made and subscribed this (Signed) A. B.
day of 18, before me,
(Signed) E. F.
Justice of the Peace,
[or other official title].

NOTE.—The Act under which this declaration is made provides that the declarant "shall not within the limits of the Foreign State in which he was naturalized be deemed within Canada to be a British subject, unless he has ceased to be a subject of the State in pursuance of the laws thereof or in pursuance of a treaty to that effect."

4. Every declaration, whether of alienage or British nationality, made in pursuance of the said Act, shall be deposited and registered in the office of the Secretary of State of Canada :

The Secretary of State of Canada, the Under-Secretary of State, or the Deputy Registrar-General of Canada may give certified copies of any such declaration for the purposes mentioned in the said Act.

5. With the consent of the Treasury Board, the following provision is made in regard to the imposition and application of fees :

Matter in which fee may be taken.	Amount of fee.	How to be applied.
For taking a declaration, whether of alienage or British nationality.....	\$ cts. 0 40	To the Justice or other official taking declaration.
For administering the oath of allegiance..	0 40	To the Justice, Commissioner, Notary, Stipendiary or other Magistrate administering the oath.
For registration of declaration, with or without the oath of allegiance.....	1 00	Consolidated Revenue of Canada.
For certified copy of declaration, with or without an oath.....	1 00	Consolidated Revenue of Canada.

J. A. CHAPLEAU,
Secretary of State.

THE
HUDSON'S BAY CO'Y.,
OFFER FOR SALE
FARMING and GRAZING LANDS

IN THE

Province of Manitoba and the North-West Territory,

ON EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT,

**And without any Condition of Settlement or Cultivation
Duties.**

THE Company are entitled to one-twentieth of the lands in the Fertile Belt, and receive as their share two Sections in every fifth Township, and one Section and three quarters of a Section in every other Township or District, as surveyed by the Dominion Government and set out for settlement. Each Section consists of 640 acres, and will be sold either in block or in quarter Sections of 160 acres each

The Company also offer for Sale Town Lots at Winnipeg, West Lynne, Portage la Prairie, Rat Portage, Prince Albert, Colville and Edmonton.

Pamphlets and full information in regard to these Lands will be given by the undersigned, at the Offices of the Company.

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LAND COMMISSIONER,
MAIN ST., WINNIPEG.

W. ARMIT,
SECRETARY,
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THE ONTARIO BANK.

Capital Paid-up, \$1,500,000.

Reserve Fund, \$500,000.

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THE MOLSONS BANK.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT, 1855.

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INLAND REVENUE, CANADA.

STANDARDS BRANCH.

Regulations Established by Order-in-Council, 27th June, 1884.

The following balances are to be admitted to verification :—

- A. BALANCES HAVING EQUAL ARMS, AND ON WHICH THE LOAD IS SUSPENDED BELOW THE FULCRUMS.
- B. BALANCES COMMONLY KNOWN AS STEELYARDS, OR ROMAN BALANCES, HAVING UNEQUAL ARMS.
- C. WEIGH BRIDGES.
- D. BALANCES WITH EQUAL ARMS, AND ON WHICH THE LOAD IS PLACED ABOVE THE FULCRUMS.
- DD. HYDROSTATIC BALANCES FOR WEIGHING COAL.

A. Balances with equal arms are only to be admitted to verification when :—

1. The beam shows no material difference as regards the form or magnitude of the two arms.
2. It is provided with a tongue pointing upwards or downwards from its centre, at right angles with a line joining the extreme bearings, or with some equivalent arrangement for indicating the position of the equilibrium.
3. It is in equilibrium when a line joining the extreme bearings is perfectly horizontal, and returns to that position after being put into vibration.
4. Its arms are equal within the specified limit of error.
5. The balance is sufficiently sensitive to be turned decidedly and promptly by the addition or withdrawal of so much of the load as represents the error tolerated by regulations in a commercial weight representing the load.
6. No balance balls or detached parts, other than the pans and the connections necessary for attaching them to the beam are used for adjusting the balance.
7. The balance, as a whole, is of sufficient strength, and on a sufficiently stable base, to secure it against change of form or position under the maximum load it is to carry.
8. The beam will carry its maximum load without deflection.
9. The maximum load, for the weighing of which it is to be used, is distinctly engraved or marked on the beam.
10. The knife edges are permanently fixed to the beam.

B. Balances commonly known as *Steelyards*, or Roman Balances, having unequal arms, are only to be admitted to verification when :—

1. There is sufficient room for oscillation, and the knife edges on which the beam oscillates are sufficiently fine to permit it to move freely.
2. The beam is sufficiently strong to carry its load without deflection.
3. The bottom of the notches by which the divisions of the long arm of the lever are indicated, and from which the weight is suspended, are in close approximation to a right line drawn through the knife edges forming the points of suspension, and when such straight line passes near to and a little above the centre of gravity of the whole apparatus.
4. The divisions on the long arm of the lever are equal among themselves.
5. The weight used with the lever—if it is changeable or can be readily detached therefrom—is some multiple or sub-multiple of the pound avoirdupois, and has distinctly marked on its true weight.

6. The maximum weight intended to be weighed on it is either distinctly marked on the beam or indicated by its construction.

C. Weigh Bridges, Hay Scales and Platform Scales will only be admitted to verification when :—

1. The foundation or supporting base is sufficiently firm, and capable of carrying without change of level, or of form or other disturbance, the maximum load for which it is to be used.

2. If movable from place to place, some satisfactory arrangement, such as a level or plummet, is provided and permanently attached, for indicating whether the machine is perfectly level.

3. The platform is so arranged that any obstruction to its free movement can be easily detected.

4. All the beams, levers and other parts are of sufficient strength to carry the maximum load to which they will be respectively subjected without deflection.

5. The knife edges are firmly and permanently fixed in the levers, have sufficient room to permit free oscillation, and are sufficiently firm.

6. The knife edges and fulcrums of each set of levers are in the same plane.

7. The oscillations are sufficiently evident.

8. The weights used with the instrument are equal to the avoirdupois pound, or to multiples or authorized sub-multiples of the avoirdupois pound, or special weights for the barrel of flour or for the bushel of wheat, their actual weight and the weight or special quantity they are intended to indicate on the scale being plainly marked thereon.

9. The weights used as above are a decimal sub-multiple as $\frac{1}{10}$ $\frac{1}{100}$ $\frac{1}{1000}$ or a binary sub-multiple as $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{8}$, etc., of the load indicated by them.

10. There are no movable balls or detached parts for the adjustment of the balance accessible, or so placed that they can be used for fraudulent weighing.

11. The apparatus indicates the same weight, whether the load is placed in the centre of the platform, on one side of it, or at either corner.

12. The maximum load which the apparatus is intended to weigh is conspicuously marked on some essential part of it.

Platform Scales, Weigh Bridges and Balances with Unequal Arms.

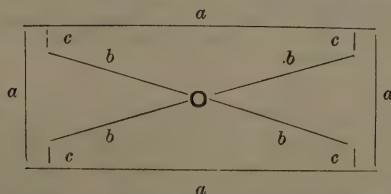
13. All these weighing machines will be rejected :—

1st. When, with a full load and truly balanced, the movement of the lever weight one "notch" or division on the graduated lever, in either direction, does not cause the lever to turn decidedly in accordance with such movement.

2nd. When, with a full load, or with any less load, and with the balance in equilibrium, the addition or removal of one two thousandth part of the load, to or from the load, does not turn the lever decidedly in accordance with such addition or removal.

3rd. When the maker's name, shop number and capacity are not legibly engraved or stamped on them. And when the knife edges are not made of properly tempered steel, and the bearings of the same material or of chilled or case-hardened malleable iron. [This clause applies as well to balances with equal arms.]

4th. When unprovided with *check-rods* to hold the bearing in place.



a a a a—the frame in which the *b b b b* bearings are placed ; *c c c c* are the check-rods which keep the bearings in their place.

D. Balances with equal arms, and on which the load is carried above the fulcrums, will only be admitted to verification when :

1. There is no material difference as to the magnitude or arrangement of the two arms.
2. Its arms are of equal length within a limit of error equivalent to that tolerated in commercial weights.
3. There are no balance balls, loose counterpoises or detached parts other than the pans necessary for carrying the load weighed, and the weights used for weighing it.
4. Its parallel rods, guides, levers and pivots, by which the adjustment of the scale is effected, are so constructed that they cannot be put out of adjustment without the use of violence, which may be readily detected on inspection.
5. The knife edges or fulcrums of each set of levers or guide rods are in the same plane.
6. The balance is sufficiently sensitive to turn decidedly and promptly by the addition and withdrawal of so much of the load as is equivalent to the error tolerated in commercial weights.
7. When there is a tongue or pointer, or some equivalent arrangement for showing when the balance is in equilibrium.

No balances other than such as will come within the conditions under one or other of the heads, A, B, C, D, or DD, are to be verified or stamped.

O. C., August 14th, 1879.

DD. Weighing machines known as "Hydrostatic Balances," being such as are commonly used for determining the weight of coals delivered at the pit mouth, may be verified for use for such purposes, and also for weighing coals as delivered from vessels and barges, provided they give true indications within one two-hundredth part of the load.

O. C., May 23rd, 1882.

E. Verification and Stamping of Weights, Measures and Weighing Machines on the premises of the manufacturer, and their removal therefrom.

1. The article shall bear the name of the maker and a consecutive "Shop number" or other mark whereby it may be designated for identification, with the certificate of verification.

2. The verification and stamping may take place before the articles are packed for removal, and at that state of completion at which they are finally adjusted by the manufacturer, or at such future time as may be convenient.

3. For the first verification and stamping of weights, measures and weighing machines at the place where they are manufactured, the fees may be paid at once, or payment may be postponed for such period not exceeding three months, as the Minister of Inland Revenue may authorize, sufficient security being taken for the payment thereof at the time stated in the Departmental Regulations under which the delay is granted.

F. WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND WEIGHING MACHINES imported into Canada, are to be dealt with as follows :

1. The Collector of Customs at the ports where such articles are imported will notify the nearest Inspector or Assistant Inspector of Weights and Measures of the entry for consumption of any weights, measures, or weighing machines at his port, which notice will state the number and description of such articles as are invoiced, and the names and residences of the parties to whom they are delivered.

2. So long as such articles remain in the original packages they may be removed from the Custom House or from a Customs Warehouse to the premises of the importer without inspection.

G. Nothing in these supplementary regulations, nor in any previous regulations, is to be construed as preventing the importation, manufacture or removal of and setting up, before they are verified, of dormant scales, or weigh-bridges of any description, coming within the requirements of the law, but which cannot be used nor properly verified until they are placed on a fixed foundation. But it shall be the invariable duty of the manufacturer or importer of such weighing machines to duly notify the Inspector of Weights and Measures, nearest to his place of business,

of the shipment and destination of each of such articles ; and said manufacturer or importer shall be held responsible for its verification before being used for trade purposes.

Any trader not being a manufacturer of, or dealer in, such weighing machines, who imports such articles for his own use, shall be considered an importer, and therefore subject to the above regulation.

H. 1. IRON WEIGHTS OF THE DENOMINATION OF HALF A POUND OR UNDER may be admitted to verification, provided they are of such substance that a soft metal plug on which the stamp may be impressed, can be securely fixed therein, and when such soft metal plug is so fixed in them by the parties who present them for verification. But,

2. When any iron weight is presented for verification, or when any such weight is found in use from which a soft metal plug has been lost, it shall not be adjusted or re-stamped until the hole in which the plug was inserted has, in the presence of the Inspector, been enlarged at the bottom, so that the expansion of the lead used for adjusting it will prevent its subsequently falling out.

O. C., 6th January, 1880.

I. Grain testers shall only be admitted to verification when :—

1. The cup or vessel for containing the grain is cylindrical, the diameter being approximately equal to its depth, and its capacity some authorized sub-multiple of the gallon, not less than one quart.

2. There is marked on the cup, in clearly legible characters, its true capacity in standard measure.

3. The counterpoise is arranged so that it can be sealed or stamped in such manner as will prevent its being tampered with or removed from the instrument to which it belongs without destroying or breaking the seal or stamp.

O. C., 6th December, 1881.

4. It gives true indications of weight according to the purport of the figures and divisions marked on the beam.

O. C., 3rd May, 1882.

5. The knife edges and other working parts are in conformity with section B of the Order in-Council of the 14th of August, 1879.

6. It is accompanied by a hopper or apparatus for automatically filling the weighing cup, identical as to form and dimensions, with the one deposited in the Standards Department at Ottawa, of which a sketch drawing with figured dimensions and instructions for use, will be given to each Inspector of Weights and Measures.

7. The fee chargeable for verifying and stamping each grain tester shall be one dollar.

O. C., 6th December, 1881.

J. Salt carts, each to contain four Imperial bushels, constructed, as to form and dimensions, in accordance with plan or drawing of the same to be attached to Weights and Measures' Regulations, shall be admitted to verification.

2. Salt carts made in any other form or according to other dimensions than the foregoing will not be admitted to verification, and consequently their use for trade purposes will be held to be illegal.

3. The fee chargeable for verifying and stamping each salt cart shall be one dollar.

EDWARD MIALL,

Commissioner of Inland Revenue.

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ESTABLISHED IN 1835.

Capital Paid-up, \$1,200,000.

Reserve, \$200,000.

JACQUES GRENIER, President. A. A. TROTTIER, Cashier.

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AGENCY—St. Rémi, P.Q. ; C. Bédard, Agent.

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NEW YORK—National Bank of the Republic. QUEBEC, P.Q.—Bank of Montreal.

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Incorporated 1832.

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Collections made on favorable terms and promptly remitted for.

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the Rocky Mountains.**

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From Winnipeg—8.20 p.m., daily, except Sunday.
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*Sundays only. †Runs daily, Sundays included, other trains week days only.

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Connections at Toronto for all points West, South and North-West.
Magnificent Parlor and Sleeping Cars on Through and Local Express

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D. McNICOLL,

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GEO. OLDS,

Gen. Traffic Manager.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.



The Royal Military College is established at Kingston, in the Province of Ontario. It affords a high class education to Cadets who join for a course of four years study and training, and it offers superior instructional advantages to such Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Men of the Active Militia as may desire to avail themselves of them under the following

REGULATIONS.

(a) Officers who have obtained Short Course Certificates, and who are desirous of obtaining Long Course Certificates, are required to undergo the necessary instruction and qualifying examination at Royal Military College in Elementary Military Engineering—Strategy—Tactics—Military Administration and Military Surveying and Reconnaissance within five years of their having obtained a Short Course Certificate.

While going through the Course at Royal Military College, Officers will be attached to the Royal School of Artillery, Kingston, for Quarters, Messing, and Discipline.

(b) The Course of Instruction at Royal Military College for Long Course Officers will commence about 10th March of each year and continue for about three months.

Application to attend the course will be made through the Commandant Royal Military College to Adjutant General not less than one month before the commencement of the Course.

(c) The several courses will consist (including examination) of the following attendances :—

Elementary Military Surveying.

2 attendances per week each of 4 hours for 7 weeks.

2 do. do. 7 do. 2 do.

Elementary Strategy, Tactics and Military Administration.

3 attendances per week each of 2 hours for 12 weeks.

Elementary Military Engineering.

3 attendances per week each of 3 hours for 12 weeks.

Elementary Reconnaissance.

2 attendances per week each of 7 hours for three weeks.

(d) The proportion of marks necessary to be obtained in order to qualify in the several subjects shall be *one-half*.

(e) Officers who may obtain a proportion of *three-fourths* marks in any subject shall be entitled to the distinction of "*Special Mention*" in that subject.

(f) In order to be *eligible for examination* in any subject, an officer must have been present throughout the whole of at least $\frac{3}{4}$ of the number of attendances assigned to that subject.

(g) Officers who fail to qualify in any subject at the *first* examination, may (on recommendation of Commandant Royal Military College) in order to have a second opportunity of passing, attend Royal Military College at any future Regular Course of that subject (provided that there are other officers attending the Course) but they cannot be permitted to record "*Special Mention*" on the result of their second examination.

(h) The period assigned to Long Course Officers for special courses at Royal Military College being *primarily* for instruction in, and private study of, the subject directed to be taught at the Institution, officers will not *while attending the College Course* be required to perform at Royal School of Artillery, Kingston, either orderly or court martial duties; and drills and military exercises shall be restricted to such hours as shall not interfere with their Courses at the College.

(i) During the period of their instruction at Royal Military College, officers shall not be granted leave of absence by the Commandant of the Royal School of Artillery except on approval of Commandant Royal Military College, and for clearly exceptional and pressing urgent cases only.

ENGINEERS.

Military Instruction of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Sappers of Militia Engineers.

Long and Short Course Engineer Certificates (special for that arm), will be granted to Militia Engineers qualified to receive them under the same general regulations as for other branches of the service, *i. e.* :—

For Officers (according to merit) Grade A, 1st or 2nd Class.

For Non-Commissioned Officers and Sappers (according to merit) Grade B, 1st or 2nd Class.

Short Course of Instruction for Engineer Militia.

The Short Course of Instruction for Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of Engineers will cover a period of 75 actual drill days, *i. e.* :—Sundays and days of joining and leaving, exclusive.

The Infantry Instruction, including examination, will occupy 30 drill days.

The Engineer Instruction, 45 drill days.

In accordance with paragraph 525, Regulations and Orders for the Militia, 1883, Engineers will, for the present, be attached to the Royal School of Artillery, Kingston, for Quarters, Rations, Pay and Discipline ; and for Instruction in Infantry Drill, Musketry, Regimental Duty and Interior Economy.

They will receive Instruction in Military Engineering at the Royal Military College.

The Course will commence annually on 1st day of February.

In order that all may be present at the commencement of these Courses. Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men will be required to Report on the preceding day.

Should the 1st of February fall on Sunday, the course will commence one day later.

The names of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men desiring to attend these Courses, will be forwarded to the Commandants of Royal School of Artillery and Royal Military College, not less than 14 days prior to the day on which the Course commences.

Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of Engineers will be relieved from all other military duty on the days assigned for instruction in Military Engineering at the Royal Military College, and all applications for leave on such days must be approved by the Commandant of that Institution.

Long Course of Instruction for Engineer Militia. For Engineer Officers.

To possess the qualifications directed in paragraphs 553 and 556 of Regulations and Orders for Militia, 1883, for all arms.

The Short Course Certificates referred to in 553 [4] must be Short Course Engineer Certificate Grade A, and the Course of *Military Engineer* at Royal Military College, referred to in paragraph 556, shall be of more advanced character than that required for other branches of the service.

The Course must be taken during some period assigned for instruction of Long Course Officers at Royal Military College, *i. e.* between 10th March to 10th June.

For Engineer Non-Commissioned Officers and Men.

To possess a Short Course Engineer Certificate Grade B, and to undergo a further course of 45 days' instruction in Military Engineering at Royal Military College.

This additional course must be taken during some period of instruction in Military Engineering at Royal Military College, *i. e.*, between 1st Feb. and 30th April.

By Command,

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Adjutant General of Militia, Canada.

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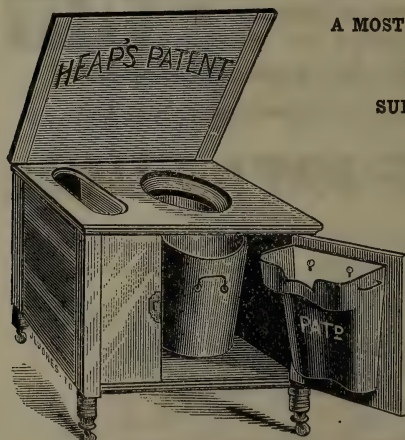
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
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